"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW of BOOKS and ART.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,241. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, slightly colder, brisk and high northwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 76⅝; corn, 22; cotton, 7¼.

FOREIGN.—Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby testified in the Transvaal raid inquiry. Sir John admitted that he had guaranteed the commissions of his officers. The Prince of Wales is said to be desirous of selling the yacht Britannia because he does not wish to enter for the Jubilee Cup. It was announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that immoral songs, pictures, and journals are to be suppressed.—Page 7.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate passed the resolution for final adjournment on April 24. Senator Grady precipitated a warm debate by a motion, which was lost, that the anti-trust bills be reported not later than next Wednesday. The Dollar Gas bill caused a wrangle in the Assembly. Action was taken on a variety of local measures.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Mrs. Leland Stanford insures her life for $1,000,000 for the benefit of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Seventeen inmates of the burned Hotel Knox, in Knoxville, are unaccounted for. The loss by the fire amounts to $1,611,000.

Seaman Kline of the cruiser Philadelphia is dead and two other sailors are dying, as a result of drinking wood alcohol mixed with eggs and condensed milk.

Miss Grace Dinsmore of Binghamton is in New York, her errand being to negotiate for the sale of the middle finger of her right hand to Mrs. C. V. Barton of Texas. Her price is $1,000.

The society organization, The Patriarchs, founded by Ward McAllister twenty-four years ago, was dissolved, on account of the growing and very apparent indifference of the members.

A cyclone swept across a section of Alabama and Georgia yesterday. A woman was killed by the fall of her house. Lightning added to the work of destruction.

The loss to the University of Illinois by the suspension of the Globe Savings Bank now appears to be $823,000. Warrants were issued for the arrest of three officers of the institution.

An aged German living in Camden, N. J., offered his body to the highest bidder among medical colleges in order to secure money to keep his family from dying of starvation. His needs were relieved by charitable persons.

Mayor Strong has vetoed the proposed charter for the Greater New York. This will necessitate its repassage by the Legislature, and it will be taken up at Monday night's session. The Mayor's reasons for his action were contained in a memorandum taken to Albany by his private secretary.

Page 2.

Theodore Roosevelt confers with Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary McAdoo in Washington. He will succeed Mr. McAdoo on April 19.

Page 3.

William Jennings Bryan spoke in Tallahassee. He showed the effects of his fall, and his bruises were bandaged.

The Tammany General Committee last night in a series of resolutions prepared under John C. Sheehan's supervision scored Superintendent Stevenson Constable for his conduct of the Building Department and Mayor Strong for appointing him. Extravagance and inefficiency are charged.

A body of 1,500 or more irregular Greek troops crossed the Turkish frontier yesterday morning at Krania and engaged the Sultan's forces. The fighting lasted all day, but as the invaders were in a forest the results were not ascertained. The entire Turkish Army is ready to move to the front, and the war is likely to become general.

Page 4.

Gen. Rivera has been taken to Cabana Fortress, and is seemingly in good health and spirits.

The Guide Board Committee of the New York Division, League of American Wheelmen, is preparing signs to be posted along all the favorite routes for tourists on Long Island.

Page 5.

A new Methodist church to be built for the North New York Society.

John R. Whitney's exposition of the Sunday school lesson for to-morrow.

New memorial altar to St. Ann erected in the chapel of the Paulist Fathers.

Plans for a Jewish Summer school and assembly at Atlantic City under consideration.

What the young people in the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies are doing.

Theodore A. Havemeyer has presented to the City Mission Society of the Episcopal Church the plant of the New England Kitchen.

The work of the New York East Conference discussed. Old time transfer system grievance debated. A sketch of presiding Bishop Walden and some illustrations of the peculiarities of the sessions.

Page 7.

Mme. Agnes Sorma, the German actress, arrived on the Havel. She is to appear at the Irving Place Theatre.

Henry Homer, a waiter, last night shot and fatally wounded the night manager of a Third Avenue restaurant.

The Baroness von Bülow of Dresden, a kindergarten enthusiast, arrived in this city yesterday, and will lecture on her work.

The Princeton Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave their annual concert here last night. The attendance was curtailed by bad weather.

Members of the Senate sub-committee having charge of the Tariff bill say that the measure cannot be reported for two weeks yet. Many reductions are being made.

The Republican Senators expect to reach an agreement on the reorganization of the committees. A new proposition may be forthcoming from the Democrats to-morrow. The fate of the Tariff bill is closely identified with the result and gives much concern.

Nearly a score of soldiers belonging to a company of infantry stationed at Atlanta, Ga., were arrested for infraction of the gambling laws. The War Department stopped their trials on the ground that neither the municipal nor State authorities had any jurisdiction in the matter.

Page 12.

Incoming transatlantic vessels report encounters with a big ice field and icebergs off the Newfoundland Banks.

Members of the Westchester County Hunt Club decline to say much of William Osborn's strictures upon the ride across his property.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Keogh appointed a guardian for the Misses Hannah and Margery White, sisters, who are more than 100 years old.

A cigarette given to President Palma yesterday by a passenger just arrived from Cuba, was found to contain a letter from Lieut. Col. Vega, who is wounded and in prison.

The brigantine L. G. Crosby arrived, having had many of her sails blown away and been driven many miles out of her course. One of her sailors had a most remarkable experience.

An award of $35 was made to Lawyer Randall in the City Court in a suit against a client for professional services. The costs, amounting to about $115, are charged against Mr. Randall.

Mrs. Agnes Archer, sixty-four years old, of 200 West One Hundred and First Street, was committed to the workhouse from the Centre Street Court on complaint of her son, who said she annoyed him.

In the diary of Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, the American officer of the Chinese Navy who shot himself in the hospital Feb. 11, was found a declaration that he died believing in Buddhism and not in Christianity.

Deputy Coroner Weston yesterday refused to recognize a death certificate signed by Army Surgeon Kimball of Governors Island, and ordered an autopsy on the body of James C. Brown who died at the island.

By the death of a brother in California Miss Alice A. Holmes of Jersey City, who has been blind and poor since she was nine years old, has fallen heir to a considerable fortune. Her age is seventy-seven.

A receiver was appointed in the City Court for Alexander Morton, a member of the Racquet Club and Ardsley Casino, at the instance of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which has a judgment against him for $1,551.

It is estimated that 50,000 men will be in the parade on Grant Day. President McKinley is on the programme to deliver the eulogy. The big bronze doors of the monument were delivered by the manufacturers yesterday.

John Reilly, with his wife and four children, the eldest three years and three months old, applied for help at the Harlem Court. They had walked from Winfield, Reilly pushing a baby carriage, into which the four children were crowded.

The war against bucket shops was continued by the recommendation of the issue of a large number of "fraud orders." The Consolidated Exchange took steps to punish any of its members who might be found doing any illegitimate business.

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UNIVERSITY'S LOSS GROWS.

Developments in the Globe Savings Bank Suspension Show that $823,000 Are Missing.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Developments to-day have brought out the fact that a far greater amount of University of Illinois funds is involved in the suspension of the Globe Savings Bank than had been supposed. Two years ago the State Legislature appropriated $423,000, of which, according to the State laws, enough was to be drawn out monthly to meet the current expenses of the university. It appears, however, that in consideration of 2½ per cent. interest on the funds, the university Trustees allowed Treasurer Spalding to withdraw the whole sum from the treasury. Thus not only are $400,000 worth of school bonds missing, but $423,000 in cash is tied up, a total of $823,000.

There is gross carelessness charged to the university officials during the latter part of Mr. Spalding's term as Treasurer of the institution. It is said his accounts have not been audited for over two years.

Warrants for the arrest of Charles W. Spalding, President; A. D. Averill, Vice President, and C. E. Churchill, cashier of the bank, were sworn out to-day by Frank E. Stone, a depositor, who charges them with accepting a deposit of $200 from him when they knew that the bank was insolvent. Churchill surrendered and furnished bail. Spalding is said to be prostrated at his home, the Plaza Hotel.

Director Leman of the bank has begun a suit for an injunction to restrain President Spalding from taking anything out of the vaults of the bank or the Safety Deposit Company. This action is said to have been taken because it is not known where the bonds belonging to the endowment fund, valued at $400,000, are being kept.

GEN. FULLERTON'S BODY FOUND.

Discovered by a Farmer Eight Miles Below the Bridge Where He Lost His Life.

WHEELING, West Va., April 9.—The body of Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton of St. Louis, who was killed in the railway accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, near Oakland, Md., some weeks ago, was found this morning in the Youghiogheny River, eight miles below the bridge where the accident occurred. The body was found by a farmer who was duck hunting.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had a force of men searching for the body since the day of the accident, and the recovery was due to their untiring vigilance. Immediately upon the receipt of information that the body had been found, the railroad officials sent a representative of the company, with an undertaker from Oakland, to the spot, and the remains were removed to Oakland. The body is in a fair state of preservation, considering that it has been in the river for twenty days. A cursory examination disclosed a fracture of the vertebrae of the spinal column in the neck. There were also several bruises on the body.

As soon as definite information was received here, Gen. Fullerton's friends and relatives were notified and an undertaker and an assistant left to-night for Oakland to embalm the body. The Baltimore and Ohio has placed a special car at the disposal of the friends of the late General, and will take them to Chillicothe, where the interment will take place Sunday. The party going from here will include the late General's brother and sisters, with the exception of one who is at Lexington, Ky.; members of the Loyal Legion, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, a close personal friend.

JACK TARS DEAD AND DYING.

Philadelphia's Seamen Succumb to a Decoction of Wood Alcohol.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 9.—Seaman Kline of the cruiser Philadelphia died to-day. Two of the other sailors are dying, and several more are in a precarious condition from drinking wood alcohol mixed with eggs and condensed milk. They broke into the medicine chest during the night, stealing the alcohol, of which they drank large quantities.

KANSAS'S SPEAKER TEMPTED.

Testifies that Money Was Offered Him to Influence Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 9.—Speaker Street of the Kansas Legislature to-day testified in the bribery investigation.

He said: "Harry Wilson, whom I was told was the agent for the American Book Company, said he would pay me $1,000 in cash if I would apply the two-thirds rule necessary in advancing bills against the School Book bill, and $2,500 if the bill was defeated.

"He placed a hundred-dollar bill in my lap. I told him I did not care for the money at that time, and would take the matter under advisement. Later in reply to letters from him, I wrote in one of them which I returned that 'I could be of no service to him.'"

Snow Falling About Saratoga.

SARATOGA, April 9.—A heavy snow-storm is in progress throughout this section of the State, and the fall is almost unprecedented for this late date.

THE PATRIARCHS DISBAND

End of the Great Society Organization Which Was Founded by Ward McAllister.

ITS MEMBERS LOST INTEREST.

At a Meeting Yesterday the Society Indifference Was So Marked that the Association Was Dissolved —Why It Was Organized, Twenty-four Years Ago.

The Society of The Patriarchs, founded by Ward McAllister, was dissolved yesterday afternoon by mutual consent of its members.

A meeting of the society had been called in the parlors of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering plans for the future. After the meeting, the following formal notice was given out by George G. Haven:

"It was resolved at a meeting of the Patriarchs held at the Waldorf Friday, April 9, that the association be dissolved."

The affairs of the society, it was learned last night, from one of its prominent members, had not been in satisfactory condition for some time. Throughout the Winter the members showed a lack of interest in the association, its meetings were slenderly attended, and its entertainments were not the successes they had been in the past.

This dissatisfaction on the part of its members increased, until it culminated, soon after the death of James P. Kernochan. Mr. Kernochan had been one of the most energetic and efficient officers the society had had during its twenty-four years' existence, and his death was a heavy blow. Even his enterprise and activity, however, could not, it is said, have prevented an early disbandment.

Only a Few Members Present.

When the hour came for the meeting yesterday, it was found that only a few members had responded to the call. This revealed such a falling off in interest that the members who were present felt utterly discouraged, and determined to dissolve the society. This was agreed to, and the formal notice given above was sent to the press.

Mr. Haven, who seems to have been highest in authority since the death of Mr. Kernochan, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the cause of the dissolution. He declined to discuss the situation, and said:

"We have dissolved, and that is all that the public needs to know. The notice sent out makes all the necessary explanation. We shall meet in a few days, wind up our accounts, and divide whatever money there may be in the treasury."

There were present at the meeting yesterday William C. Whitney, George G. Haven, Charles Lanier, and W. Watts Sherman.

From Ward McAllister's Book.

"The Patriarchs" was founded by Ward McAllister twenty-four years ago, and he was its President up to the time of his death, in 1895. In his book, "Society as I Have Found It," Ward McAllister thus explained the scope and objects of the association:

"The object we had in view was to make these balls thoroughly representative; to embrace the old colonial New Yorkers, our adopted citizens, and men whose ability and integrity had won the esteem of the community and who formed an important element in society. We wanted the money power, but not in any way to be controlled by it. Patriarchs were chosen solely for their fitness, on each of them promising to invite to each ball only such people as would do credit to the ball.

"We then resolved that the responsibility of inviting each batch of nine guests should rest upon the shoulders of the Patriarch who invited them, and that if any objectionable element was introduced it was the management's duty to at once let it be known by whom such objectionable party was invited, and to notify the Patriarch so offending that he had done us an injury, and pray him to be more circumspect. He then stood before the community as a sponsor of his guest, and all society, knowing the offense he had committed, would so upbraid him that he would go and sin no more.

The Secret of Success.

"We knew then, and we know now, that the whole secret of the success of these Patriarch balls lay in making them select, in making them the most brilliant balls of each Winter, in making it extremely difficult to obtain an invitation to them, and to make such invitations of great value, to make them the stepping-stone to the best New York society, that one might be sure that any one repeatedly invited to them had a secure social position, and to make them the best managed, the best looked-after balls given in this city.

"The social life of a great part of our community, in my opinion, hinges on this and similar organizations, for it and they are organized social power, capable of giving a passport to society to all worthy of it. We thought it would not be wise to allow a handful of men having royal fortunes to have a sovereign's prerogative, i. e., to say whom society shall receive and whom society shall shut out. We thought it better to try and place such power in the hands of representative men, the choice falling on them solely because of their worth, respectability, and responsibility."

Only Two Presidents.

The death of Mr. McAllister made no apparent difference in the standing and aims of the society. On March 24, 1895, when it reorganized, Robert G. Remsen, the sole survivor of the original Patriarchs, was chosen President; G. G. Haven Secretary, Charles Lanier Treasurer, and Buchanan Winthrop, August Belmont, and Edward L. Baylies Executive Committee.

On March 1 last the Executive Committee in charge of the brilliant ball that wound up the social season was composed of John M. Livingston, G. G. Haven, Charles Lanier, W. Watts Sherman, and W. C. Whitney. James P. Kernochan was also of the committee, but he was not present at the ball, having received the injuries, of which he died a few days later, earlier in the day.

KILLED BY JUMPING ROPE.

Child Expires in Great Agony Owing to Excessive Exercise.

READING, Penn., April 9.—Annie F. Delcamp, aged seven years, died to-day as a result of excessive rope jumping. The child "skipped" the rope fifty-seven times without stopping. She died in great agony.

CYCLONE'S FATAL WORK.

Woman Gave up Her Life to Save Her Child—Lightning Adds Its Terrors to the Storm.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—Telegrams from Ozark, Ala., and Valdosta, Ga., near the ill-fated town of Arlington, Ga., show that this section was visited to-day by another cyclone, which ascended the Appalachicola Valley and swept northward with terrific force to the confluence of the Chattahoochee and the Flint Rivers, where it divided.

In Ozark trees were uprooted and houses blown to pieces. Several lives were lost. Among the victims was Mrs. Powers, who was caught beneath the timbers of her home. Her husband was badly hurt. The rest of the family were rescued uninjured, among them being a baby three weeks old, which the mother protected at the loss of her own life.

The second section of the cyclone was deflected up the Flint Valley, breaking across South Georgia and passing through Arlington, where a few weeks ago nine children were killed in the ruins of their schoolhouse. Reaching Valdosta, the storm became intensified in fury, and trees were blown down in every part of the city.

A church in the southern part of the city was wrenched from its foundations. The car boxes on the Plant System were blown off the tracks. Lightning struck a switchboard in the Western Union Telegraph office and set fire to the building. From many other towns in the vicinity reports of an equally alarming nature are coming in.

WANTED TO SELL HIMSELF.

Starving Man Offered His Body to the Highest Bidder to Supply Food for His Family.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 9.—There appeared in a local newspaper to-day an advertisement offering for sale, to the highest bidder among the medical colleges, the body of Henry Biesh. The advertisement was inserted by Biesh himself, and he wants some one to buy his body, the goods to be delivered upon his death.

A reporter who sought out Biesh found him to be a German, well advanced in years. He was living in the utmost destitution. With him were his wife and four children. Father, mother, and children were in advanced stages of starvation. There was hardly anything in the house that could be called furniture. Everything had been sold.

Biesh said he was a bookbinder by trade, but had been out of work for a long time. He and his wife and children had struggled along as best they could. His wife had worked when she could find anything to do. So had he, taking anything that offered. Their eldest child was twelve years old and the youngest three. One by one the articles the house had contained were sold to provide food and heat. Now everything was gone. Biesh said that, having sold everything else, he was now prepared to sell himself. When asked when he expected to die, he replied:

"I might die to-morrow; there is no use living when one is poor."

The advertisement had one good effect, as it called attention to the plight of the family, and they were relieved this afternoon by charitable persons.

THE KNOXVILLE FIRE.

Seventeen Inmates of the Hotel Knox Unaccounted For—The Loss Is $1,611,000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Of the fifty-two guests who were sleeping in the Hotel Knox yesterday morning when the fire broke out, only thirty-five have been accounted for. The hotel register was destroyed, and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost.

Those known to have perished in the flames are: A. S. Weeks of Locke, N. Y., drummer; G. W. Roberts of Pulaski, Tenn., lightning rod agent; and E. A. Williams, Springfield, Mass., retired merchant. Telegrams have been pouring in all day from different cities inquiring about people supposed to have been in Knoxville.

The work of searching in the ruins was begun late this afternoon, and the developments already indicate that the list of dead will be much larger than was at first thought. Charred remains were found in different localities of the ruins. Where one of these bodies is supposed to have been cremated were found a number of pocket knives, shears, razors, &c., which leads to the belief that Weeks, the cutlery drummer for the Rochester house, had attempted to carry out his sample case.

E. A. Williams of Springfield, another man who was beyond a doubt lost, was sixty-three years old, and was traveling South for his health.

Large rewards have been offered for the bodies, and a large force of men are at work to-night clearing away the débris. Of the injured perhaps only J. C. M. Bogle of Tennessee, a civil engineer, will die. He inhaled flames, and his limbs were burned.

An almost correct estimate of the losses and insurance is as follows: Total loss, $1,611,000; total insurance, $614,209.70. Many of the firms burned out have secured temporary quarters and the wholesale houses especially have never stopped filling orders.

MRS. STANFORD INSURED.

Policy for $1,000,000 Issued for the Benefit of the University.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Mrs. Leland Stanford to-day signed the contract by which her life is insured for $1,000,000. The policy, which is said to be the largest ever issued, was written by a New York company.

By the terms of the contract Mrs. Stanford is to pay an annual premium of $170,000, and upon her death $1,000,000 will be paid by the company to the Leland Stanford Junior University. Should she live ten years and continue her annual payment of premiums, the university will receive at her death $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000.

PHARAOH'S PALACE FOUND.

Discovery Made in Upper Egypt by an English Explorer.

DANVERS, Mass., April 9.—The Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D. D., President of the Danvers Historical Society, has received a letter dated March 26, from F. Petrie, honorary Secretary of the Victoria Institute, England, in which Mr. Petrie says:

"It will interest you to hear that one of the Institute members writes home from upper Egypt to announce his discovery of a palace of a Pharaoh of the sixth dynasty, with numerous valuable inscriptions. The wine jars of the Pharaoh were found intact in a long cellar. All were hermetically sealed, but on breaking the seal of one, the wine seemed petrified."

TO SELL A LIVING FINGER

The Curious Errand Which Has Brought Miss Grace Dinsmore to New York.

SHE ASKS $1,000 FOR IT.

Mrs. C. V. Barton of Texas, Having Lost a Middle Finger, Put in an Advertisement for One, Which the Other Woman Answered.

Two women, one from Houston, Texas, the other from Binghamton, N. Y., will meet at the residence of a surgeon, 127 West Forty-second Street, this afternoon, for the purpose of negotiating for the sale of a living finger.

The woman who is willing to part with one of her members is Miss Grace Dinsmore of Binghamton. Mrs. C. V. Barton is the Texas woman who, having lost the middle finger of her right hand, is in search of one to take its place.

However improbable it may seem that a young woman twenty-six years old, in perfect health, educated and cultured, should offer for sale one of her fingers, Miss Dinsmore admitted its truth to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night at the Grand Union Hotel. She is a resolute young woman, and thought she could come to this large city unknown to any one and could undergo the operation without a single acquaintance learning of it.

"I was once in better circumstances than I am now," she said, "but both of my parents have been taken from me by death, and I am thrown upon my own resources for subsistence. I was reared in a beautiful home, where every opportunity for culture was given me. But when my father died I was surprised to find that his estate amounted to comparatively nothing. I had studied vocal music, and determined to continue and become a concert singer. I went to Boston for instruction, but my funds soon became exhausted. My voice had not developed sufficiently to gain for me a position, and I was forced to return home in despair.

"I saw an advertisement in a paper of this city recently offering a liberal amount to a woman who would part with her middle finger in a necrosis or bone-grafting operation. I considered the matter long, cried over the idea, which seemed so awful at first, but finally determined to make the sacrifice. I replied to the advertisement, and now I am here to meet Mrs. Barton and arrange the terms of the transaction."

The price Miss Dinsmore demands for her finger is $1,000. She said she understood Mrs. Barton was a wealthy woman and would probably be willing to pay that amount if the finger is of the right size. The surgeon who will perform the operation has no doubt, it is said, as to its success. Mrs. Barton will have to remain in the city for one month, during which time the joints of the stump finger and the engrafted one will knit together.

TUNNEL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Incorporated at Albany to Build a Rapid Transit Route Ten Miles Long in This City.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Rapid Transit Underground Railroad Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000. The company is to operate an underground or tunnel road in the City of New York which shall extend partly through an open cut.

The length of the road will be ten miles. It will commence at a point near the City Hall Park and run northerly under Park Row and Centre Street, and through the block to and under Reade Street, to New Elm Street; along the latter street to Spring Street and Marion or Mulberry Street; thence northerly to Great Jones Street; thence northerly, through Lafayette Place to Astor Place and Eighth Street; thence northerly through and under Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue; thence to Forty-second Street and over the same to the Grand Central Station, and beyond to Broadway and along Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street; thence to the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue, and along the same to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. That portion of the route between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street on Eleventh Avenue shall be along the surface of the street.

Carlton H. Reeve of New York City subscribes to eighty-five shares of the capital stock. He is one of the Directors, and his associates are Nelson S. Easton of Summit, N. J.; Cornelius V. Sidell, John Bogart, John Acken, David L. Hough, John F. O'Rourke, Thomas Allen, and Robert H. Sherwood, all of New York City.

The Directors of the corporation named in the dispatch are reticent concerning the exact plans and purposes of the company.

It was reported as coming from one of the Directors that the company has been incorporated with a view to negotiating with the Rapid Transit Commission for contracts for the building of the proposed underground railway. The majority of the Directors named in the articles of incorporation are prominent civil engineers and contractors.

WOULD DELAY RAPID TRANSIT.

Assemblyman McKnight Has a Bill with This End in View.

ALBANY, April 9.—Assemblyman McKnight of Queens County to-day introduced a bill designed to delay any immediate action on the scheme of rapid transit in New York City. The bill provides:

"When any statute has been or shall be enacted consolidating two or more cities and providing that such consolidation shall take effect at a future date, the power of each of such cities and of all Boards of Commissioners in and for any of such cities to contract for the construction or operation of any railroad within such city, is hereby suspended until such consolidation shall have been actually effected. Every consent heretofore given by the local authorities of any such cities to the construction or operation of a railway in or under any street thereof, to be constructed by the city, and at the public expense, shall not be effectual until the same is ratified and approved by the local authorities of the consolidated city in the same manner as is or shall be required in the case of an original consent by such consolidated city, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any vested right heretofore acquired or to impair the obligation of any contract heretofore made."

Commencing Monday, April 12, 1897, D., L. & W. R. R. will run through Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, leaving New York daily at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago 9:00 P. M. following day. Dining car service west of Buffalo.—Adv.

PERU STOPS SILVER COINAGE.

Orders Suspending Mint Production and Importations.

LIMA, Peru, April 9.—The Peruvian Government has suspended the coinage of silver at the Government mint.

The Government has also issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after May 10.

KILL MONKS, BURN CHURCHES.

Reported Acts of Insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, April 9.—Dispatches from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, say the insurgents have killed several monks.

It also is reported that insurgents have burned the churches of Buena Vista, Guideva, and Endang.

WILL ASK GOD FOR RAIN.

Government of New South Wales Appoints April 16 a Day of Prayer.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 9.—The Government has proclaimed that April 16 be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer for rain.

FRED HERON DIES IN CHICAGO.

First Man Who Ever Rolled a Steel Beam in the United States.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Fred Heron, the first man who ever rolled a steel beam in the United States, died to-day in this city.

Mr. Heron was an Englishman, born at Bradford in 1856, and had lived in this country since 1880, his first location being with the Bessemer Steel Works at Pittsburg. His body was taken to Phoenixville, Penn., for burial.

PAUPER INHERITS $20,000.

Lawyers Employed to Contest an Illinois Man's Rights.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—Arthur Quinn of this city, who is at present an inmate of the poor farm at Bloomington, is heir to $20,000 by the death of his brother, Frank Quinn, in Philadelphia, five years ago, and the latter's wife who died recently in Pennsylvania. There are other heirs, however, who have hired attorneys to prevent the pauper from coming to his inheritance.

MINERS FACING STARVATION.

Gold Is More Plentiful Than Flour in Alaskan Camps.

TACOMA, Washington, April 9.—Two thousand miners in the Yukon Valley, Alaska, have run short of provisions. Reports received to-day state that starvation awaits many of them unless relief is quickly afforded by ingoing miners, who are taking in large quantities of provisions. Flour at Forty Mile and Plondyke and other camps brings $1 a pound.

Steamers cannot ascend the Yukon with supplies before July. In some camps the men have been put on short rations. On the Plondyke and several other streams gold is more plentiful than flour.

BACK WITH 27,000 SEALS.

Steamer Aurora Reaches St. John's After a Trying Voyage.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 9.—The sealing steamer Aurora has returned from the North Atlantic with a full cargo of 27,000 seals, secured after the most severe experience of many years.

Tremendous storms were encountered, often lasting days at a stretch. The ship was driven by the ice floes 300 miles, southeast of Cape Race, and the men were almost always in peril of their lives. Nine hundred seals were carried away by the waves and lost. Four of the crew died, two of sore throat, one of tuberculosis, and one as the result of injuries from a fall on the ice.

PROFIT IN LOUISVILLE BONDS.

New York Firm Clears $6,000 on Its Purchase in Nine Days.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Street, Wyckes & Co. of New York to-day completed a deal by which they earned about $6,000 in nine days. April 1 the city sold $588,000 of forty-year 4 per cent. bonds, which the New York firm secured at $106.77. To-day the entire batch was sold to a Louisville syndicate at $107.77, a clear margin of 1 per cent.

The local syndicate was composed of the Bank of Kentucky, the German Bank, the German Insurance Bank, the Fidelity Safety Vault and Trust Company, and several other banking companies, among whom the bonds were apportioned. All were bidders when the original award was made, but placed too low an estimate on the bonds.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen from the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast; it has fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region, and slowly in the Northwest and at Northern and Central Rocky Mountain stations. There is a depression of considerable energy central on the Middle Atlantic coast, and the barometer continues highest over the central plateau region.

Rain has prevailed in the States on the Atlantic coast, light showers in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and light snows in the lower lake region. The weather was generally fair last night in the central valleys and the upper lake region, but the weather continues cloudy, with rain or snow over New England, New York, and the lower lakes.

The indications are that the weather will be partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature in the central valleys and the upper lake region. The weather will clear on the Atlantic coast from New York southward to Florida, with brisk and high northwesterly winds Saturday morning, decreasing in force during Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	28	44	45
6 A. M.	28	42	45
9 A. M.	30	42	48
12 M.	33	44	45
4 P. M.	35	46	45
6 P. M.	34	43	45
9 P. M.	31	43	45
12 P. M.	28	41	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45⅛
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1896	31
Corresponding date for last 20 years	46

CHARTER BILL VETOED

Mayor Strong Sent It Back to the Assembly with His Disapproval.

HE FOUND IT TOO FAULTY

Memorandum Accompanied the Bill Setting Forth in Full the Reasons for His Action.

AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO REPASS IT AT ONCE.

It Will Be Taken Up at the Meeting of the Legislature on Monday Night —Little Surprise Caused in Albany by the Message.

ALBANY, April 9.—Mayor Strong's private secretary, Job E. Hedges, this morning conveyed the news to the Assembly Clerk that the Mayor had vetoed the Greater New York charter. This fact, with the additional statement that a memorandum containing the Mayor's reasons had accompanied the bill on its return, was all that was officially made public, as the message was not read in the Assembly. Mayor Wurster's approval of the charter was also made public.

The action of Mayor Strong caused little alarm. The warmest supporters of the charter gave no evidence of any fear as to the fate of the measure, and the opponents of consolidation expressed no hope that the veto would prove effective.

Rumors were afloat that some "combination" would be effected between the New York and Kings County members and those from the rural counties, by which the Raines law amendments and the charter could be linked together, and the passage of the two tied up. Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee said these were without the slightest foundation in fact, and Assemblyman Robbins, who is the leader of the opposition to the charter, said he had no expectation that the veto would have any effect.

The charter will, in all probability, be taken up and repassed over the veto on Monday night. When it was before the Assembly two weeks ago it was passed by a vote of 118 to 28. Two days later the Senate passed it by a vote of 33 to 9.

Chairman Stranahan, when the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked if the veto caused him any apprehension, replied:

"Not the slightest. It will simply cause a delay long enough for a roll call in each house. The return of the charter will probably be announced at the sessions next Monday night, and the bill will be repassed by substantially the vote which it had the first time."

MAYOR STRONG'S REASONS.

THREE GREAT DEFECTS WHICH HE WISHES REMEDIED.

He Wants a Single-Headed Police Department, Continuous Power of Removal, and a Separate Election Commission.

Mayor Strong's reasons for refusing approval to the charter of the Greater New York are set forth in the following memorandum:

To the Assembly of the State of New York,
Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to the duty imposed upon me by Section 2 of Article XII. of the Constitution, I return to the Assembly, without a certificate of its acceptance by the city, Assembly Bill Introductory No. 950, entitled "An act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York Harbor, including the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof."

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I gave notice of a public hearing upon said bill, and devoted four days to hearing all those persons who desired to be heard either for or against the acceptance of the measure. Very many objections were made to the bill, some of which were directed against the general scheme of consolidation, and others of which were directed against what were claimed to be errors, omissions, and deficiencies in the act itself.

As to the objections to the general scheme of consolidation, I do not feel called upon to consider them, while so far as the objections were based upon alleged defects in the bill itself, I considered that most of the defects thus pointed out could be easily and readily remedied by appropriate legislation.

Defects Which Are Fundamental.

There are, however, in the bill submitted to me certain defects so serious and fundamental that I cannot feel it to be consistent with my duty as Mayor of the City of New York to accept the bill in its present form in behalf of the city.

It will doubtless be recalled that in the report to the Legislature by the Charter Commission, which was signed by me, as well as by the other members of the commission, the following language was used:

"In dealing with interests so comprehensive and so important as those that are affected by the proposition to consolidate into a single city the three cities and the other territory that are to become a part of Greater New York, it is not surprising that opinion in the commission as well as outside of it, should have been sharply divided upon some points. Notwithstanding these divisions of opinion, the commission are at one in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of the charter as submitted. * * *

"The commission does not assume that ti has been able to anticipate every contingency, nor, with all its care, that it has been able altogether to avoid omissions, repetitions, and mistakes; but it does believe, after everything has been said, that the charter contains a system of government for the consolidated city that may safely be put into operation with the assurance that it will quickly adjust itself to the city's needs."

Signed with Reluctance.

It was well known to my associates on the Charter Commission that it was with considerable reluctance that I appended my signature to the report to the Legislature from which I have quoted, and that I did so only upon the understanding and agreement that, notwithstanding the expression of unanimity therein contained, I should be at liberty to publicly state the especial features of the charter to which I most strongly objected.

Accordingly, in conjunction with one other member of the commission, I addressed to to the Secretary of the commission a communication stating the particular provisions to which I most strongly objected, and some of the reasons why I so objected. In that communication, I (and the other member of the commission to whom I have referred) wrote as follows:

"As the undersigned have voted for the Greater New York charter as a whole, and have joined in the report to the Legislature to be submitted in connection therewith, they wish to have it made a matter of record that, in the framing of the charter, and for the reasons stated below, they have both spoken and voted:

"1. For a Municipal Assembly with a single chamber.

"2. For a single Police Commissioner and an independent Board of Elections.

"3. For granting to the Mayor the power to remove, without charges, in the public interest, throughout the whole of his term, instead of limiting this power, as the charter does, to the first six months of his term only."

The First Impression.

"They propose to support the charter as a whole, notwithstanding that in these important particulars it differs from what they think it ought to be, because they believe that, as a whole, its merits outweigh its defects, and because they also believe that under it consolidation can safely be brought about. * * *

"The undersigned recognize that in a work like that of preparing a charter for Greater New York the views of the majority of those to whom the duty of framing a charter is committed must prevail. Strongly as they believe that in the points indicated the charter is at fault, they are nevertheless prepared to support it, for the reasons already given, but in doing so they wish it to be known that they think the charter is constructed in these particulars upon a wrong theory."

It will be observed that at the time the words that I have quoted were written, I was more than doubtful as to the wisdom of the provision which had been made by the charter upon the three points above indicated, but at that time I felt that the general advantages of consolidation and the many merits of the charter as a piece of legislation would, upon the whole, outweigh the defects suggested, and that to achieve the public benefits which I believed would flow from consolidation upon the general plan provided for by the charter, it would be possible to bear with the difficulties and dangers which I foresaw might arise from the provisions to which I took exception, and particularly from the provision for the four-headed Police Commission and a limitation upon the Mayor's power of removal.

Since that time, however, circumstances have so developed themselves in the City of New York as to impress me even more strongly than I was impressed at the time I signed the document from which I have quoted with the utter impossibility of successfully administering the affairs of so great a city as the Greater New York will be if the present form of Police Commission and the present limitations upon the Mayor's power of removal are to be continued.

Police Force Demoralized.

Even in the present City of New York the Police Department has been brought to a condition of demoralization which is appalling and disgraceful, and which is to be traced directly to the manner in which the law requires the present commission to be constituted, and to the inability of the Mayor to reconstruct the commission when he is convinced that the public interests require such a reconstruction.

I should be lacking in what I deem to be my duty to the public if I consented to accept, in the name of the City of New York, a measure which proposes to extend to the Greater New York the provisions of law which have produced the unfortunate condition of affairs in this city which I have mentioned.

My power, under the Constitution, is limited to accepting or refusing to accept the bill as a whole. There are many admirable provisions contained in this bill to which I would most gladly give my approval if I could do so without at the same time approving those which I have indicated, and to which I feel it to be my duty to object.

I inclose herewith proposed amendments to the bill extending the Mayor's power to remove heads of departments, providing for a single Police Commissioner, and establishing an independent Board of Elections. If these amendments could be incorporated into the bill, I should have no hesitation whatever in accepting it.

My refusal to accept this bill on behalf of the city, to which I am compelled by a strong sense of public duty, renders necessary also a like refusal in the cases of the two bills which come to me with it, to wit: Assembly bill, Introductory No. 954, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Supervisors in the several wards of the Borough of Queens of the City of New York to be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens," and Assembly bill, Introductory No. 952, entitled "An act relating to the election of city officers of the City of New York as constituted by the Greater New York charter at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for the canvass and return of the votes therefor, and the determination of persons elected thereat." Very respectfully yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

AMENDMENTS HE PROPOSES.

CHANGES WHICH WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE MAYOR.

Suggestions for the Single-Headed Police Department—The Extended Powers of the Mayor—Details of the Independent Election Board.

With his message of disapproval, Mayor Strong sent to the Assembly several proposed amendments, which are supposed to have been prepared by Corporation Counsel Scott. They seek to secure a single-headed Police Commission, the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department, and a continuous power of removal for the Mayor.

The first proposed amendment is to Section 95 of the charter, and provides that the Mayor of the Greater New York can remove any public officer at any time during his term, except the members of the Board of Education and the school boards. No removals shall be made until after the official to be removed has had a chance to make an explanation, and in every case the reasons for the removal must be published for ten days in The City Record.

The charter provides, in its present form, that the power of removal shall only include the first six months of the Mayor's term.

Single-Headed Police Department.

Mayor Strong asks that Section 270 of the charter be amended so as to provide for a single head for the Police Department, to be known as the Police Department of the City of New York. The Mayor under this proposed amendment shall also appoint and at pleasure remove five Deputy Police Commissioners for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, one for the Borough of Richmond, and one for the Borough of Queens. The Deputy Commissioners shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year, except in the case of the Deputy for Richmond, who shall receive a salary of $3,000. The Deputy Police Commissioners must live in their boroughs and have an office therein. Great power is given by this amendment to the Police Commissioner. He shall control the department in the matters of government, disposition, administration, and discipline. He shall make, adopt, and enforce the rules.

The Mayor asks that Section 272 of the charter be amended so that the Deputy Commissioners shall have specified powers within their boroughs, and that Section 281 be amended so as to read:

"The Police Commissioner and the Deputy Police Commissioners within the limitations of their power prescribed by this act shall have the same power, control, and authority over the members of the police force transferred thereto by Sections 277, 278, 279, and 280 of this act, and over their tenure of membership and removal therefrom as the said Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners shall have over the members of said force appointed thereto by said Commissioner, and especially as otherwise provided by this chapter to fix and decide the rank, title, duties, powers, and place of service of such transferred members. Until by said Commissioner otherwise provided, the rank, title, duties, powers, and place of services of said transferred members shall be the same as they were in the police force to which they belonged before this act took effect."

Power of removal and appointment is given to the Police Commissioner, except where it is limited by the Board of Estimate or Municipal Assembly. Promotions shall be made by the Police Commissioner on the ground of seniority, meritorious service, and superior capacity. Before any promotion is made by the Police Commissioner, he must call upon the Deputy Police Commissioners for recommendations as to men under their control who seek promotion.

Powers of the Chief.

The Mayor asks that Section 292 be amended so as to read as follows:

"The Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the police force, and shall be chargeable with the responsibility for the execution of all the laws and the rules and regulations of the department. The Police Commissioner shall have power to designate and determine the members of the force to serve in each of the boroughs, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in each of said boroughs shall assign to duty the said officers and members of the police force so assigned to the borough of which he is Deputy Commissioner, and he shall have power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require; provided, however, that permanent assignments of patrolmen to duty as Roundsmen shall be made by the Police Commissioner on the recommendation of the Deputy Police Commissioner for the borough in which said patrolman shall be serving at the time of such assignment, and in case of the rejection of any such assignment so recommended by the Deputy Police Commissioner, the said Deputy Police Commissioner shall, within three days, submit another name, and continue to do so until the permanent assignment is made.

"Any Deputy Police Commissioner shall have power to suspend without pay, pending the trial of charges, any member of the police force assigned to duty in the borough for which he is Deputy Police Commissioner, provided, however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than ten days without affirmative action to that effect by the Police Commissioner. If any member of the police force so suspended shall not be convicted of the charges so preferred, he shall be entitled to full pay from the date of such suspension, notwithstanding such charges and suspension.

"A Deputy Police Commissioner may grant leaves of absence to members of the force assigned to duty in the borough for which he is a Deputy Commissioner for a period not exceeding five days. Every Deputy Police Commissioner shall report to the Police Board all changes or assignments of officers, and all leaves of absence granted."

Another amendment provides for the trial of officers on charges. The Mayor can retire at any time the Chief of Police or any Deputy Chief. The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners, the Chief and his deputies are empowered to administer oaths. The Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the department.

THE ELECTION COMMISSION.

Charter as It Would Provide for a Separate Board.

The separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department is provided for in the following proposed amendment to Section 359, so as to make it read as follows:

"The Mayor shall appoint four Commissioners of Elections who shall constitute the Board of Elections, and each of whom shall be a resident and voter of the City of New York. No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each of said Commissioners shall be $5,000 a year. Each of said Commissioners shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. In case of the removal, resignation, or death of any Commissioner of Elections, the Mayor shall within thirty days thereafter appoint his successor, who shall serve for the remainder of the term; the person so appointed to be of like political faith and opinion with the Commissioner whose vacancy is to be filled. No person holding any public office of any kind under either the United States, State, County or Municipal Government, except the offices of Notary Public, or Commissioner of Deeds, or an office in the National Guard, or any employe of any department in said city, shall be eligible as a Commissioner of Elections, and all votes cast at any general or special election for any person who shall then be serving or who shall have served as a Commissioner of Elections during any portion of the three months immediately preceding such election, for any office, shall be absolutely void.

"Every person who shall be appointed a Commissioner of Elections shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take the oath of office before a person authorized to administer such oath.

"The Board of Elections shall have the power to elect by a majority vote, or, in case they cannot so elect, to select by lot one of its members to be President of the board.

"The two Commissioners of like political faith and opinion shall have the power to appoint a clerk and remove him from office, the remaining Commissioners shall have the power to appoint another clerk and remove him from office, and the said board shall have the power to appoint such other assistants and secure such appointment or appointments as may be necessary for the transaction of their business.

Borough Branch Offices.

"The main office of the said Board of Elections shall be located in the Borough of Manhattan, and branches thereof shall be located, one in the Borough of the Bronx, one in the Borough of Brooklyn, one in the Borough of Richmond, and one in the Borough of Queens. The said Commissioner of Elections shall have cognizance and control of the said Board of Elections and the branches thereof and of the officers, employes, administration, and affairs of said board and its branches."

The Mayor wants Section 360 amended so as to read as follows:

"The affairs of said Board of Elections and of said branches thereof under and subject to such rules and regulations and orders as may from time to time be made by said Board of Elections, not inconsistent with the provisions of the election law or of this chapter, shall be managed, conducted, and carried on by the person chosen and appointed by said Board of Elections, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Elections of the City of New York; and such other officers, clerks, assistants, and employes as may be selected or appointed, as may be hereinafter provided."

Section 361 is to read as follows:

"Said Board of Elections shall also provide and appoint for each of said branches a chief of such branch, and such clerks or other assistants, and furnish such accommodations and supplies for the conduct and administration of said general office and its branches and their duties and affairs as may be reasonably necessary, and shall fix the grade, rank, duties, and salaries of such other assistants; said Board of Elections shall pay said salaries in equal monthly installments. The Police Commissioner, upon request of the Board of Elections, shall detail to the general office of said board and to its branches such patrolmen or other members of the police force as may be necessary from time to time to assist in the faithful performance by said general office and its branches of their functions and duties."

The Superintendent.

Section 362 is to read as follows:

"The said Superintendent of Elections shall hold office for five years, and shall receive a salary of $6,000 a year. The chiefs of the several branches and of said board, located in the boroughs of Kings, Richmond, the Bronx, and Queens, shall receive such salaries, respectively, as shall be fixed by the Board of Elections, not to exceed the sum of $4,000 a year from the chief of the branch of such board in the Borough of Brooklyn, $2,500 in the Borough of the Bronx, $1,500 in each of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens; such salaries shall be paid by the Board of Elections in equal monthly installments; said Superintendent of Elections and chiefs of

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branches shall be removable at any time by the Board of Elections for cause."

Section 363 is to read as follows:

"Until said Police Board shall otherwise provide, the clerks, assistant clerks, and other employes attached to or in the service of the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn, and of the Bureau of Elections in the Police Department of the City of New York, when this chapter takes effect, shall continue in the service and employment of the said Board of Elections or said branches thereof, and they shall have the same salaries and perform the same duties as heretofore. But said Board of Elections shall have the power to fix the salaries, duties, and rank of such clerks, assistant clerks, and other employes."

Section 364 is to read as follows:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly shall annually include in its final estimate and in its appropriation for each year such sums as may be necessary to pay the expense of said Board of Elections and branches thereof, including salaries and compensations of said Superintendent of Elections and the chiefs of the branch bureaus thereof, and of all other clerks and assistants therein. The sums so included in the said estimate shall also be included in the yearly tax levy upon the estate, real and personal, in the said City of New York."

Some Other Provisions.

Section 365 is to read as follows:

"The Superintendent of Elections shall be the chief executive officer of the Board of Elections, and be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of the provisions of the election law and the rules and regulations of the board relating to said general bureau or any of its branches. He shall render to the board in each year a statement of the operations and expenses of the General Bureau of Elections and the branches thereof, together with an estimate of the expenses thereof for the ensuing year, and such recommendations in reference to the election law and the rules and regulations relating to the board and branches and as to elections as to him may be advisable."

Section 366 is to be amended to read as follows:

"The Chief of a branch shall perform such duties as now are or which may hereafter be prescribed by the election law, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Elections. He shall be subject to the orders and directions of the Superintendent of Elections, under the rules and regulations of the said board, and his office shall be located at the office of the board in the borough in which he is appointed to serve."

Section 368 is to be made to read as follows:

"All books, documents, papers, records, and election appliances and all appurtenances held or used by or under the control of the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn or the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York, or the Bureau of Elections in said city, or other officers having cognizance of the conduct of elections in the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall be transferred to the care, custody, and control of the Board of Elections created by this chapter, but shall be in such care, custody, and control, subject to the orders of the said board."

Section 369 is to read as follows:

"The Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, under the direction of the Board of Elections in the City of New York, is hereby authorized and directed not less than two years after each election to sell or destroy all registers of electors, statements of canvass, and tally-sheets; provided, that two copies of the register of electors for each election district, to be selected by the Superintendent of the General Bureau of Elections, shall be excepted and preserved from such sale or destruction."

Section 370 is to read as follows:

"The provisions of Section 367 of this act shall apply to and include material and records of former elections, which may at any time be in the custody of said Board of Elections or branches thereof, but shall not at any time apply to nor include any material or records of any election as to which any proceeding may at any time be pending in any court, and such material or records shall remain on file and be preserved."

Section 372 is to read as follows:

"Wherever in this chapter the words 'Police Board' are used, the same shall be construed and understood to mean Police Commissioner or Police Department, as the context shall require."

ROOSEVELT TALKS WITH LONG.

To Assume His Duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy on April 19.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Theodore Roosevelt, who will succeed Mr. McAdoo as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, came to the Navy Department to-day and had a long talk with Secretary Long. He also spent an hour with Mr. McAdoo listening to the latter's explanation of the methods of the Navy Department, and especially the matters with which the Assistant Secretary is particularly charged.

Mr. Roosevelt will not qualify and assume his new office until April 19, returning meantime to New York to arrange his private business affairs.

TRAMPS ATE HIS BREAKFAST.

Farmer Tied to a Chair by Men to Whom He Had Refused Food.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 9.—Henry Urish, an old farmer, who lives alone at South Egg Harbor, was preparing breakfast this morning when two tramps appeared at the door of his house and demanded breakfast. The old man refused to give them any, and they tied him to a chair, despite his struggles, and then proceeded to finish the preparations which he had made for breakfast.

After eating a hearty meal the tramps departed, after making a search of the house for money and finding none. The plight of the old man was discovered by a neighbor.

Fatima Safe in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Fatima, the hippopotamus from Central Park, New York, arrived here to-day by the Lake Shore Road. She will become part of a traveling circus and menagerie. Fatima arrived in good condition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Gov. Cooke to-day issued a proclamation fixing May 7 as Arbor Day.

MANVILLE, R. I., April 9.—The Contrexville Plush Mill has received an order for 10,000 pieces of goods, that will keep the mill busy for several months.

BOSTON, April 9.—Norcross Brothers of this city were to-day awarded a contract for the construction of the Southern Union station here, their bid being about $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Proposals were invited to-day by the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of three 30-knot torpedo boats. Bids will be opened Monday, June 14.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 9.—Miss Florence Lavine of Louisville, Ky., is critically ill with pneumonia in the Saratoga Hospital. She is a leading singer in the Wilbur Opera Company.

WATSESSING, N. J., April 9.—The four-year-old child of William Ellor was choked to death to-day while playing with some large buttons. The child put one of the buttons in its mouth and attempted to swallow it.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 9.—Mrs. Sarah E. Lewis committed suicide to-day by jumping into a private reservoir near her residence, in Cornwall. She was said to have become insane over the death of her husband.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 9.—The passenger station at Whitings, which is operated jointly by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, was struck by lightning this morning and destroyed. A store and dwelling adjoining, occupied by George Cramer, were also destroyed.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

All trains via Iron Mountain Route running through from St. Louis to Memphis, Hot Springs, and all Texas points without delay. New York office, 391 Broadway.—Adv.

COMMENTS ON THE VETO

All Who Opposed the Charter United in Approval of the Mayor's Action.

PROPOSED CHANGES FAVORED.

Those Who Favored the Measure Express Surprise at Mr. Strong's Disapproval and Speak of Its Immediate Passage over the Veto.

The veto of the Greater New York charter by Mayor Strong meets with the approval of all those who have identified themselves with the opposition to it in its present form, and his recommendations are generally spoken of as steps in the right direction.

Some speak of immediate meetings of citizens to take steps to uphold the Mayor's hands. Among those who have favored the charter, expressions are made of belief that it will be passed over the Mayor's veto. Among the many comments are those given below:

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Sorry that the Mayor Did Not Base His Veto on Broader Grounds—A Sharp Criticism.

"I think the Mayor has missed a grand opportunity. Had he based his veto on the broad grounds that no charter should be made obligatory without a popular vote, his name would have gone down as that of a man who dignified the office of Mayor. Now it will go down as that of one who was dignified by the office."

This was the commentary made yesterday afternoon to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Abram S. Hewitt, as he sat in his office in Burling Slip. Mr. Hewitt had read the Mayor's message of disapproval, and was much disappointed to find his objections based on defects in the proposed charter.

Mr. Hewitt said he was very glad the Mayor had not approved the charter. He was not surprised, however, as he had expected the Mayor to be influenced by the strong arguments against it made at the recent hearings. He hoped that now the Legislature would grant delay, and that the people would have an opportunity to vote upon the charter. Mr. Hewitt reiterated his views that, to force through this charter, establishing a new system of government for 3,000,000 of people, without giving them an opportunity to examine, discuss, and vote upon it, would be a blow at the American theory of self-government.

MAYOR STRONG.

He Thinks His Most Important Suggestion Was as to the Power of Removal.

Mayor Strong said that he had but little to say about his veto of the charter bill beyond what he had said in his memorandum to the Assembly. He thought that the most important amendment which he had suggested was that which provided for the continuous power of removal by the Mayor.

"I would not take the Mayor's chair with that provision as it stands in the new charter now for all the money that there is in the world," said the Mayor.

"They could not keep me in the office for three years and a half with that provision. I want it understood, however, that I am not a candidate for the Mayoralty again."

The Mayor then cited the Police Department as a case in point. He said that with a continuous power of removal no dead-lock could exist.

The Mayor said that he had been consistent in all of his views upon the charter and that his veto was based upon the objections he had made before the Charter Commission. He said also that he saw no reason why consolidation should not be effected on Jan. 1 of next year, if the changes he had suggested were made a part of the charter.

CHARLES S. SMITH.

He Believes the Mayor Has Performed a Great Public Good—Suggestions for the Future.

Charles S. Smith last night received a letter from Joseph H. Choate, who is traveling in Italy, in which Mr. Choate expresses great apprehension of the danger which would arise if the new charter should become a law, and in which he reiterates the hope that the measure will be defeated.

"As for myself," Mr. Smith said, "I believe the Mayor has performed a great public duty very conscientiously, and I think that he should be sustained in his action by a public meeting which would express the sentiments of the citizens of New York in this manner. A committee of not less than fifty men, representing the sentiments of this city, should be appointed, who would ask for a hearing before the Legislature before they attempt to pass the charter over the Mayor's veto."

"The fact is that the people of New York never, prior to the hearing before the Mayor took place, had a clear understanding of the powers of the charter, neither do I believe had the Legislature. It was simply assumed in Albany that so respectable a body of men as the Charter Commission was would give us a good charter, and very likely they would have done so if they had had time enough, but it was a physical impossibility to do the work confided to them in the time allowed by the Legislature. Besides, the men composing the commission had other duties, and were obliged to depend upon subordinates to do a large part of the legal work. Hence it turned out that as Mr. Reeves told the Mayor, it was the worst piece of legal work which the Bar Association had ever examined.

"The request which the citizens of New York made before the Mayor to resubmit the charter to the same commission or to some other commission of equal standing and give them one year's time in which to amend it, is perfectly reasonable. There is no reason why the request should not be granted, except perhaps a political one. If it is passed, the Mayor's veto notwithstanding, the Legislature will be charged with absolutely unworthy motives and will have performed an act, influenced by party considerations, which will remain always an accusation against a republican form of government, and will discredit government by and for the people in this country.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has done excellent work in its fight against the charter as it is at present, and I have no doubt it influenced the Mayor in his action. Now, the thing for THE TIMES to do is to come out still stronger and defy the Legislature to resist the will of the best citizens of New York, who are opposed to the measure."

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

A Lesson to the Legislature that the City of New York Must Not Be Overburdened.

Jefferson M. Levy said:

"The disapproval of the charter by Mayor Strong is gratifying to all taxpayers, and especially to me, for on Jan. 15, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, I said I thought it was high time that the taxpayers of New York took stock, to see where and how much the Greater New York would leave them.

"It has been the general impression that the commission gave the taxpayers of New York an opportunity to be heard on the provisions of the charter. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Commissioners kept their work a profound secret, and while they stated that upon application to them they would listen to objections to the charter, of which it was impossible to get a copy, they absolutely refused a hearing to citizens, even after application was made in compliance with their rules."

"The defeat of the charter does not mean the killing of Greater New York; the law of last year makes consolidation a fact. All that is asked for is time to correct the outrageously inequitable provisions as to the taxation and assessment and the odious scheme of government it contains. Mayor Strong must have felt that the taxpayers of New York are not in a mood to accept a new burden of not less than $200,000,000. That is the least sum consolidation would cost the present city. The result of consolidation under the charter proposed would be that New York's taxes for 1898, without considering the new bridge, the Concourse, and the other jobs lately introduced into the Legislature, would be at least $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 more than this year.

"For 1899 and the succeeding years the increase would certainly exceed $7,000,000 each year. If the city can borrow money at 3 per cent. or 3½ per cent., to assume a burden of $7,000,000 a year can mean nothing less than assuming a permanent burden of $200,000,000. New York is a city of splendid resources, but this is not the time for the city to assume a burden of such magnitude.

What Is Suggested.

"Mayor Strong's veto should be a hint to the Legislature to stop trying to find ways to increase the burdens of the taxpayers and do something to help business.

"The most appropriate thing I can suggest is that the Legislature have an early adjournment. In 1894, when the people voted on the Greater New York, they were distracted by the other issues involved in the election, and only 96,000 voted for consolidation, although at the same election the total number of votes cast for Governor exceeded 260,000. Many who voted for consolidation did so on the representation, distinct and often repeated in the legislative debates in 1894, that the City of New York's finances would be kept separate and apart from the other municipalities in the Greater New York.

"The charter, as proposed, would have put a stop to improvements in the present City of New York. Could the city have afforded it, the cumbersome local legislative methods would have prevented it.

"I hope the Legislature is now convinced of the folly of forcing on the city a charter the only aim of which is partisan advantage, and the passage of which would mean overwhelming defeat in the city, State, and Nation to the Republican Party, from which it could never recover. Mayor Strong could not have done otherwise than disapprove the charter against the splendid showing made by the opponents of the charter, comprising the leading men of the city and representatives from every association in the city."

DORMAN B. EATON.

The Mayor's Patriotic Action Entitles Him to the Gratitude of the People.

Dorman B. Eaton said:

"Mayor Strong's action in refusing to approve the charter is an evidence of his high moral courage, patriotism, and excellent judgment. I think that it will entitle the Mayor to the gratitude of the people of New York, and it will be very wise on the part of the Republican Party if it heeds his suggestions. I think that the example of a Mayor who dared to stand up against great party pressure and do his duty to the people is most salutary, and that it will strengthen that kind of public sentiment which is endeavoring to take city administration out of party politics.

"I suppose there has been tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the Mayor to overcome his strong sense of duty, and for one, I think that the greatest service he has done the public by this action is to exhibit conspicuously before it that sort of moral courage which dares to defend the interests of the public against all kinds of partisan schemes.

"The charter incorporated certain vicious theories of City Government that will work great mischief, and every possible effort should be made at once to amend it in many particulars. The proposed charter will establish party government in the City of New York. I believe it was the purpose of the devisers of the scheme for the new charter to overturn the non-partisan system of Municipal Government, and to undo all of the work of Mayor Strong in appointing men irrespective of their politics.

A Scheme for Partisan Control.

"It was intended to counteract the reform triumph of 1894. It is admirably adapted to the purpose of giving the dominant party in New York supreme control. The elections of members of the Municipal Assembly in the smaller districts will fall under the influence of the agencies that party 'bosses' can put into operation in order to elect them upon the basis of their political opinions. There being no provision for any minority representation, the dominant party in every district will triumph completely, and all members of the Municipal Assembly will be selected for their partisan politics.

"What is still worse in the way of giving the dominant party supreme control are the provisions of the charter which confer vast power upon the Mayor. As he is to be elected by the vote throughout the city, he will, of course, be the representative of the dominant party in the city. As he will have the appointment of more than ninety heads of departments immediately after his election, it will be quite within his power to appoint every one from the same party. This would give such immense power to that party that it would enable it to control State elections. The political party in power in Greater New York will be able to raise more money and to enlist more active and efficient working politicians in its schemes than any other party could draw to its support, and it could easily, in this way, secure control of the entire State.

"The citizens and the various organizations of the city should begin at once in a renewed fight against the charter. We should sustain Mayor Strong and help to defeat the charter, or at least cure some of its evils, if it must be adopted."

THOMAS F. GILROY.

Astounded at Mayor Strong's Action—The Charter Should Be Passed Over His Veto.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, one of the Charter Commissioners, was told by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at his country home in Far Rockaway, last night, that Mayor Strong had vetoed the charter bill. It was the first that the ex-Mayor had heard of it.

"Is it possible?" he said, with much surprise. "You don't mean to tell me that Mayor Strong has disapproved of the bill! The Mayor was a member of the Charter Commission. With one or two others he objected to certain points in the charter, as you know, but he and every other member of the commission agreed that, in view of the fact that it was the best charter that could be framed, we would do all that was in our power to secure its passage by the Legislature.

"It was the distinct understanding when we signed the charter that any individual expression of opinion upon contested points in the bill should not be regarded as opposition to it. In fact, we all pledged ourselves to do all that we could to secure the passage of the charter, and the report which we all signed, Mayor Strong included, recommended the adoption by the Legislature of the charter. I'm astonished at Mayor Strong's veto."

"Do you believe that the charter should be passed over his veto?" the ex-Mayor was asked.

"I certainly do," was his reply.

MAYOR P. J. GLEASON.

Astonished at Mayor Strong's Action, but Says It Will Not Kill the Measure.

Mayor P. J. Gleason, who was one of the Greater New York Commissioners, and who approved the bill when it was submitted to him, was much surprised when informed that Mayor Strong of New York had vetoed the charter. The Mayor stated that he did not have any idea but that Mayor Strong would approve the measure. Mayor Gleason said that during the public hearings in the Common Council chamber in the City Hall in New York, no one appeared in opposition to the charter of any account, except lawyers and others who wanted to figure in the newspapers.

Mayor Gleason said it was too bad that the consent of the Mayors would not be unanimous, but he stated it would be bad for Mayor Strong for not approving the measure. Mr. Strong, as a member of the Greater New York Commission, never gave the slightest hint that he intended to veto the measure. He said it came as a big surprise to him, for the Mayor, being one of the Commissioners, helped make the charter, and when it was finished, approved of it.

Mayor Gleason said the people wanted the charter and Greater New York, and they were going to get it. The fact that Mayor Strong had not approved of it would not kill the measure. The Legislature would pass the bill and make Greater New York over the veto of the Mayor of New York City. The general public of New York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, voted to be incorporated under one Government, the Mayor continued, and the will of the people must be carried out.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

He Says the Mayor Has Acted in the Interests of the City in Vetoing the Charter.

Lewis L. Delafield said:

"The Mayor has acted in the interests of the city in vetoing the bill. I consider the proposed charter bad from every standpoint. The pretense of home rule is a sham. The few additional powers which were granted to the city were so distributed upon very numerous officers that it was almost impossible to expect united action in the interests of the city, and it would be impossible to fix the responsibility for official incompetence.

"The technical execution of the proposed charter was as bad as anything could possibly be. This was pointed out by the report of the Bar Association committee. It was confused, ambiguous, and conflicting in many of its parts. To find out what some of its provisions meant would involve many days of study and tax the intellect of a trained lawyer. Its enactment would place the city in a position where judicial construction would be necessary to ascertain its powers in any branch, and the experience of the past two or three weeks has shown that it would be necessary to apply constantly to the Legislature for further amendments.

"Portions of the proposed charter were never made public until its introduction in the Legislature, and the Charter Commissioners seem to have been so entirely convinced of the excellence of their handiwork that they paid no attention to the request of the Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce that time might be afforded for an inspection of the bill drawn by them. I should consider the enactment of this proposed charter an unmixed evil, and the Mayor is very much to be congratulated on showing the firmness of character necessary to disapprove the measure."

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

He Is Much Surprised that Mayor Strong Should Criticise the Bi-Partisan Police.

Edward Lauterbach said:

"I am surprised that the Mayor should criticise the bi-partisan police system when he favored it a year ago.

"As to the dual municipal legislative body, its advantages are being demonstrated in Congress at this moment. The tariff bill passed by the House is not entirely satisfactory, and the Senate has the opportunity of making the necessary changes. With a population of 3,000,000, which will be 5,000,000, it seems proper that there should be one legislative body which may be a check upon the other in the enormous expenditures which will be required.

"The other matters of objection are trifling. I would have thought the Mayor would be influenced by the opinions of Tracy, Low, Dillon, Dean, Woodford, Pinney, the three Mayors, and men of that calibre. I certainly should have supposed from his expressions the other day, that he would sign the bill. He seems to have preferred to follow the criticisms of those gentlemen who, with all their ability, have given little time to the charter, and to differ from his associates who favored it after the most careful consideration.

"The matter is in the hands of the Legislature, and judging from the vote already given in its favor by nearly all the Republicans and the majority of the Democrats, it seems that the charter will go to the Governor."

ALFRED E. MARLING.

Delighted with the Veto—Efforts in Opposition to be Increased—A Meeting Called.

Alfred E. Marling, who, as a representative of the Real Estate Exchange, has made a notable fight against the charter, no sooner heard of the fact that the Mayor had refused his approval than he had telephone bells ringing in many offices, sending and receiving messages of congratulation, and also arranging for a meeting Monday night at the City Club of representative men who are opponents of the charter. This meeting was called to consult about what steps should next be taken. At it the Real Estate Exchange, Bar Association, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Reform Club, Academy of Medicine, Union League Club, Board of Trade and Transportation, and City Improvement Society will be represented.

Mr. Marling, whose satisfaction at the veto appeared to be unbounded, said he thought the general result would be a toning up of the opposition to the charter. It would encourage the faint-hearted, and bring into the fight many who had heretofore stood idly by because they thought it would be of no avail. He also had hopes of the Legislature, he said, for not a few members of that body, he said, will be glad of a good excuse to vote against the charter. It is known that Republicans are not altogether satisfied with the prospect in case the charter should be forced through. And then the Governor had not yet been heard from. The opponents of the charter, Mr. Marling added, are going to work as effective as possible. They intend to send to each Senator a brief embodying their points of objection. At Monday night's meeting, a committee will be appointed to arrange a hearing before the Senate, if that body should be found disposed to give a fair one. Arrangements will be made to send a full delegation to argue before the Governor, in case such action should become necessary.

JOSEPH LAROCQUE.

A Veto Which Will Have the Unanimous Approval of All Thinking People.

Joseph Larocque said:

"The veto will have the unanimous approval of the vast majority of the thinking people of New York. At every stage there will be continued and persistent opposition to the charter as it is. Probably there will be no opportunity for the opposition to be heard before the Legislature, but there will undoubtedly be a strenuous effort before the Governor to stop it there if it is passed the second time. The feeling that the charter will inflict the most serious evils on the present City of New York is growing day by day."

"Has the opposition any plan of action?"

"None that I know of. The probability is that the Legislature will allow nobody to be heard. Yet the growing conviction that the effect of the charter will be to throw the entire control of the greater city into the hands of Tammany Hall may have some influence."

"How will the charter have that effect?"

"Because of the feeling that the Republican machine is endeavoring to impose on the city a government which its people do not want. The Republicans have believed that they would control a vast patronage and number of offices under the new organization, but enforcing the measure against the wishes of the people will drive recruits to the other side. At the beginning few people gave serious attention to the matter, but as the terms of the charter have become known the people have awakened to a sense of the injuries to result from it. The opposition is growing hourly, and has been since the charter was made public. I base that opinion on personal observation and what I hear from others.

"One thing that has never been explained is the haste with which the charter is being pushed through. There is no need for it that the public can see. We have an established government, under which we are living. There is time to proceed in an orderly way and to give the people the opportunity to act intelligently."

"What is your theory of the reason for haste?"

"Simply that the 'boss' gave orders to that effect and the counters moved. It was probably thought that the Republican Party, after its success at the polls in November, could easily control Greater New York and its patronage. But it does not look as if the Republican Party has been gaining much strength during the last six months."

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Public-Spirited Citizens Should Fight to Secure an Amendment of the Charter.

"I am doubly astonished," said Oswald Ottendorfer, "by the action of Mayor Strong. I did not suppose that he would refuse to approve the charter after he had put his signature to the report of the commission, and I am equally astonished by the manly way in which he has finally withheld his approval from a very bad measure.

"I do not think that we are ready for consolidation. The amalgamation of two great cities and a dozen small ones cannot be accomplished successfully by merely enacting a law. As communities grow slowly, so a great city, that is to be formed of such various elements, ought to be permitted to develop by degrees. It is only in this way that all the now incongruous elements could be properly assimilated.

"But, outside of my objections to too rapid consolidation, I am opposed to the charter as it stands. It has many bad features that should be amended before its adoption. The Mayor's suggested amendments are clearly in the right direction, and would tend to make less confusing the great changes and overturning that must go on for months while the whole administration of affairs is being transformed to meet the conditions of the greater city. If the charter is to be adopted, it should be made as harmless as possible, and it should not be passed in its present dangerous form. Something must be done at once. Those who agree with the Mayor should rally to his support and oppose the adoption of the charter to the very last minute. Then, if it must be passed, we should endeavor to strike from it as many of its evils as possible."

FRANCIS M. SCOTT.

He Would Have Added Other Good Reasons, Such as the Assembly, for the Veto.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said that he heartily approved of the course the Mayor has taken.

"The Mayor has done exactly the right thing," he said. "He has, I believe, based his refusal to approve the charter chiefly on two objections—namely, the limitations put upon the Mayor's power to remove his appointees and the bi-partisan Police Board. These objections are certainly sufficient to justify a positive veto, but if I had been the Mayor I should have objected also to the composition of the double Municipal Assembly. There are many other objections, but I should have urged these most strongly.

"I am opposed to the whole scheme of consolidation. I think it an unwise and dangerous experiment, and I think that all citizens who have fought this scheme, or

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may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk—then get Pearline. Pearline has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

who are opposed to consolidation, or who are opposed to the charter as prepared, should renew their fight against it and continue fighting until the very last. Friends of consolidation say 'let us adopt the charter and remedy its defects afterward.' I do not believe in any such policy. I am in favor of remedying defects in the charter before that instrument is adopted. We should not enact into law a measure that we know to be full of errors and fraught with dangers, with the hope that we can cure these defects by future legislation.

"I trust the opposition to the charter will be carried on with renewed energy."

WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

Thinks There Were Stronger Reasons for a Veto.

William E. Rogers, one of the most active opponents of the charter, thought that the reasons given by the Mayor in returning the bill were so brief and incomplete that they did not give full expression to his views, and added:

"I am exceedingly glad he has vetoed it for whatever reasons he may give. From the short synopsis which I have seen of them, however, I can say that there are many others in my mind justifying the veto still stronger than the ones he has given. He does not appear to touch upon the matter of tax equalization.

"It seems to me that the very strongest reasons for not passing that measure are the injustice done to New York in the increased burdens of taxation imposed on this city and the utter confusion into which the administration of the law will be thrown, and the fact that every officer of the Greater New York to be elected in November of this year may be a new man. There is no continuity of government provided for. In the event of the charter being passed over the Mayor's veto I have no doubt that representatives of the interests in opposition to it will be represented before the Governor, provided he will give them a hearing."

HORACE E. DEMING.

Fully in Accord with the Mayor as Far as He Goes.

Horace E. Deming, one of the speakers who appeared at the public hearing given by Mayor Strong, and a member of the Bar Association, said:

"The Mayor's veto goes to fundamental principles, in which, as he thinks, the charter is defective. In my opinion, the majority of students of the subject of municipal government who are familiar with the history of New York City's government for the past thirty years will agree most cordially with the Mayor's position in this regard.

"It is a well-known fact that, instead of the charter itself being the handiwork of the eminent gentlemen upon the Charter Commission, the actual draughtsmanship of very large portions of this charter was intrusted to young men, who were compelled to do their work under such pressure from limited time that it was simply impossible to have the work done well."

Mr. Deming did not agree with the Mayor in the latter's statement that the merits of the bill outweighed the demerits of it. "Certain of the defects pointed out by the able authorities who examined the charter far outweigh any good that is in the instrument as a whole," he said.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Grant Surprised, and Parker Says the Mayor Is Wrong.

Police Commissioner Grant said that he was very much surprised at Mayor Strong's action in not approving the charter.

"I could hardly believe it," he said. "It seemed to me that the report was a mistake. From the Mayor's remarks, and from what I saw in the newspapers, I thought he would sign it. I am for the charter."

Police Commissioner Parker, when he heard that Mayor Strong had refused to approve the charter, gave out the following statement in reference to the Mayor's comments on the administration of the Police Department:

"The police force to-day is in as good condition, and does its duty as well as it performed it at any period of its existence. Any statement or inference to the contrary is the result of an utter lack of knowledge as to the personnel and work of the force. The difference of opinion between the members of the board have affected the work of the force about as much as a mosquito bite would an elephant. The men in every grade receive the same orders, and perform the same duties as heretofore, and as promptly and efficiently as they ever have."

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

Citizens Should Now Try to Uphold the Mayor.

John D. Crimmins said that no sooner had he heard of the Mayor's disapproval of the charter than he began receiving telephone messages from prominent business men, all suggesting public meetings to protest against the passage of that instrument without further amendment.

"I think," said Mr. Crimmins, "that such action should be taken at once. The Mayor has acted with great wisdom and patriotism in vetoing the charter, and we should aid him by doing our duty as wisely and as patriotically as he. While consolidation has been discussed for twenty years, the people have not given it their careful thought. Some of them have been led too far by the mere sentiment of 'Greater New York,' and if the matter could be deferred and consolidation again submitted to the people they would reject it by a vote of three to one.

"I am hopeful, however, that the Republicans in the Legislature, taking warning from the defeats their party has suffered in the West, will be inclined to consider their action very carefully. They will not, I believe, pass the charter in its present form over the Mayor's veto. They will amend it by striking out some of its most objectionable and dangerous features. If they pass it as it is they will commit political suicide."

CARL SCHURZ.

The Mayor's Action, He Says, Is Proper and Patriotic.

Carl Schurz said:

"I think Mayor Strong has done a very proper and patriotic thing in withholding his approval of the charter. He has thus made the last effort to protect the interests of the city with regard to evils he mentions in his message. I am not prepared at this time to discuss the merits of the amendments he proposes, but, on the whole, the attitude taken by the Mayor is very highly to be commended.

"A further opportunity is now given for a renewal of the fight against consolidation itself, and against the vicious features of the charter. I think this opposition should be continued, and I think that all the civic organizations that oppose the charter should maintain their sturdy fight to the very last. I am agreeably astonished by the Mayor's courageous stand, as I feared he might yield a reluctant approval to a bad measure."

SOME OTHER OPINIONS.

James L. Wells.

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells of the Annexed District, a member of the Real Estate Exchange, who vigorously opposed the charter at the hearings before the commission and before the Mayor, said:

"I approve the veto of the bill by the Mayor, and hope that the Legislature will sustain it. Of course, there are many objectionable features that the Mayor does not mention when returning the bill. I consider his act a most patriotic one. My views have been fully expressed at the various meetings and hearings that have taken place. The position I took was sustained by the Board of Trade and all tax-paying organizations north of the Harlem. The Mayor's action will be entirely satisfactory to the people of the north side."

President E. P. Barker of the Tax Department said:

"If the Mayor's veto succeeds in killing the Charter bill, it will be a very good thing for New York City. I have been opposed to the scheme from the first. I have studied the proposed charter carefully from the standpoint of taxation and bonded indebtedness, and I can't see anything in it for New York City except to pay out money. We have territory enough now for a Greater New York if they let us alone."

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. ✤ You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy.

. What has happened?. . . Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

William R. Grace.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace expressed great satisfaction over the Mayor's action. "I am perfectly delighted," he said, "with what Col. Strong has done and firmly believe that it is a vindication of the feeling that exists against the charter in many quarters."

George E. Waring.

Col. George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said:

"I am glad that the Mayor disapproved the charter. Mr. Strong generally does the right thing, and he has most certainly done the right thing this time."

George M. Pinney, Jr.

George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the Charter Commission, said:

"I am neither surprised nor disappointed, and have no doubt as to the result of the Legislature. They will pass the charter over the Mayor's veto as they did the bill creating the commission last year."

"Has there been anything in the proceedings of the commission to indicate that the Mayor intended to veto the charter?"

"Nothing; not even to the evening it was sent to Albany."

A. E. Orr.

A. E. Orr, after glancing over a dispatch from Albany giving the substance of the veto message, said: "The Mayor has acted according to his conscience, as he always does."

"Have the opponents of the charter considered the contingency of a veto by the Mayor?" he was asked.

"Not that I know of," he replied. "It was rather thought that he would content himself with a protest against the items to which he objected; but the feeling was that, even if he did veto the charter, the Legislature would pass it again."

Mr. Orr said he knew nothing of what further action, if any, will be taken by those who oppose the charter as it is.

KENTUCKY NOW BANKRUPT.

The Legislature Must Adjourn Speedily or Elect a Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 9.—After the balloting the joint session adjourned to-day without result. Hunter gained one Republican vote, but was never closer than two votes to an election. Senator Stege, who bolted Hunter several days ago, stated that if Hunter got another vote he would also vote for him, thus electing him. The Republicans received the announcement with cheers.

The Legislature has come to a show-down. The State is bankrupt and the Legislature is costing $1,000 a day and doing nothing. The State Treasury has suspended payment entirely. This suspension will probably have the effect of hastening an adjournment or the election of a Senator. The session has accomplished practically nothing, except to use the State's money. At the regular session no revenue was provided for, and the present session seemed to have averted the objects for which it assembled.

KING OF GREECE INVITED.

Resolution Passed by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—The Executive Committee of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition has adopted a resolution inviting the King of Greece and royal family to Nashville, and expressing sympathy with Greece in the present crisis.

The invitation sets forth as an urgent reason for its acceptance the interesting fact that the reproduced Parthenon occupies the central position and place of honor in the exposition grounds, corresponding with the position of the Parthenon as it stood on the Acropolis of Athens when it was received from the hands of Ictinus and Phidias, and as it stood before its destruction by the Turks.

The committee also fixed Oct. 12 for New York Day and July 9 as Knights and Ladies of Dixie Day.

AGAINST THE ARBUCKLES.

Court in Toledo Holds They Are Not Suing for Relief in Good Faith.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 9.—In the Arbuckle-Woolson injunction suit, the Circuit Court to-day overruled the plaintiff's motion for a new trial and granted fifty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. The Common Pleas Court some time since dissolved the injunction to restrain the defendant from cutting the price of coffee.

The court found that in all probability the American Sugar Refining Company bought the stock of the Woolson Company for the purpose of retaliating against the Arbuckles for attempting to enter the sugar business. The court also found that the declines in coffee were made for the purpose of forcing losses on Arbuckle Brothers, and of forcing them out of the sugar business.

But the court holds that the plaintiffs are not prosecuting the case in good faith for the interest of the Woolson Spice Company, but to protect their greater interest as Arbuckle Brothers, coffee roasters, and, therefore, though an ordinary stockholder might have relief, the plaintiffs cannot. This decision, though it affirms the decree of Judge Morris of the Common Pleas Court, is placed on a different ground. Judge Morris decided that the plaintiffs had not made proof of the facts.

Women in Methodist Conferences.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Maryland Methodist Protestant conference to-day disposed of the question of admitting women to general conference by voting in favor of their admission as lay delegates, but adversely to their being ordained and being admitted as ministerial representatives.

New York Conference.

SING SING, N. Y., April 9.—At to-day's session of the New York Conference the Methodist Book Concern reported net resources amounting to $2,490,764. A deed of gift to the conference was received from Gen. J. W. De Puyster of Tivoli, N. Y., presenting a memorial church which he had erected there and placed in it some tablets and a bust all as memorials of the De Puyster family.

Methodists Bar Out Women.

ONEONTA, April 9.—The question of the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was brought up and discussed at length at the morning session of the Wyoming Conference. The vote stood: For admission, 67; against admission, 73.

GREEKS INVADE TURKEY

A Large Body of Irregular Troops Crosses the Frontier and Engages the Sultan's Forces.

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT AT KRANIA.

Preparation of the Entire Turkish Army to Move to the Front—Fighting Is Now Expected to Become General—A Council of War Is Held.

ELASSONA, Macedonia, April 9.—Bands of Greek brigands early this morning entered Turkey at Krania, in the vicinity of Grebina. The Turkish troops at once became engaged with them, and a fight began which lasted all day.

At the Turkish headquarters the news of the incursion and fighting caused great excitement.

The Turks, following out the instructions of Edhem Pasha, surrounded the Greek irregulars, and a greater part of the Turkish division stationed at Grevena, under Hakki Pasha, took part in the fighting.

It was impossible at first to determine whether the invaders were supported by any substantial portion of the Greek regular army, as the Greeks had taken up a position in the middle of a forest. It was understood, however, that the moment the Turkish officers should ascertain the presence of the uniforms of the Greek regulars in the ranks of the aggressors Edhem Pasha would order the advance of the entire Turkish army.

Edhem Pasha remained at the general headquarters awaiting news. He notified his Generals of division to hold themselves in readiness for instant action, and the reserves left the encampment here in order to move closer to the first line of defense.

Grevena is eighteen hours' march from here, and Krania is ten miles' march southwest of Grevena.

The latest news indicates that the incursion was not participated in by regular Greek troops.

A close investigation to-day of the Turkish line of defense showed that everything was in an excellent state of preparation. The Turkish transport service is excellent. Four thousand pack horses are employed, and enormous masses of war stores, pontoons, cannon, tents, medicines, ammunition, and, in fact, everything needed for a large army has been gathered here.

The endurance of the Turkish soldiers is admirable. They never complain, and bear every privation with the utmost cheerfulness.

REPORTS IN LONDON.

Accounts from Various Correspondents of the Invasion of Krania.

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Telegraph will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its war correspondent at Elassona, the headquarters of the Turkish forces on the Macedonian frontier, confirming the reported invasion of Krania. The correspondent says:

"The invasion took place early in the morning, and a desultory fusillade has proceeded all day long. It is thought probable that fighting will now break out along the entire frontier. A Turkish council of war was held here to-day."

The correspondent of The Times at Grevena says that at 5 o'clock this morning 1,500 Greek bandits crossed the frontier between Metsoro and Diskata, where they encountered the Turkish troops. The fighting lasted throughout the day, with some loss of life and a number of minor casualties.

The Athens correspondent of The Times says it is reported there that the invaders consisted of 2,500 carefully picked men, who had been equipped by the national association known as the Ethnike Hetairia.

The Larissa correspondent of The Times says:

"I visited Volo to-day and found that the last consignment of supplies, mainly heavy ammunition, is being hurried to the front. All the preparations which can be made are now practically finished. The reserves continue to arrive. A part of the special Corps Mauromi Chalides came in yesterday evening. It gets its name from its leader, a member of a family famous in the war of 1821. The body is composed entirely of picked men of good position, who give their services without pay. The corps is self-supporting. Its members wear upon their caps the motto: 'Union or Death.'"

NO CERTAINTY OF A BLOCKADE.

It Is Not Expected at Athens, Though Diplomats Predict It.

ATHENS, April 9.—The conviction still prevails here that the blockade of Greece will not be enforced, though some of the diplomats believe it will soon be an accomplished fact.

The Ministerial Proia indignantly denies to-day the charge that the Government is prepared to barter Crete for territory assigned to Greece by the Berlin Conference.

It is urged here that the powers cannot lawfully prevent Greece from advancing to the frontier line granted her by the decision of united Europe, and of which she was deprived by the contumacious refusal of Turkey to conform.

KING GEORGE WANTS PEACE.

He Would Avert the Horrors of a Turkish Conflict.

LONDON, April 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times will say to-morrow:

"A friend who knows and likes the King of Greece, and who is well acquainted with his views on the present complications, assures me that King George has made and is making every effort to prevent war. I am convinced that this statement is the exact truth. The Greeks know as well as anybody that if war broke out it would be, according to the expression of a prominent diplomat in Paris, 'not battle, but massacre.'"

PILLAGING AROUND CANEA.

Mohammedan Refugees Are Charged with the Offenses.

LONDON, April 9.—The Times's correspondent at Canea says:

"The pillaging around Canea continues. The pillagers for the most part are Mohammedan refugees from Candamo and Slino. It is rumored that arrangements are being made to send these refugees to Asia Minor.

"The Austrian Consul, who has returned from Kissamo, reports that the Austrian Admiral, on his arrival there, sent boats from the British and Austrian ships to embark the fugitive Moslems. As the boats approached the shore the insurgents fired volleys, whereupon the warships bombarded them, firing over eighty shells.

"About thirty Mohammedan women and children then ran down the beach from the fort and promptly embarked. The insurgents continued to fire upon the boats while these were returning to the ships. It is believed that some of the insurgents were killed."

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Will Aid France's Plan to Reorganise Turkey's Finances.

LONDON, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times learns from private sources that the prospects are improving in one direction at least. It is believed that Russia is disposed to give her approval to the French scheme of reorganizing the finances of Turkey. The supposition is that, as a result of the influence of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, an important group of French financiers is about to submit to the Russian Government a comprehensive scheme, which would provide for all the requirements of the Ottoman budget and whatever funds might be necessary to execute the Turkish reforms insisted upon by Europe.

The Daily Telegraph's war correspondent at Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek Army, says that much satisfaction is felt there that Russia has agreed to a plebiscite for Crete. Under the circumstances, it is possible that war may yet be averted; for the Greeks are beginning to feel that they are not so well prepared to take the field as the Turks. The reports that the latter now have a formidable force at Elassona with which they might invade Thessaly has caused considerable uneasiness in the Greek camp.

CYCLING APPAREL.

Correct styles for men who wish to dress well at a moderate outlay.

Suits—$5 to $18.

Trousers—$3 to $10.

Hose—$1 to $3.

Neglige Shirts—$1.50 to $3.50.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

ITALY'S POLICY DEFINED.

Favors Cretan Reforms, but Wishes to Maintain Peace.

ROME, April 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day on the resumption of the debate raised yesterday by the interpellation of Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader.

The Marquis Visconti Venosta, Foreign Minister, replied for the Government, which had been charged by Signor Imbriani with being guilty of the "odious policy of leading free Italy to commit inconceivable acts of violence against Greece and to trample upon the law of nations." The Foreign Minister said:

"From the outset, among the various proposals having the common aim of pacification in Crete, Italy has always supported the application of effectual reforms. Unhappily the work of reform has been interrupted by insurrection caused by the tergiversation of the Porte. It is Italy's interest that there should not be a general war. Italy could not ignore affairs in the East as connected with the question of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

"The Government favors, therefore, a progressive change to the advantage of certain peoples which tend to escape from the Turkish yoke by obtaining national autonomy. But this principle must of necessity be reconciled with the exigencies of peace and with the European equilibrium.

"As responsible Minister, I could not subscribe to the eloquent manifestations of sympathy with Greece and the Cretans and their cause heard in this chamber, because no Government dare assume the responsibility of isolated action in the Eastern question."

Signor Imbriani here interrupted with a violent and only partly intelligible protest. He was called to order, but as he persisted in speaking the sitting of the Chamber was suspended amid great uproar. When it was resumed, Signor Imbriani apologized and made formal submission to the authority of the President of the Chamber. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

White Ribbon Nurses in Crete.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Lady Henry Somerset cabled to Miss Frances Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking that $1,500 be spent for White Ribbon nurses in Crete, as the need there is urgent, and enough money has been sent to support the Armenian orphans for three years. Miss Willard cabled her consent.

BRYAN WEARING BANDAGES.

He Speaks in Tallahassee—Still Suffering from His Fall.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 9.—William Jennings Bryan spoke here this afternoon. He seemed to be suffering considerably from the effects of the accident at St. Augustine last night, but his vigorous physique enabled him to keep up and moving. A slight discoloration was seen above the left eye. His face was pale.

These were the only outward evidences of the accident, although a tinge of pain would occasionally be seen to sweep across his face. His limbs were also bandaged when he arrived, in several places where he received slight bruises. His time while in Jacksonville was spent quietly at the railway station. The heavy downpour of rain prevailing and the rest he thereby secured seemed to be very agreeable to him.

CITIZENS WILL SUE RAILROAD.

Will Seek to Compel the New York Central to Reopen Shops.

UTICA, N. Y., April 9.—A mass meeting was held in Frankfort this evening to hear the reports of committees appointed some weeks ago to protest against the removal of the West Shore Railroad shops from the village. The Executive Committee secured copies of the papers involved in the building of the shops and the lease of the West Shore to the New York Central, and asked for written opinions from eminent lawyers.

The consensus of opinion of the lawyers is that the New York Central had no moral or legal right to remove the shops. Upon the committee's report, the citizens of the village to-night unanimously voted to bring legal action against the New York Central.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:30 A. M.—2,213 First Avenue; C. Scerro; damage, $5.

10:30 A. M.—Bronx Terrace, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Westchester; Antonio Buisto; damage, $10.

1:20 P. M.—62 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; occupant unknown; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—31 Monroe Street; Rachael Hyman; damage, $5.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

An Art Exhibition. The latest Spring novelties form a collection seldom seen.

SUPT. CONSTABLE SCORED

Tammany Accuses the Head of the Building Department of Committing Various Offenses.

RESOLUTIONS FROM SHEEHAN.

The Mayor Also Involved in the Condemnation—A Charge of Partiality and "Squandering Public Money on Uniformed Spies."

The Tammany General Committee met at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam last night and adopted resolutions attacking the management of the Building Department and otherwise assailing the present Municipal Government of this city. Augustus W. Peters presided and there was a large gathering of the braves.

The Executive Committee held a meeting just before the General Committee meeting and approved of the resolutions that had been prepared under the supervision of John C. Sheehan. These resolutions were read to the General Committee by Reading Secretary McGoldrick. The "defamers of Democracy" were warned that power won by calumnies cannot be retained either by hypocrisy or by secrecy. The resolutions then charge that some city departments have failed to make their annual reports for publication in The City Record, and that for this reason Tammany feels called upon "to expose the faithlessness of officials and to lay bare the details of maladministration."

The Building Department came in for the particular condemnation of Tammany. The resolutions declared that by the appointment by the Mayor—who is spoken of in the resolution as "erratic and unreasonable"—of Stevenson Constable, the public had been amazed. No Tammany Mayor, it was declared, would make such an appointment.

The management of the Building Department under Mr. Constable was declared to be inefficient and extravagant. The resolutions declare that Mr. Constable has treated the applicant and the architect with studied rudeness. It is also declared that Mr. Constable has discriminated in favor of certain architects. Permits of the same kind, it is alleged, have been granted to some architects and refused to others.

Mr. Constable is charged with "squandering the public funds, while surrounding himself with a uniformed body of spies." It is also charged that employes in the department have paid for their appointment.

"It is no matter of surprise to those who know the incompetency of the present Building Inspectors," said the resolutions, "that disaster and death should follow their inefficient inspection of unsafe buildings." The resolutions also attacked the competency of the Building Inspectors, and declared that buildings reported as unsafe were permitted to remain so.

"This grotesque reform Superintendent," said the resolutions, "while seeking legislation to increase his own salary, has opposed all needed reforms in the building laws.

The Charge of Corruption.

"Kinship rather than competency has been the door to selection and a passport to promotion. It is publicly charged, and not denied, that manufacturers of fire-proof materials and others pay large sums to the Superintendent's brother, an architect of this city, to procure his certificate as to the quality of their material as the only likely way of securing approval for it by the department.

"He has improperly withheld permits for the erection of buildings and permitted large edifices like the Bowling Green and the St. Paul Buildings to be roofed before passing upon the sufficiency of the plans as filed. He has granted permits where the structures permitted were dangerous to life and in violation of law. He has slandered the building trades of New York by publicly proclaiming that there were over 3,500 unsafe buildings in this city. With his permission, and in violation of law, flimsy structures have been erected, the subsequent falling of which has brought suffering and death into many a New York home. He has failed to carry out the laws regulating fire escapes, and many lives have been sacrificed."

In concluding this point of the address Tammany called upon the Mayor to remove Mr. Constable from office.

The bill to provide for a special commission for the concourse north of the Harlem was declared to be stupendous and brazen jobbery. The resolutions said:

"This pernicious bill, contrary to every principle of home rule, provides for the appointment by the Legislature of Commissioners, vested with the power to expend vast sums of the people's money for the maintenance and support of a corrupt political clique. We protest against the passage of this dishonest measure, and we appeal to the Mayor of this city and to the Governor of the State to oppose the enactment of such an iniquitous law."

The recent report of the Commissioners of Accounts to the Mayor upon the management of the Park Department was criticised as an effort to smirch the private character of such ex-Commissioners as A. D. Juillard, Joseph A. Roosevelt, G. G. Haven, David H. King, Jr., Paul Dana, George C. Clausen, and Nathan Straus. The resolutions were all adopted after speeches had been made by Judge McCarthy, Lyman W. Redington, Maurice Blumenthal, Herman B. Van Troink, and others.

Greeting to Western Democrats.

Just before the meeting adjourned, John C. Sheehan offered a resolution congratulating the Democracy of Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities upon their recent victories. The resolutions also expressed confidence that the Democracy of this city would be able to emulate the example set by the Democrats of the West.

Mr. Sheehan did not make any remarks in offering this resolution, but three cheers were given for the Western Democrats when the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Sale of P. T. Barnum's Pictures.

Fifty buyers attended last night's sale of paintings, held by B. Fish, executor of the estate of the late P. T. Barnum, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. The seventy oil and water color paintings offered brought low prices. One painting brought just $1. Two large landscapes went for $60 and $70, respectively.

AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman James W. Husted is at the Murray Hill.

Ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont and family are at the Netherland.

A. Pringhorn of Hanover and G. Offelsmeyer of Berlin are at the Savoy.

W. M. Shafter, United States Army, of San Francisco, is at the Gilsey House.

L. Baney of Paris, France; J. Howard King of Albany, N. Y., and H. Dillon of Ripley, N. Y., are at the Normandie.

Henry Fink, M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and fifty members of the Princeton College Glee Club are at the Windsor.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; William L. Elkins of Pennsylvania, and Col. E. C. Smith, President of the Central Railroad of Vermont, are at the Waldorf.

Congressmen J. S. Sherman and W. B. Hooker of New York, ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts, and W. W. Card of Pittsburg, Penn., are at the Manhattan.

A. M. Byers of Pittsburg, the Baroness von Buelow of Dresden, William B. Walker of Chicago, J. W. McCartney of Washington, and R. W. Irwin of Tokio, Japan, are at the Holland.

Gen. J. J. Estey of Brattleborough, Vt.; United States Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, United States Senator T. C. Platt, Gov. Charles Warren Lippit of Rhode Island, and S. P. Sheerin of Indiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

Louis Bedell of Goshen, N. Y.; Senator George S. Malby of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y.; ex-Senator Edward O'Connor of Binghamton, and J. L. Washburn of Duluth, Minn., are at the Metropole.

Well-Made Clothes.

People have had enough of cheap clothes. One or two trials show they are not cheap. With the renewal of business confidence comes a demand for better, more reliable clothes. Hereafter this store will show nothing but good, well-made clothing.

New covert coats and spring suits, delightfully fresh and pleasing, first-class qualities; $10 to $25.

Some overcoats we wish to clear marked down to $5. Small and large sizes only left.

Regarding our Custom Department. SECOND FLOOR.

Some tailors charge higher prices than we. No better garments than we make can be turned out.

E. O. THOMPSON, 245 Broadway, Near Park Place,
Importing Tailor and Clothier.

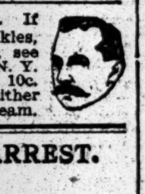
Young's Hats
BETTER MADE

Easter Styles Now Ready.

299 BROADWAY Near Duane
605 BROADWAY Cor Houston
1197 BROADWAY Near 29th
199 BROADWAY Near Dey
1361 BROADWAY Near 36th

Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

BE AS attractive as you can. If you have pimples, wrinkles, or any similar ailment, see J. H. Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., N. Y. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



A FORGER UNDER ARREST.

His Satchel Contained Many Raised Checks and Drafts.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 9.—H. J. Sanford, a stranger here, was arrested in this city this morning while trying to negotiate the sale of $1,000 in forged drafts to the Chautauqua Building and Loan Association. He is wanted in several cities for similar swindles.

Sanford's satchel was found to-night. It contained various chemicals and fine instruments, erasing inks, and checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, shares of building and loan stock aggregating about $50,000, in amounts ranging from $2 up to $1,200. Evidently all these were bona fide bank issues for small amounts and raised to hundreds. He admits being the man wanted in other cities.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Aarons & Emanuel, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Aarons, ladies' goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernathy, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and toys; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, white goods and linens, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Netherland Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. E. Putnam, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Biggs, George T., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; G. T. Biggs, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, dress goods; 3 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Evans & Co., Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, clothing, 79 Spring Street; Westminster Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, flannels, and blankets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Cohn, Joseph, & Son, New Orleans, La.; J. Cohn, woolens, 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Colvin, A. H., & Co., Rutland, Vt.; A. H. Colvin, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dickerson, Richardson & Co., Charlottesville, Va.; B. F. Dickerson, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods, silks, and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. B. Percy represents; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Fenno, Isaac, & Co., Boston, Mass.; I. Fenno, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fowler, Joseph, & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; manufacturer of shirts, collars, and cuffs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Frank, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, silks, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goff & Inglis Company, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Inglis, carpets; Barrett House.

Gussdorf Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Gussdorf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Heilprin, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Heilprin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hildreth & Co., Nanticoke, Penn.; D. W. Guthercole, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Johnston-Fife Hat Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Johnston, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones, L. & H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. Jones, carpets; Gilsey House.

Jones & Ebersbach, Pomeroy, Ohio; C. E. Jones, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

King, H., Washington, D. C., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; D. L. McLaren, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lees, Samuel, & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. N. Lee, dry goods and notions; T. Z. Calhoun, notions; Hotel Albert.

McAlpin, The Geo. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ben. Smith, dress goods and silks, 54 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McNeill, E., Portland, Me., clothing; Everett House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Stern, cloths; 9 East Fourth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Otte, The G. F., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. F. Otte, carpets; G. F. Otte, Jr., carpets; E. E. Spielman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peck Dry Goods Company, The B., Lewiston, Me.; J. H. Crowley, notions, laces, and white goods; Everett House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Scott, corsets and yarns; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Robertson & Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. L. Robertson, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. Shepard, dry goods, &c., 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. Silvey, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Strauss, dry goods, &c., 376 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stern, H., Jr., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. F. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; 15 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, notions; St. George Hotel.

Wiles, H. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; E. Wiles, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:29 | Sun sets...6:34 | Moon sets...1:39 A. M.

High Water—This Day.

	S. Hook	Gov. Is'd	H. Gate
A. M.	12:32	12:54	2:41
P. M.	1:16	1:32	3:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Fortune Isl'd, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico and Cuba	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Mexico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mobile, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 12.		
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 13.		
Delta, Halifax	....	12:00 M.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 10.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, March 20.
Elysia, Gibraltar, March 24.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 4.
Francisco, Hull, March 21.
Georgia, Stettin, March 20.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 25.
Patria, Hamburg, March 29.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 26.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 3.
Willehad, Bremen, March 27.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

La Normandie, Havre, April 3.
Marsala, Hamburg, April 28.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 28.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

Britannia, Gibraltar, March 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 1.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, March 21.
Saratoga, Havana, April 8.
Valencia, Colon, April 4.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Edam, Amsterdam, March 31.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 3.
Oevenum, Oporto, March 28.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Coya, Havre, April 2.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 31.
Spree, Bremen, April 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 7.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 5.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Exeter City, Swansea, April 1.
Oregon, Gibraltar, April 1.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 3.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.

Arrived.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Stella, (Nor.,) Huun, Havana March 28 and Sagua April 3, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam March 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto March 20, Lisbon 23, St. Michael's 26, Fayal 27, St. George 28, and Terceira 29, with mdse and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Kjorland, Caibarien March 29, Cardenas April 2, and Matanzas 3, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux March 16 and St. Malo 20, via St. Pierre April 5, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen March 30 and Southampton 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:53 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool March 31 and Queenstown April 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:01 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Russell, Santos March 13 and Macelo 24, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 11:30 P. M., the wind northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Senior, (Ger.,) for Humacoa, P. R.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick, anchored in Quarantine.

Spoken.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Dunkirk for Sandy Hook, April 2, was spoken in lat. 49, long. 19.

Bark Atlantic, (Swed.,) Sabine Pass for Belfast, March 31, was spoken in lat. 46, long. 33.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 9.—SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) Capt. Stabb, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sailed from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Genoa, sailed from Naples for New York to-day, via Gibraltar.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York for Copenhagen, arr. to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York for London, arr. to-day.

SS Radley, (Br.,) Capt. Tallock, from New York for Havre, arr. to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sailed from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sailed from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from Glasgow, sailed from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York for Hull, arr. to-day.

SS Andalusia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroden, from New York for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, sailed from Santos for New York April 6.

SS Trojan, sailed from River Plate for New York April 6.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sailed from Rio Janeiro for New York April 7.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam, sailed from Boulogne for New York to-day.

SS Cycle, (Br.,) Capt. Deans, New York for Odessa, &c., passed Constantinople April 4.

SS Hebe, (Nor.,) Capt. Clausen, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Durco, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York for Hull, arr. to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for London, arr. to-day.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Capt. Breckenfeldt, from New York for Leith, arr. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York for Genoa, arr. at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sailed from Trieste for New York April 5.

SS Newlyn, (Br.,) Capt. Voss, sailed from Hamburg for New York April 6.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:43 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Bark Charles C. Rice, Capt. Rose, from New York for Auckland, arr. to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORNWALL, Ontario, April 9.—Fire completely destroyed the Globe Flour Mills to-day. Loss, $33,000; insurance, $9,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—The Poughkeepsie Glass Works were completely destroyed by fire this morning, owing to the bursting of one of the large tanks holding melted glass. The loss approximates $100,000.

Going to Carlsbad

isn't necessary now. Carlsbad is coming to you. At least, the health-giving part of it is. You can get the curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water and Salt. That is, if you get the genuine. *Beware of the so-called "improved" or "artificial" salts offered in the market.* Have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every package. Write for pamphlet.

Wanamaker

SATURDAY AND SELF

On Saturday one thinks of one's self and one's appearance.

On Saturday the Store News appeals to self and clothes—principally.

The Golden Salon continues full and rich with trimmed Bonnets and Hats, collected from every competent source of supply. New York responds like an echo to our Millinery enterprise.

Trimmed Hats for Girls. The best Paris milliners have helped our Children's Millinery. Paris Trimmed Hats $12 to $20. Our own, $4.50 to $9.

Women's Tailored Suits—A most diversified stock. French taste, German wit—American skill meet in our Spring Costumes, $10 to $60. Little danger that you and your friend will meet in uniform.

Girls' Dresses and Reefers. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Not adaptation of women's or infants' styles. All the popular fabrics. Newest styles.

Dresses, $1.25 to $45.
Reefers, $1.25 to $35.

Womens' Gloves. Our standards:

Princess May, $1.
Burmont, $1.50.
Dauphine, $1.75.

Our own trade-marks. Synonyms for the best Gloves at the prices. The makers outrank all competitors.

A Glove bargain for the day:

Suede, fine, up to date finish, at 75c. Other people have them and truly call them cheap at $1, but 75c is cheaper.

Women's Bicycle Shoes. Black and chocolate kidskin of superior make and finish throughout; and the price is only $2.75. Examine, criticise, compare. Do this and you'll buy. Trash everywhere that sells higher.

Women's Oxford Shoes. Bargains at $2. Black and colored kidskin. The highest expert intelligence controls our Shoe business. Untrained Shoe dealers are a terror to consumers—and there is no lack of them.

Spring Parasols. Fifty styles to top off our Paris Bonnets. And that's the highest possible praise.

Men's Clothing. It's a winning policy that keeps only the best—high grade. Young men are knowing our styles—correct and elegant.

32 sorts of Cheviot Suits at $12 to $13.50.

Spring Overcoats, $8.50 to $22.50.

Don't tell that you bought here. Your friends will credit you to a Fifth avenue tailor.

Boys' Clothing. More style and durability at the prices than you have any right to expect. We are here to stay—you'll evict our Clothing if we fail to beat the trade record.

Hosiery. For men. If the real cheapness of the fine cotton Half Hose, black, tan, slate, that we are selling at 25c were properly appreciated, even our big stock would vanish in a day.

Mrs. John Bailey lectures to women this morning at 11 o'clock and this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Physical culture and Dress. Appreciative audiences pay high compliment to these talks.

Bicycles. What's in a name? Not enough to warrant paying double for equal merit.

CONTINENTAL $50
CONTINENT $37.50

Inspect them. Look for weak or poorly finished spots. You'll not find one. Enameled in popular colors.

The Panorama Egg. One hundred and thirty pounds of sugar in the shell. A look at the interior through a lens discloses a pleasing panoramic scene of rural life.

A holiday appearance in the Candy Store. Hosts of curious Easter novelties from Germany. 5c to $5. Pure Candies in handsome Easter boxes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOV. ATKINSON'S SON AGAIN.

To be Married a Second Time and Live in the Executive Mansion.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—John P. Atkinson and his runaway bride, (née Miss Ada Byrd,) will be married a second time in Chattanooga next Sunday. Mrs. Atkinson is now in that city on a visit to relatives. She will be joined by her husband to-morrow, who will leave here to-night.

To-morrow night Gov. Atkinson and Mr. Byrd will leave for that city in order to witness the ceremony. Mrs. Atkinson will probably not attend, as it is thought the exertion of a trip will be more than she can endure. Attorney General Terrell and Judge Joseph Sid Turner will accompany the Governor and Mr. Byrd. Dr. McDonald of the Second Baptist Church has been invited to officiate, and will probably do so. On their return to Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson will make their home at the Executive Mansion.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Passage by the Senate of the Resolution for Final Adjournment on April 24.

PARTISAN ANTI-TRUST TALK.

Grady, Cantor, and Foley Question the Motives of the Republicans—The Dollar Gas Bill Causes a Controversy in the Assembly —Action on Various Local Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The Senate took up its third reading calendar almost immediately after the body convened, and several bills were passed, including Mr. Mathewson's providing for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, in New York City.

The passing of bills was interrupted to take up the consideration of the resolution calling for final adjournment on April 24.

Senator Ellsworth moved the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Grady protested against its adoption. He wished to call attention to the fact that an adjournment resolution was being considered before the one great duty of the Legislature had been completed, namely, the adoption of proper anti-trust legislation. He gave notice that he would not vote for final adjournment until some action had been taken on the subject.

Senator Lexow said he need have no fear that there would be no action upon the subject before adjournment.

Senator Cantor declared that there would be abundant time to pass these bills by both houses within the next two weeks if the Legislature desired to pass them.

Senator Grady said he did not wish to be misunderstood. He did not believe that the Republican majority meant to pass the anti-trust bills.

Senator Ellsworth said he could promise Senator Grady that he would have an opportunity to take action on these bills upon the floor of the Senate, and with that a vote was taken on the resolution for final adjournment on April 24, and it was passed, 32 to 4.

Various Bills Passed.

These additional bills were passed:

Senator Page—Confirming the title of the Roman Catholic Asylum to certain lands in New York City.

Mr. Marshall—Providing for the transfer to the Board of Education of Brooklyn of the Thirty-second Regiment Armory.

Senator Cantor—Exempting the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids from taxation, assessments, and water rents.

Senator Brush—Regulating the rates of fare on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. Garby—Regulating the rates of ferriage for foot passengers on ferries between New York and Richmond County.

Mr. Roehr—Authorizing the erection of booths for policemen on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that police pensions in Brooklyn shall be paid monthly instead of quarterly.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing the sale of the Hanson Place Armory in Brooklyn to the Board of Education.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for a bridge over the Bronx River, between the William's Bridge and Woodlawn stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad.

Mr. Burr—Creating a State Racing Commission.

Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the tax law in relation to the exemption of property purchased with the proceeds of a pension.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $4,795 for the payment of confidential clerks to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District.

Mr. C. H. Miller—Amending the insurance law relating to the exemption from execution of money or aid provided by life or casualty insurance companies upon the cooperative or assessment plan.

Mr. Austin—Providing for laying additional water mains and erecting additional pumping machines in the City of New York.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the improvement of parks, parkways, and drives in the City of New York.

Mr. Murphy—Appropriating $2,500 for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the soldiers of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, who were engaged in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek.

Mr. Bedell—Appropriating $5,000 for the building of dykes in the Neversink River, in the town of Deer Park, Orange County.

Mr. Soper—Authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint a Board of Trustees for the control of the cemetery on Church Lane.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Authorizing the Chief of Police of cities of the first class to issue permits for work of necessity or charity on Sunday.

The Burr amendment to the racing law allowing pool selling at trotting meetings passed the Senate to-day before the Senators knew what bill they were voting on. Some time after the bill was passed Senators Higgins and Malby called attention to the fact that the bill had been passed, and there was considerable consternation among certain Senators who are opposed to the bill. Senator Malby moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered, and this motion was laid on the table. It will be taken up when a full Senate is present, and the bill will be reconsidered, and the bill will not pass without strenuous opposition.

Partisan Anti-Trust Debate.

In the order of motions and resolutions in the Senate, Senator Grady moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report not later than Wednesday on the Anti-Trust bills.

A general and spirited debate followed.

Senator Lexow said that the committee had labored all week long. The hearings were only closed on Wednesday, and the motion was unfair.

Senator Foley was of the opinion that the bills were sent to the committee for the purpose of letting them die gracefully.

These remarks angered Senator Ellsworth, and he talked loud and long against the motion. He declared that the Republican Party was responsible for the anti-trust legislation, and would take care of it in a proper manner.

The bills were of so great importance that they should be considered with great care.

Senator Foley reiterated the statement that the bills were kept in the committee to die.

This brought Senator Lexow to his feet, saying that the bills are not there to die. "If I had my way the bills would be reported as soon as the committee could meet."

"It is evident from that statement," replied Senator Cantor, "that the bills are going to die in the committee. The Senator from the Twenty-third District states that some power is keeping the bills in the committee."

"I made no such statement," retorted Senator Lexow.

"Why," replied Senator Cantor, "you thumped your hand on your desk and yelled, 'If I had my way, the bills would not be in the committee.' What does that mean? You are Chairman of the committee. The bills are not reported. Certainly there is a power keeping the bills in the committee."

Senator Cantor suggested that the committee meet on Tuesday morning.

Senator Grady delivered an impassioned speech, in which he said that there was a well-defined effort to keep the bills in the committee, but that if some action was not taken by the committee soon there were 26 votes in the Senate that would pass the remedial trust legislation which the people demand.

Senator Ellsworth moved to lay Senator Grady's motion on the table and after several Senators had spoken the Ellsworth motion prevailed by 19 to 9—a strict party vote.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

LITTLE WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Defeat of a Motion to Discharge a Committee from Further Consideration of the Dollar Gas Bill.

ALBANY, April 9.—By a vote of 48 nays to 34 yeas, the Assembly this morning refused to adopt Mr. Barry's motion to discharge the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply from further consideration of his bill, providing for one-dollar gas in cities of 1,500,000 or more inhabitants.

Assemblymen Finn and Trainor accused the committee and the majority of the House with deliberately holding up the bills for cheaper gas, and ridiculed the idea of giving a hearing on the bill next week, when it would be too late to pass it.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Siebert—Authorizing the City of Buffalo to issue its bonds for $400,000 for park purposes.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the alteration of Section 17 of the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the erection of buildings for stables, sheds, and workshops, to be used by the City of New York.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to alter the Commissioners' map of the city by extending Surf Avenue and to improve such avenue.

Mr. Perkins—Providing for the completion of the alterations and repairs to and furnishing the Third Battery Armory, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Nixon—Amending the domestic law relating to the adoption of children so that where the foster parent marries the second time, or, being single, contracts marriage, he or she shall be relieved of none of the rights or duties as the foster parent.

Mr. Kelsey—Adding a new section to the law in relation to life or casualty allowance companies on the co-operative or assessment plan, which provides that beneficiaries shall have vested interests in the reserve or emergency fund or any surplus fund or deposit intended for the payment of death claims.

Mr. McKnight—Suspending the duties and powers of the several cities that may be parties to a consolidation over the construction or operation of railroads in the limits of the respective cities during the time pending between the enactment of the law consolidating such cities, and the date fixed for the consolidation to take effect. Any consent previously given for the construction or operation of a railroad shall not be effectual until the consolidation shall have taken place.

Mr. McKnight—Requiring a railroad company intending to operate a road in the Counties of Queens and Suffolk to obtain from the Railroad Commissioners a certificate that public convenience and a necessity exist for such railroad.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York to expend $800,000 for a site for college buildings.

The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Among the Bills Is That Allowing Confidential Clerks to Judges.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. Scherer's—Authorizing the Judges of the Court of Appeals each to employ a confidential clerk at a salary of $1,200, providing that in a county in which there is a law library maintained by the State the Supervisors thereof shall, upon the request of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, establish and maintain for his use suitable offices, and providing that if such a Judge resides in a county where there is no such library, his office shall be established and maintained by the State.

Senator Sheppard's—Providing that an Overseer of the Poor must receive ten days' notice by a Board of Town Auditors or a City Common Council, when either of such bodies calls upon him to lay before it his books containing the entries of receipts and expenditures of his office.

Mr. Abell's—Providing that the Deputy Clerk in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, shall receive $3,500 per annum.

Mr. Baker's—Providing that a majority of a board appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise the erection of a State normal school shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr. Nixon's—Appropriating $85,000 for the extraordinary repairs made to the Capitol by Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton.

Mr. Taylor's—Legalizing the official acts of Justices of the Peace heretofore elected or appointed, who have failed to take the official oath or file the required bonds.

Mr. Graves's—Authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the claims of Denton & Waterbury, Syphert & Harrig, the Woodhill Lumber Company, the Forestport Lumber Company, and James Gallagher, Jr., against the State, arising from damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the building of the State Reservoir at Forestport.

GOV. BLACK ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

He Urges the Senate to Act Promptly on the Amendments.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Gov. Black created a surprise in the Senate to-day by sending in an emergency message urging immediate action on the amendments to the Raines liquor tax law. Under this message the constitutional provision requiring bills to be on the files three days before final action can be taken on it is waived.

Senator Cantor expressed great surprise at the Governor taking such action when the bill had only been placed on file this morning, and there were two weeks left before adjournment. He declared that it was nothing more than a very imperative step toward the "jamming through" of the amendments contrary to the better sense of those who would vote for them according to caucus action.

No explanation was offered by the Republican leaders.

Tiffany & Co.

Silver-Mounted Glass

A rich stock of this season's designs, new shapes, cuttings and mountings, in

Ice Tubs,
Ale Mugs,
Carafes,
Berry Sets,
Loving Cups,
Flower Bowls,
Water Pitchers,
Lemonade Jugs,
Liqueur Sets,
Whisky Sets,
Salad Bowls,
Punch Bowls,
Jugs for Claret Cup, etc., etc.

UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Nominations for State Boards.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Governor sent a message recalling the nomination of George H. Blackman of Wellsville as a Trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, and nominating in his place Isaac W. Sherill of Poughkeepsie. It was referred to the Finance Committee, and a similar disposition was made of the nominations of Russel Hedley and Howard Thornton of Newburg as Trustees of the Washington Home, which were also sent in by the Governor this morning.

RIVERA IN CABANA PRISON.

Arrival of the Insurgent General at the Fortress Seemingly in Good Health and Spirits.

HAVANA, April 9.—Gen. Rius Rivera, accompanied by Col. Bacallao, arrived by train at Regla at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

They were immediately transferred from the train to a tugboat and conveyed to Cabana Fortress. Both seemed in excellent spirits, and were looking well.

THE SENATE'S PROTEST.

Sherman Files It Away, Learning that Rivera Will Not Be Shot.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate resolution protesting against summary proceedings by the Spanish officials in Cuba against the captive insurgent leader Rivera, has reached the State Department through the White House.

Secretary Sherman, regarding it as merely declaratory of the sense of the Senate, and offered in an advisory rather than a mandatory spirit, has filed it away and is not likely to carry out its suggestion and lodge a protest with the Spanish Government, particularly in view of the information he has received that Rivera will not be shot.

WOULD FORCE GOMEZ TO FIGHT.

Spanish Officers Say He Is Trying to Elude Them.

HAVANA, April 9.—The surrender of the insurgents in Santa Clara continues, and those who have not surrendered are being pursued night and day, with the object, the Spaniards say, of compelling Gen. Maximo Gomez to fight.

In spite of the efforts of the Spanish troops, however, Gomez succeeds in eluding them, and the Spanish officers insist he is anxiously waiting for the rainy season to put an end to their operations.

On a Mission to Washington.

HAVANA, April 9.—Major Sandoval, of the staff of the Captain General, is a passenger on board the steamer Olivette, which left this port late yesterday. The Major is on his way to Washington, charged with a special mission.

THIEF CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Shut in a Nickel-in-the-Slot Telephone Box in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—George Brown, who refused to tell where he lived, was cleverly caught stealing money from the nickel-in-the-slot arrangement connected with the public telephone in the American House this afternoon. Brown was charged with petit larceny, destroying property, and with carrying concealed weapons.

Within a week the cash boxes connected with the telephones at the Weddell House and the Union Station have been broken into and money was stolen. Manager McKinstry has burglar alarms connected with all the down-town instruments.

Shortly after noon to-day the alarm over the clerk's desk in the American House began ringing. The clerk rushed to the telephone box, slammed the door, and locked it. The thief was in a trap, and was caged until the police arrived.

When Brown was searched at the Central Police Station, a list of the telephone pay stations was found in his pocket, together with a burglar's jimmy, keys, and a revolver.

The Century Co.'s New Books

Ready April 10.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE,

By Amelia E. Barr,

Author of "Jan Vedder's Wife," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "A Daughter of Fife," "Friend Olivia," etc.

A POWERFUL novel of the Shetland Islands, showing the effect of the strict Calvinistic faith of the fisher folk. Mrs. Barr has written nothing stronger or more readable. The illustrations, by Louis Loeb, are the result of a trip made to the scene of the story. In handsome cloth binding, $1.50.

ONE MAN WHO WAS CONTENT,

By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer,

Author of "English Cathedrals," "Art Out-of-Doors," etc.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER promises, with such a book as this, to become no less well known as a writer of fiction than she is already as a critic in the field of art and architecture. In attractive cloth, $1.00.

NATURE IN A CITY YARD,

By Charles M. Skinner.

A LITTLE book which reminds one of "My Summer in a Garden,"—the work of a philosopher,—charming dissertations on nature, art, and society. The author is a Brooklyn journalist. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

THE STAND-BY,

By Edmund P. Dole, of Hawaii.

A STORY of municipal effort in enforcing prohibitory liquor laws. The hero gains his name at college, where he is captain of a victorious crew, and retains it as the editor of a paper fighting a wealthy brewer. The novel is founded on fact, and there are no points in it where the reader's interest flags. Cloth, $1.25.

"FOR THE COUNTRY,"

By Richard Watson Gilder.

A COLLECTION of the author's poems on patriotic subjects,—Washington, Grant, Sherman, etc., including A Hero of Peace, The Heroic Age, etc., which voice the sentiment of good citizenship in times of peace. Price, $1.00.

Two Books by the Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D.

Each 125 pages, cloth, $1.00.

TALKS TO YOUNG MEN.

THE pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church was noted as a man of sound sense and a singular facility in the production of epigrams, even before he blew the trumpet-blast that shook down the walls of Tammany Hall. In these brief "Talks" he is as sound and as sententious as of old.

TALKS TO YOUNG WOMEN.

THOUGH a man among men, the famous New York preacher can address himself as effectively to an audience of women as to a mass-meeting of citizens or a congregation of both sexes. The secret of this power is that he addresses himself in every case straight to the heart and conscience.

Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by the publishers,

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Committee of the L. A. W. Is Preparing Signboards for Favorite Routes on Long Island.

FOR ASSISTANCE OF TOURISTS.

Special Elevated Trains for Bicyclists, with Racks for Wheels, to be Run To-morrow—General Manager Fransioli Says the Service Is Experimental.

A work of much interest to all cyclists in this vicinity is that being performed by the Guide Board Committee of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The work mapped out for this committee has been under way for some time; it comprises the posting of signboards on the turnpike routes of Long Island, which are the tourist's special delight in the Summer season.

About $600 is the sum in hand for the carrying out of this programme, and it is possible that the amount will be sufficient to complete the work. The committee comprises Edward H. Walker, Chairman; H. B. Fullerton, William T. Wintringham, William Arnold, H. M. Valentine, Richard W. Jones, and Huyler Ellison. These wheelmen have given much time to the subject of guide boards and have selected a design that they believe will meet with favor. Those to show the distance to but one place will be in the shape of a long hand; those showing the direction to two or more places will be rectangular in design.

The cost of the boards will be about $3 each, which may appear as a rather high figure at first thought. The material is such, however, that they will last a long time, and in the end will prove the cheapest. The signs are made of stamped metal, enameled in white and blue.

When the posts are ready to be put in place the work will be rapidly pushed toward completion. The north shore will be posted from the East River to Oyster Bay. Other routes will extend from the Broadway ferries, the bridge, and Fulton Ferry. The south shore roads and the famous Merrick Turnpike will also be posted. The centre route along the Jericho Turnpike will receive the attention of the committee as soon as the first mentioned routes are completed. It is the intention of the committee to post signs at all the principal crossroads.

When the committee's work is completed Long Island will be more popular than ever with the tourists, as then it will be a simple matter for any one to get around without losing one's way. Indeed, it will undoubtedly possess more signboards than any other section of the same size in this country.

TRAINS FOR THE CYCLISTS.

Experiment Will Be Tried on the Ninth Avenue Elevated.

Preparations for the special train service for bicyclists on the Ninth Avenue elevated road are complete, and to-morrow they will be able for the first time to ride from one end of Manhattan Island to the other, with their wheels, on the elevated.

The trains will each be composed of two cars, fitted with racks for wheels. The racks will occupy one entire side of the cars, while on the other will be side seats only. This will give plenty of room for both passengers and wheels. The engines will carry the sign, "Bicycle Train," in the usual place. The stops will be made at the upper end of the station platforms.

General Manager Fransioli said yesterday that the special service was purely experimental, the object being to accommodate perhaps 50 per cent. of the company's daily patrons. The service might turn out to be exceedingly popular, in which case, he said, additional cars would be added to meet the demand.

The trains will be operated under a headway of twenty minutes. The south-bound service will start at 6:30 A. M. from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and continue during the forenoon up to 8:50 o'clock. In the afternoon the trains will begin running south at 4:30, the last train being scheduled to leave at 6:50. The north-bound service will start from Rector Street in the morning at 7 o'clock, and continue up to 9. In the afternoon the north-bound trains begin operating at 4:30. The cost of transportation for one person and a bicycle will be 15 cents, and for a tandem and two persons 20 cents. Cyclists should bear in mind the fact that the service will be in operation only on Sundays.

A CENTURY RUN TO-MORROW.

From Jamaica to Patchogue by New York County Wheelmen.

The century run to Patchogue, which takes place to-morrow, under the auspices of the New York County Wheelmen, promises, if the weather is fine, to be one of the most successful ever run over that popular course. The Century Committee has accepted entries only from persons of good character, and no rowdyism will be allowed. Several women riders have entered and expect to finish the hundred miles, and be entitled to a survivor's medal.

Among the pacemakers on this run will be Capt. Charles P. Staubach of Company E, Eighth Regiment; Thomas Ward, Riverside Wheelmen; Louis Rauschkolb, Metropolis Wheelmen; Capt. J. M. Long, Triumph Wheelmen; Capt. Clarence Rusch, Lexington Wheelmen, and E. C. Little, ex-Captain Mount Vernon Cycle Club.

The run proper will start from Liberty Hotel, Jamaica, at 7 A. M., and the fast division one hour later. Two detachments will start from the East Twenty-third Street Ferry at 5:20 and 6:40 A. M., respectively. Entries close at the start in Jamaica, Sunday morning. The committee in charge is composed of W. J. White, R. R. Baker, F. F. Hildebrandt, Jr., and H. M. Murdock.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

Reports from Various Routes for Riders' Information.

The downpour of rain yesterday was not indicative of fine wheeling for to-morrow, particularly in this vicinity. Reports from the surrounding towns, however, were not all of muddy roads, so, if it is half way pleasant to-day, the pastime of cycling may be enjoyed to-morrow by the thousands of local riders. Following is a list of the reports received late yesterday at the State Division office by Secretary W. S. Bull:

New York City and Suburbs—Macadam roads good if rain stops before Saturday night.

New York—Brewster: Weather cloudy; roads good. Campbell Hall: Roads in good order. Chester: Cloudy; roads fair. Cornwall-on-Hudson: Roads in and around the village in good condition for wheeling. Dobbs Ferry: Macadam roads fair to good. Fishkill Landing: Dirt roads excellent. Garrisons: Roads in fair condition. Haverstraw: Roads good for touring. Montgomery: Roads muddy. Newburg: Roads good. Pearl River: Roads soft. Port Jervis: Roads in fairly good condition. Peekskill: Roads in good condition. Pelham Manor: Roads good before the rain. Salisbury Mills: Road from Salisbury Mills to Vail's Gate very bad. Sing Sing: Side path between Tarrytown and Scarborough (one and one-half miles) in poor condition. Macadam portions of Albany Post Road good. Tuckahoe: Macadam roads good.

Long Island—Bay Ridge: Roads muddy. If clear Saturday roads will be all right for Sunday. Flatbush and Flatlands: Roads will not be in very good condition by Sunday. Permission has been obtained to use Avenue N side path to Bergen Beach. The police say that if there is any scorching on the side path or the right of way not given to pedestrians they will stop all side-path riding, which, if they do, will make Bergen Beach accessible only by a very bad road. To go to Bergen Beach by Avenue N, you follow trolley cars all the way. Eastport: Roads good. Indications of a storm. Far Rockaway: Roads good. Fort Hamilton: Roads slightly muddy. Freeport: Roads muddy. Huntington: Light rain has made roads good. Lawrence: Roads will be in good condition by Sunday. Mamaroneck: Roads in good condition previous to rain. Northport: Roads fair. Oyster Bay: Roads in good condition. Patchogue: Roads in fine condition previous to rain. Rockaway Beach: If it clears Saturday roads will be good by Sunday. Rockville Centre: Roads good. Whitestone: Should weather clear to-day, macadam roads will be fine by Sunday.

New Jersey—Elizabeth: Roads are like velvet molasses candy; sticky. If fair Saturday will be in excellent condition for Sunday. Englewood: Road (macadam) fine since rain. Newark: All roads heavy with rain. Orange: Roads muddy. Paterson: Roads good before rain. Perth Amboy: All roads very muddy. Princeton: Roads good. Rahway: If weather clear Friday night, macadam roads will be in good condition by Sunday. Roselle: If clear to-morrow, macadam roads will be dry Sunday. Trenton: Roads good before rain.

Pennsylvania—Milford: Macadam roads soft. Dirt roads hard and smooth. The roads in the Delaware Valley are quite fair for wheeling on the sides.

Staten Island—Macadamized roads dry quickly. Interior roads will be good by Sunday if the weather clears.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Walter C. Sanger, the Milwaukee racer, has issued a challenge to race "Eddie" Bald a series of three races.

The Carroll Park Wheelmen have appointed a Road Committee, comprising Samuel Pincus, William Street, and George Egelhoff.

Bath Beach will be visited to-morrow by the Lincoln Wheelmen, starting from the clubhouse, at 228 East Broadway, at 1 P. M.

Chairman Waite of the State Racing Board says he has received a large number of applications for sanctions for circuit dates, all from leading clubs. The State circuit will open early in June, and last about ten days. Buffalo will probably get the division meet, and it is likely that it will be held in June.

COACH LEHMAN ON HIS CREW.

Harvard Oarsmen Praised for Their Preparatory Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—Coach R. H. Lehman of the Harvard crew has given out his first official criticism of the work of the men. He says: "When I returned and took the crew on March 19, I found them rowing in very good shape, far better, indeed, than I expected. They showed great confidence and greater strength, which proved to my mind that they had been carefully thinking out for themselves what they had been learning in the Fall, and had been constantly endeavoring to apply these lessons under the guidance of careful instruction.

"The work in the barge has shown a steady and continued improvement. The stroke has lengthened out, the swing and balance have become better, the grip at the beginning is firmer, and the work of the blades in the water is, on the whole, clean and strong, although there is still here and there a tendency to 'feather' under water.

"The men are a fine, powerful lot, fully as strong and well developed as the Englishmen who form the two university crews there. They have not had the same racing experience as their English cousins, but this disadvantage may be to some extent counteracted by the long preparation which they will have to undergo for this race, and by racing against scratch crews in the later stages."

Coach R. C. Lehman and Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew; Prof. Ira N. Hollis of the Athletic Committee, and J. J. Storrow, Captain of the '85 'Varsity crew, will go to New York to-morrow to attend a meeting at the Harvard Club in that city. It is understood that the subject of a new boathouse for the Harvard oarsmen will be broached at that time, and that this is the primary object of the meeting.

Australian Ball Players Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Australian baseball players who are starting on a tour of the world arrived in this city on the steamer Monowai. Their opening game will be with the Olympics a week from Sunday, at Central Park. The athletes are thirteen in number. The team has several substitutes, so they may play cricket as well as baseball.

John R. Gentry's Sire Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 9.—At the horse sale to-day, Ashland Wilkes, a famous trotting stallion, fifteen years old, and sire of John R. Gentry, (2:00½,) was sold to Brook Curry of Lexington for $7,500. He sold at a private sale a year ago for $5,000.

PEGAMOID

RACING AT NEWPORT, KY.

Ladies' Day Events Run in the Mud —Small Attendance.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 9.—This was ladies' day at the Newport track. The cold weather, however, interfered with the attendance, and the crowd did not number over 2,000. The mud was still deep on the track, and only two favorites succeeded in winning. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Margaret Lyne, 87 pounds, (Knight,) 15 to 1, won; Adalid, 87, (Chenault,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 place, second; Tidiness, 92, (Shephard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Assassin, Simple Jack, Royal Dance, Nell Flaherty, Shuffleboard, Pete Kelly, Miss Alice, Ado, and Fuero also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four and a half furlongs. Lillian Russell, 99 pounds, (Beauchamp,) even, won; Lady of the West, 104, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Mary Cavalier, 99, (Shephard,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Berwell, Virginia W., Goriante, and Caddie C. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Rewarder, 106 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Banquo II., 95, (Huston,) even and 2 to 5 place, second; Swordsman, 91, (Shephard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:03. John Conroy, Julius Marks, and Elyria also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lizzetta, 107 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 5, won; The Sculptor, 113, (J. Jackson,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1 place, second; Miss Rowett, 106, (Scherrer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Carlotta C., Anna Garth, Everest, Dick Deneath, and Will Wallace also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Chicot, 110 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Dave Pulsifer, 110, (Milburn,) 3 to 5, second; Loyalty, 102, (Swegles,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:49¼. Arrack and Tempest also ran.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Ingleside won; Hot Spur second; Cherida third. Time—1:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; half mile. Miss Rucker won; Torsiba second; The Cheat third. Time—0:49.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Bernadillo won; Alvarado second; San Tuzza third. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a furlong. Hazard won; Morte Fonse second; Oakland third. Time—1:57.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Zenire won; Charlemagne second; Nervoso third. Time—1:30½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Dunboy won; Suisun second; Santa Paula third. Time—1:09¼.

Workman Killed by Elevator.

While putting in a door at the bottom of an elevator, at the Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau and Cedar Streets, yesterday, John Barrett, a bronzeworker, forty years of age, and living with his family at 1,626 Amsterdam Avenue, was struck on the head by the descending elevator. He died at the Hudson Street Hospital a few hours later.

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In this sale will be included all the lines in which we shall discontinue dealing, viz.:

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We shall also dispose of our larger articles, too inconvenient and risky to remove in bulk, such as

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Hundreds of samples of Vases, Bric-à-Brac, &c., received this season for import orders, and no longer required for this purpose.

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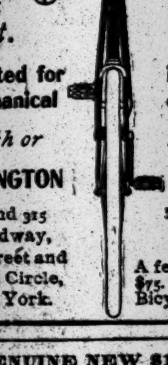

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WILLIS' PARK ROW CO., 23 Park Row, op. Post Office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Work of the New York East Conference in Session in St. John's Church, Brooklyn.

BISHOP WALDEN'S DIGNITY.

Some of the Purposes of the Sessions—Lay Representation and the Eligibility of Women as Delegates to be Discussed.

The New York East Methodist Conference, now in session in St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn, is as interesting from the personality of the men engaged as from the nature of the business to be transacted. More so, in fact, for by changing the names of the speakers the report of each session of to-day might easily be made to serve as a report of any of the last thirty conferences.

For instance, nearly forty years ago a resolution criticising the system of transfer was offered, debated, and adopted unanimously after several of the speakers had insinuated that favoritism governed many of the appointments. On Thursday Dr. Joseph Pullman offered a resolution criticising the system of transfer. In the debate that preceded its adoption it was charged that favoritism had a good deal to do with some of the appointments.

The same resolution has been offered and adopted at about all the intervening conferences, notwithstanding the fact that as an executive body the conference has nothing to do with lawmaking, and that its resolution can have no effect.

Another thing that attracts the lay visitor to the conferences is the little change in speakers. For seven years the writer has attended the Conferences. He has heard, no matter what the subject advanced, the same voices raised in debate, and has seen the same men sitting in attentive silence. Such men as F. Mason North, G. P. Mains, J. W. Johnston, Joseph Pullman, B. M. Adams, J. A. Roche, D. G. Downey, C. S. Williams, and, last, but far from least, Dr. J. M. Buckley, the editor of The Christian Advocate, whose command of language and quickness of thought make him a dreaded enemy in argument, are always to be heard.

Dr. Buckley in Debate.

As an illustration of Dr. Buckley's quickness, an instance of Wednesday's session is worth repeating. He was speaking in opposition to a proposed innovation, and was saying, "I make it a rule to adhere to everything that is established"—when Dr. Pullman interrupted him with, "That's a very poor rule."

Dr. Buckley, without altering the tone of his voice, went on, "I read in Proverbs, 'He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is a folly and a shame unto him.' As I was saying—unless I see good reasons for the change."

Dr. Pullman sat down amid general laughter, and did not address the conference until the next day.

Again, when a speaker lamented the smallness of the attendance at the different anniversaries of the church societies, Dr. Buckley interpolated, "If the length of the addresses were less, the attendance would be greater." A motion to limit the time for speakers at the conference to twenty minutes had just prevailed, after a long debate, and the point was apparent.

Perhaps the most important announcement made so far at the conference—the sessions continue until midnight Tuesday—was contained in the brief answer which Presiding Bishop J. M. Walden made to a query by Dr. C. H. Buck.

The particular grievance that brought up the old transfer resolution argument and grievance was, it was whispered, the admission to the conference of H. A. Buchtel from the Indiana Conference. After Bishop Walden had ruled that there was no rule compelling the Bishops of different conferences to consult each other's wishes, Dr. Buck asked, "Suppose a preacher you did not want was transferred to your conference?" and received the answer:

"I should transfer him back at once."

"And leave him," said C. S. Williams, sotto voce, "between the—heaven and earth, as it were."

The hesitating way in which the remark was made allowed the conference to imagine a different ending to the sentence, and even the Bishop smiled.

Bishop Walden's Personality.

A very attractive personality is the Bishop's. In face he resembles Sir Henry Irving. The same long hair carelessly swept backward, the same studious shoulder stoop, the same near-sighted peering through glasses perched half way down his nose, and a somewhat similar apparently affected mannerism irresistibly recall the famous English actor. Not eloquent or particularly forcible in speech, there is a quiet decision about Bishop Walden's least utterances that commands attention. Perhaps he learned the trick of enforcing discipline when a member of the Kansas Legislature in the days when that State was "bleeding Kansas," or during his experience as a newspaper editor, or perhaps he acquired it during the civil war, when, as a Colonel of Volunteers, he led his men to action. Wherever he got it, he has it, and no more efficient and dignified gentleman ever presided over a conference of men actuated by desires for the good of man.

Dr. T. M. Terry, talking to a reporter for THE TIMES, said yesterday: "The reason the question of transfers agitates the members this year more than ever before is because of the extraordinary action of one Bishop, where a minister was transferred to New England and from there was sent back rejected. Dr. Terry says the difficulty that the New York East Conference seeks to overcome is the tendency to make the transfers top heavy. Men of the so-called high grades are transferred into the conference, while the ministers taken from the conference are of minor grades. Thus the conference is becoming burdened with stars, who, to the detriment of the younger men, occupy the choice places at the top."

Women and Lay Delegates.

Monday's session will be especially important because the conference is then to consider two constitutional amendments that have been informally discussed for years. The first is to make women eligible as delegates to the General Conference. To carry the amendment, it will be necessary to have a three-fourths vote of all the ministers of the Methodist Church, and a two-thirds vote of the General Conference. The vote so far has always been against the innovation.

The second proposed change is to make the number of lay delegates in the General Conference equal to the number of ministerial delegates. At present the law permits about two ministers to each layman, but the disparity in numbers does not indicate the power of the laymen, who, if they choose, may vote bodily as a separate house on every question. In such case no law can be passed without their sanction.

When Dr. Pullman on Friday moved that the amendments be discussed on Monday, Mr. Williams suggested that a vote be taken without argument, as the matter had already been sufficiently thrashed out. Dr. Buckley killed the motion by saying if it prevailed he believed he would give up attending conferences and, like St. Peter, go a-fishing, and it was promptly tabled.

Membership and Transfers.

The New York East Conference includes nearly 300 clergymen, divided into three classes: the effectives, who must have a charge; the supernumeraries, who may have one, and the superannuated, who cannot hold one. One of its peculiarities is the number of members on detached service. Including the editors of the church papers, the professors in different universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, nearly 20 per cent. of the entire membership is made up of supernumeraries.

On Tuesday night the list of transfers, already prepared, will be announced. Until then, however much the preachers may believe they know their destination, there will be a sufficient element of doubt to insure a full attendance for that session. Dr. Adams, in the debate on transfers, gave an illustration in point. He was invited to a church and accepted, provisionally. The Bishop appeared to approve. His wife examined the parsonage, measured corners to find if the furniture would fit, and confided to him her designs for making the parlors attractive. Then, when the transfer list was made public, he found he was sent to a church seventy-five miles away, where he did not want to go, and where the people were so little anxious to have him that on his first appearance they refused to shake hands.

The last hour of yesterday's session was occupied by memorial addresses to the members of the conference who have died since the last meeting. They were delivered by George Adams for W. D. Thompson, W. A. Layton for Eben S. Hebbard, W. T. Hill for Henry D. Latham, George H. Goodsell for Samuel A. Seaman, E. L. Thorp for Emerson K. Young, John Pilkington for J. V. Saunders, W. W. Bowdish for John W. Barnhart, and M. B. Chapman for Daniel O. Ferris.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 11.

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SUBJECT—Conversion of Cornelius. Text—Acts, x., 30-44.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever believeth in Him, shall receive remission of sins. Acts, x., 43.

It is a very common thought that there is in every man a germ of goodness, which needs only to be carefully cultivated and bear fruit to insure his salvation. It is proclaimed by the lecturer on the platform, published by the secular and religious press, preached from many a pulpit, and it is believed by multitudes who make no effort whatever to proclaim it.

Now, if this thought is true, why was it necessary for Cornelius—the Roman Centurion—to send for Peter? If any man ever cultivated this "germ," so that it brought forth abundant and blessed fruit, he was the man. He was "devout—one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people—and prayed to God alway," (Verse 2.) This is an admirable description of an admirable character. Very few have ever equaled it—fewer still have excelled it.

But it is evident that he was not satisfied with himself, and still more evident that he did not come up to God's requirements. He says that when he was fasting and praying he "was warned from God by an holy angel," (Verse 22.) This angel said to him: "Send men to Joppa and call for one Simon, whose surname is Peter; * * * he shall tell thee what thou oughtest to do," (Verses 5, 6.) Evidently, then, he was praying to know what he ought to do. He was in doubt as to the value of his devotion and alms and prayers. He felt that there might be something else wanted, beyond all these, and he longed to know what it was.

In like manner from this answer to his prayer it is evident that God Himself was not satisfied with him as he was. His "prayers" and "alms" had indeed "come up for a memorial before God," but He had accepted him only as Jesus "loved" the young ruler. He loved him truly, and because He loved him He said to him plainly: "One thing thou lackest," (Mark, x., 21.) His keeping of the commandments from his youth up was not sufficient unless he followed Him. So Cornelius was directed to send for Peter to be instructed—"to hear all things that are commanded of God," (Verse 34.)

Cornelius a Moral Man.

Now, this man—of whom even his servants said "He is a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews" (Verse 22)—and testimony from such a source is always very strong testimony—was the type of many other good men and women. Like him, they make no profession of religion—they are not connected with any church and they do not subscribe to any special creed. They faithfully cultivate the "germ" within them. They live very virtuous and upright lives—they are active in all schemes of benevolence, interested in the public welfare, and are justly admired and loved by all who come in contact with them. If Cornelius needed anything more than moral character, they need it as well, and as much as he.

He was not a Jew, or even a proselyte to Judaism. He had never been circumcised, and there is no evidence that he even attended occasionally the Jewish services. On the contrary, he was a heathen—a Gentile, born in Italy—a Roman soldier commanding a hundred men belonging to "the band called the Italian band" (Verse 1,) because they were all recruited in Italy. Thus by faith and position he was naturally very obnoxious to the Jews. And yet by his exalted character and lovely spirit he had won a high place in their respect and affection. He was "of good report among all the nation of the Jews." It was a very marked tribute to his personal worth, and he represents a very large class in our midst who are entitled to the same tribute.

Saul, Simon Peter, and Cornelius.

Saul of Tarsus, as we saw in a recent lesson, was another good man, for there are many kinds of good men in every age, and in every community. But he was not a heathen. He was a rigid Jew—"an Hebrew of the Hebrews" * * * "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." He was not only a firm believer in all the commands of the Jewish ritual, as binding upon himself, but he honestly believed that it was a grievous offense against God for any one not to be as strict as he. So he was ready to "compass sea and land to make one proselyte." (Matthew xxiii., 15.) He was equally ready to put to death any who professed any other than the Jewish faith. He knew of no holy living apart from that faith. There are many as honest in their convictions, and as conscientious in their practices to-day. They may not be able, or perhaps even willing, to do all that he did, but they have the same deep sense of obligation to their church or creed, and of its relation to their eternal life.

Simon Peter was another equally good man, but very different from both Saul of Tarsus and Cornelius the centurion. He was as devout a Jew as Saul, but he had seen Jesus Christ, and had learned to love, and trust in Him. He had even proclaimed Him as the One whom God had "exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins," (Acts v., 31)—as the only One given among men whereby they could be saved, (Acts iv., 12.) He firmly believed and taught that there was no salvation out of Christ. But trained from his earliest childhood in the ritual of the Jewish Church, believing that that church was ordained by God for His own peculiar people, he was just as fully convinced that no one outside of that Church could be saved even by Christ. In his eyes, and in its eyes, all such were "common and unclean."

Thus Cornelius stands for men who rest on high moral character alone. Saul stands for men who rest on their church, or their creed, as all-sufficient, and Peter stands for those who rest in their Church but unite with it faith in Jesus Christ. The one class has no church and no Christ. The second places the church before Christ, as of more importance. The third places the church by the side of Christ, as of equal importance.

Now these three men were all equally good men. No one could find a flaw in the character of either of them as they moved in and out among men. All whom they represent are like them. And yet when measured by the standard of God's Word, each one needed something more than he had to commend him to Him. Cornelius must hear "words commanded of God"—words whereby he and all his house should be saved, (xi., 14.) Saul must be enlightened by "a great light from Heaven," and Peter must learn that he "should not call any man common or unclean." But they were all humble men willing to be instructed. We have already seen how Saul of Tarsus was brought "out of darkness into light." Now we have to do with Peter and Cornelius.

The Vision of Peter.

Last week we left Peter in the town of Joppa, residing with his namesake, Simon, a tanner, whose house was by the seaside, (v. 32.) There we find him now. One day during his stay there, at about 6 o'clock in the morning, in the solitude and retirement of the housetop, he poured out his heart to God in prayer. His ministry at Joppa and its neighborhood had been wonderfully blessed. No doubt his heart was full. Such success always longs for more. His prayer was no mere form of words, but a real drawing nigh unto God. And it was promptly and significantly answered. For as he prayed he "saw heaven opened," and something like "a great sheet knit at the four corners" appeared to be "let down to the earth" at his very feet. In it were all kinds of "four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air." By the Jewish law they were branded as "unclean." To eat them was "an abomination" in the sight of God. (Lev. xi., 1-47.) And yet in this vision Peter distinctly heard a voice which said, "Rise, Peter; kill and eat." Three times the vision was repeated.

Messengers from Cornelius.

But Peter could not understand it. For hours it filled him with amazement. Late in the afternoon, however, as he still "thought on the vision," three men stood at Simon's gate inquiring for him. They came from Caesarea, some thirty miles further north on the sea coast. These men stated that they had been sent by Cornelius, a commander of Roman soldiers. Two days before Peter's vision he had also been engaged in prayer, and had been instructed "by an holy angel" from God to send to Joppa for him.

Then, probably—guided by the Spirit, (v. xix. and xi., 12)—there began to dawn upon Peter something of what his own vision had signified. Here was a Gentile—an alien "from the Commonwealth of Israel"—a stranger "from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world"—Eph. ii, 12—to whom he was altogether unknown—instructed by God to send for him that he might tell him words whereby he might be saved, (xi., 14.) It was to him a marvelous thought. Lodging the messengers over night, the next day, without hesitation, he set out with them for Caesarea. Six brethren from Joppa accompanied him, (xi., 12.) "On the morrow after" they found Cornelius with "his kinsmen and near friends," anxiously awaiting their arrival.

Peter Speaks the Great Truths.

To a Jew like Peter it was a wonderful meeting. From his very childhood he had been carefully taught—and he firmly believed—that it was "an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company or come unto one of another nation," (v. 28.) But now God had showed him that in the matter of the Gospel there was to be no distinction between Jew and Gentile—he "should not call any man common or unclean." All needed the same salvation. It was provided for all. It must be offered to all. So without delay he began to tell all present of "the word which God sent unto the children of Israel, preaching peace by Jesus Christ," (v. 36.) Then he told the simple story of the life, and death, and resurrection of Jesus, (vv. 38-41.)

As a matter of course the historian gives us here but a brief outline of Peter's address. Undoubtedly, however, he wove into it many of the thoughts more fully expressed in his epistles. In his address he says: "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him," (vv. 34, 35.) But in his epistle he goes on to say: "If ye call on Him as Father," as Cornelius had done, "who without respect of persons judgeth according to each man's work, pass the time of your sojourning in fear, knowing that ye were redeemed, not with corruptible things, with silver and gold, but with precious blood, even the blood of Christ," (I. Peter, i., 17-19, R. V.,) who His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree; by whose stripes ye were healed," (1 Peter i., 24.) "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the Just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God," (I. Peter, iii., 18.)

Conversion of Cornelius.

Thus in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus he proclaimed Him as the Sinner's Substitute, and said that he was commanded "to preach unto the people, and to testify that it is He which was ordained of God to be the Judge of quick and dead, that through His name, whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins, (vv. 42, 43.) This was God's way of salvation. It rested on what His own Son had done.

The words which Peter spoke were at once indorsed by the Holy Ghost, and made effectual in the hearts of his hearers. The argument to him was irresistible. He saw with perfect clearness that any man, even a Gentile, and a heathen, could be saved in Christ without the Church—without becoming a Jew. And so he learned to put Christ first.

Cornelius also learned to put Christ before moral character. Having been taught of Him by the Holy Ghost, at once he entered upon a new life and made a public confession of his faith by baptism. It was not perhaps any better life in the sight of men than before, but now he stood in new relations to God and to His law. Now Christ was first, and himself least and last, in all his thoughts. In Him he found pardon for all his sins, and righteousness beyond his highest attainments. So, with great peace he rested on what Christ had done for him, and not upon anything he had done, or could do, himself.

And this is always the divine order, as given by the inspired Apostle Peter himself.

First—Faith in Jesus Christ. Then add to your faith virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, charity, (II. Peter, i., 5-7.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said about the germ of goodness in man?

What is said of Cornelius in regard to this thought?

What shows that he was not satisfied with himself?

What shows that he had not come up to God's requirements?

What kind of people are like him?

What shows that his character was particulary worthy of respect?

What marked the character of Saul of Tarsus?

What was the peculiarity of Simon Peter's character?

What three classes of men do these three represent?

How did each of these three men stand when measured by God's word?

What vision did Simon Peter see?

How did he learn the meaning of the vision?

What did his address show concerning Christ when interpreted by his Epistles?

How were his words made effectual, and what did it teach him?

What did Cornelius learn, and how did he show it?

What is the divine order in spiritual things?

Jewish Summer Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, this city; the Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington; Prof. Richard Gottheil, Columbia University; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of the Jewish National Farm School, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia are leaders in a movement to establish at Atlantic City a Jewish Summer school and assembly. The Jewish congregation at Atlantic City has tendered the use of its large synagogue for the purpose. The proposed Summer school grows out of a branch of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, founded by the Methodist Bishop Vincent and instituted as such branch, with Dr. Berkowitz as Chancellor, for the purpose of encouraging home readings in Jewish history. Prof. Gottheil of Columbia compiled the first course of reading. A second one covers the era from the close of the Bible to the completion of the Talmud, and including the origin of Christianity. This society has spread its membership throughout the United States, Canada, and British India, and greatly increased the interest on the part of young people in early Jewish and Bible history. So profitable is it that those not Jews are taking it up. At Atlantic City the attempt is to be made to bring together leaders of the educational forces of the country and to make the assembly the bond of unity between such National organizations as the conference of rabbis, Sabbath School Union, Hebrew Colleges, and Council of Women. The institute, which will be established first, will have classes for those engaged in the religious schools of the country. Both Summer school and assembly are to be open to persons of all creeds.

Music for Palm Sunday.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, the following musical programmes have been arranged for to-morrow: Morning—Organ prelude, Festival Te Deum, E flat, Buck; anthem, "The Lord Is My Strength," Case; offertory, baritone and quartet, "Palms," Faure; organ postlude. Evening Service at 7:45—Organ prelude, Cantate, Smith; anthem, "No Shadows Yonder," Gaul; offertory, "Jerusalem," Parker Rees; organ postlude.

The following programme will be rendered at the Church of the Ascension to-morrow afternoon at 4: Cantata and Deus, Crow; anthem, "Father Into Thy Hands," Gounod; offertory, Stabat Mater, Rossini; organist, Charles Heinroth; basso, Henry W. Roe; tenor, Lloyd Rand; soprano, Mrs. L. C. Kloman; contralto, Ruth Ray; assisted by a chorus of thirty voices.

A Thriving Church.

The West End Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, is to purchase two lots adjoining the church on One Hundred and Fifth Street on which to erect a one-story annex to accommodate the Sunday school, and permit the establishment of a free kindergarten, greatly needed in that section. No attempt is to be made just now to raise money for these improvements. The total church membership now exceeds 1,200. During the year about $30,000 was raised, $14,000 of which was for the extinction of the church debt. Last Sunday the individual communion service was used for the first time. Seven hundred and ninety-eight participated, and it required only eleven minutes to supply all and return the servers to the pulpit.

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Items of Interest to Christian Endeavorers and Epworth Leaguers.

Active preparations are being made by the Epworth League Society for their annual convention at Toronto, from July 16 to July 19. The different societies in this city, Brooklyn, and vicinity are giving considerable attention to the matter, and the outlook is that a large number of delegates will go from this neighborhood. Committees have recently been organized to take charge of the convention details in this locality, and a circular of information has just been sent to the various societies. The Chairman of the committee is Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn, and the other members are George W. Vail, Secretary, Brooklyn; John J. Holden, Assistant Secretary, Brooklyn; Beverley A. Smith, Treasurer, New York; William B. Howard, Chairman Transportation Committee, Brooklyn; S. E. Millington, Chairman Hotel Committee, New York; G. W. Burnham, Jamaica, N. Y.; Rev. F. A. Scofield, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Vaughan S. Collins, New Castle, Del.; Alfred K. Roberts, Collingswood, N. J.; Rev. A. H. Goodenough, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Arthur M. Sanders, New York.

In connection with the three days at Toronto during the convention, the committee has arranged a fourteen-day tour, limited to 200 persons. The party will leave New York July 14, stopping at Niagara Falls, reaching Toronto on the evening of the following day. Then, after the convention, the members will visit Kingston, the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Lakes Champlain and George, the Ausable Chasm, and Saratoga. The total cost of this two weeks' trip will be $60.

The most important event in Epworth League circles last week was the anniversary of the New York East Conference of Epworth League, held in the St. John Methodist Church, Brooklyn. About 150 societies were represented, including this city, Brooklyn, and parts of Connecticut. The Rev. Herbert Welsh presided. Reports were given by the four district Presidents, the Rev. O. E. Dent of New Haven, F. W. Randell of this city, the Rev. C. W. Byrt, and H. J. Vogel of Brooklyn. Besides these many matters of interest in Epworth League work were discussed, and an address was made to the young people by the Rev. C. Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church.

The California 1897 Christian Endeavor flag has been chosen. It is not only unique in its character, but historical in its setting. It is the old Bear Flag which was raised at Sonoma, June 14, 1846, and is now the highly prized relic and property of that honored organization, the California Pioneers. Speaking of the flag, the Chairman of the committee says: "Nothing could more highly represent the earliest history of this State under American rule than this historic old flag." The New Jersey Endeavorers have arranged for a special train at an expense of from $100 to $120 per member, exclusive of board in San Francisco.

Particular interest among Christian Endeavorers of this city this month will be centred in the junior societies, for on Saturday, the 24th, occurs the annual Spring rally. It will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. C. C. Luckey, State Junior Superintendent, will conduct an exercise, "Opening the Foreign Mail," and the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen will deliver an address. The music will be in charge of C. J. Evans, with Richard T. Percy as organist. The Junior City Union will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The subject for discussion is "Mountains of Difficulty in Junior Work, and How to Surmount Them." The Rev. J. T. Wilds will speak.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Presbyterian denomination have been quite active recently in securing thank-offering contributions toward lessening the debt of the Board for Home Missions. The returns have been sent to the committee, and show that every one of the forty-one Presbyterian societies has contributed. The total amount raised was $428.72, and the district making the best showing was the Third, where six societies gave $105.57. The Fourth District has the largest number of societies—ten—but only raised $90.25. The society of Rutgers Riverside Church heads the list for the best average individual offering, being $2.76 per member. The First Union Church at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue gave the largest amount, $50.

The Good Citizenship Committee of the Second District is arranging a series of public lectures on topics of municipal interest. M. R. Birnie is Chairman, and the first lecture was given in De Witt Memorial Church, when Mr. La Salle Maynard, editor of Christian Work, made the address. The Chairman recently wrote a letter to the Police Commissioners regarding the violation of Sunday laws, which resulted in instructions being given to the Captains to enforce more rigidly the laws against crap-playing, ball-playing, and push-cart peddling on Sunday.

The athletic features of the Endeavor Decoration Day excursion are being received with general enthusiasm throughout the various districts. The Second and Fourth Districts will have a baseball match, the First and Fifth a basketball match, and the Third and Sixth Districts will contend for Christian Endeavor athletic supremacy in a series of field games. The Athletic Committee in charge of these events consists of Theodore Rauch, Lyman E. Ballard, William J. MacIlvaine, John Crawford, Jr., E. Nelson Ehrhart, and C. B. Chave. The excursion takes place Monday, May 31, and the destination is Laurelton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor.

The ninth anniversary of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian society formed the most enjoyable social held in the church this season. Dr. Henry T. McEwen, pastor of the church, presided, and Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church made an address. The society is one of the largest in the city, having 110 members. Since 1891, $566.65 has been given for missions, and four of its former members have become foreign missionaries, one, a woman, being now in China and the others, who are men, being located respectively in Sitka, Alaska; Loos, in Beloochistan, Asia, and in Korea. The Endeavorers have also aided in building up the Chinese Sunday school, which has fifty members.

Dr. Wilton Merle Smith's society of the Central Presbyterian Church is raising money to send a delegate to the San Francisco Convention in July.

The Manasquan (N. J.) Baptist Endeavorers walk to the life-saving station, a mile and a quarter distant, one Sunday every month, and hold a prayer meeting with the life-savers.

NEW MEMORIAL ALTAR.

Fine Structure of Marble and Brass in the Paulist Fathers' Church.

A new altar in honor of St. Ann has just been completed in one of the chapels of the Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It was erected as a memorial of Mrs. Anna M. Adams, who on her deathbed requested her husband, Samuel Adams, and her sons to place such an altar in the Paulist Fathers' Church. The good St. Ann was her favorite saint. The first mass was celebrated on the new altar by Father John Hughes on the first anniversary of Mrs. Adams's death, about a month ago.

This St. Ann's altar was designed by John B. Mooney, and erected by Alfred Luzi, sculptor. Its design is essentially Roman, and it is made of Carrara and Siena marbles, together with rich bronzes. The work was done at Carrara, Italy, under the direction of Prof. Gaugeri of the Roman Academy. The altar rises twenty-two feet from the floor of the chapel and consists of a table and reredos. The table is eight feet broad, and is faced with Siena marble bands, forming three panels, which are inlaid with vari-colored mosaics in floral designs. The reredos, which is immediately behind the table, is eleven feet broad, and consists chiefly of six stately columns and pilasters ten feet high, resting on richly molded pedestals five feet six inches in height.

On top of the columns are highly chased bronze caps supporting an entablature, which in turn carries a bronze dome and cross six feet high and an ornamental bronze frieze eight feet long. The dome is flanked on either side by two Carrara marble angels three feet six inches high, which were modeled in New York by Mr. Luzi, but were executed abroad. In front of the chapel there is a Carrara marble rail twenty-two feet long, with Tennessee marble steps, four open panels, and a gate of polished cast brass. There is a fine oil painting on the altar treating of "The Education of the Blessed Virgin."

GIFT FROM T. A. HAVEMEYER.

Plant of the New England Kitchen Given to City Mission Society.

Theodore A. Havemeyer has just presented to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society the entire plant of the New England Kitchen, which has been in operation for five years at 341 Hudson Street. The presentation was made at Mr. Havemeyer's request, by Prof. Thomas Egleston of Columbia College, who has been President of the kitchen since it was founded. The gift has been accepted by the society, and the plant was removed yesterday to St. Barnabas's House, on Mulberry Street, where it will be utilized in preparing food for the 150 or more people who are under the care of the society at St. Barnabas's House and at God's Providence Mission, on Broome Street, east of the Bowery.

The kitchen now abandoned was started in 1892 by Mr. Havemeyer, at a cost of $3,000, as a means of supplying the poor people in the vicinity wholesome food prepared on scientific principles, and sold at cost price, similar to the plan of the New England Kitchen in Boston. It was not started as a money-making venture, but has never been well patronized, and Mr. Havemeyer has paid the losses each year. Now he has turned the plant over to the City Mission Society for its charitable work. Miss Mather, the deaconess in charge of St. Barnabas's House, says the plant will be used to supply food for her "family," which averages about 150 homeless or helpless people. No food will be cooked for sale. Miss E. J. Knight, manager of the kitchen, will spend a few weeks as an instructor in cooking at St. Barnabas's House.

IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Services of Holy Week—Meetings of Benevolent Legion and Catholic Knights.

Holy Week services at St. Patrick's Cathedral will begin to-morrow with the blessing of the palms by Archbishop Corrigan. The rector of the Cathedral, Father Lavelle, will celebrate the mass, and the passion will be sung by Fathers McLoughlin, McMahon, and Lammel. Father McMahon will preach on Tuesday evening, and the Rev. John H. Bigley, pastor of St. Elizabeth's, will preach the passion sermon on Good Friday morning. An unusual feature this year will be a special service on Good Friday night, with a sermon by the Rev. William O'B. Pardow. The Tenebrae will be sung on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. At the solemn mass on Holy Thursday morning, Archbishop Corrigan will be assisted by twenty-six priests and deacons, and the choir will be augmented by students from the seminary. The mass on Easter Sunday morning and vespers on Easter Sunday afternoon will begin at 11 and 4, respectively.

Holy Week services at all of the Roman Catholic churches will be of an uncommonly solemn and impressive character. On Maunday Thursday and Good Friday the masses will in most instances be followed by sermons or short addresses on the lessons of the crucifixion. To-morrow being Palm Sunday, there will be the usual blessing and distribution of palms. In the Church of St. Paul the Apostle there will be a sermon next Thursday evening by Father Younan, and on Good Friday evening a sermon by Father Hopper. At 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday the Mass of the Pre-Sanctified will be celebrated.

Elaborate musical features have been arranged for the Easter Sunday services by the choirmasters of St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. Stephen's, and the Paulist Fathers' Church. There will be orchestral accompaniments in some of the churches.

Miss Swift, the Salvation Army Brigadier who was received into the Roman Catholic faith by the Rev. Father Doyle about three weeks ago, is due to arrive here from England to-day. In spite of the protestations and persuasions of her Salvation Army associates here, she went to London to present her resignation at headquarters. It has been accepted, and she returns to take up her new work in the Catholic faith. Miss Swift is a graduate of Vassar College, and a young woman of considerable literary ability.

The resurrection canto from Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Light of the World" will be read by the Rev. Henry E. O'Keefe in the Paulist Fathers' Church on Easter Tuesday evening.

A careful compilation of the number of children at present in the Catholic parochial schools in this country has been made, showing a grand total of about 1,500,000. There are more than 210,000 in New York Province alone. There are more than 250 Roman Catholic orphan asylums in this country.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, John C. McGuire, President, will meet in Brooklyn on May 11 and continue in session four or five days. The Supreme Secretary of the legion is J. D. Carroll, Brooklyn, and the Supreme Treasurer John D. Keiley, New York. The legion, which has nearly 700 councils and about 47,000 members, in 33 States, began in Brooklyn with eleven members. They were Dr. George R. Kuhn, John C. McGuire, John D. Carroll, John Rooney, Thomas Cassin, John D. Keiley, Jr., Patrick F. Keany, William G. Ross, James H. Breen, David T. Leahy, and Robert Myhan.

New Methodist Church.

Ground will be broken about May 1 for the new North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to take the place of and occupy the ground on which the present frame building stands, on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue. The last sermon in the old church will be delivered on April 25 by the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Barton, and on the following day the work of tearing down the building will be begun. The new church is to cost about $60,000, and will have a frontage of 75 feet on Willis Avenue and 100 feet on One Hundred and Forty-first Street. It is to be built in English Gothic style of buff brick and Indiana limestone. The basement will be fitted up as a lecture room, with a seating capacity of 500. The main floor, which will be raised about two feet above the level of the street, will be occupied by the auditorium, having a seating capacity of 1,000. Above this, on the second floor, will be a Sunday school room, capable of accommodating 1,000, arranged in class order.

During the Summer months, the congregation will worship in a tent to be erected on the vacant lots opposite the church. It is expected that the basement of the new structure will be ready for occupancy by Fall. The church has organized in 1865, and the present structure, which has long been inadequate to the demands of the church, was erected in 1868.

Home for an Indian Missionary.

A Choctaw Indian, the Rev. Frank Hall Wright, who is conducting successful mission work among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma, and who has been living in a tepee for two years, is to have a home. The "Indian Tea" given on Tuesday by the Women's Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church was such a success that the parsonage is assured. In the hall of the Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, stood a perfect model of an Indian tepee, and this was filled, more than once, by the offerings of the hundreds of friends of the committee under whose auspices Mr. Wright is working.

The building was handsomely dressed with flags, showing the patriotic spirit of the hostesses. Some fine specimens of Navajo blankets were hung on the walls of the assembly rooms, and there were many Indian curiosities on exhibition, loaned by friends. At the tea table "Falling Star," a full-blood Indian, proved even more attractive than the delicious tea and cakes which she dispensed. Miss L'Matta Holmes of New Brunswick recited, and the Cecilia Quartet of Staten Island sang charmingly.

Want a Church of Their Own.

A special offering will be taken up on Easter Sunday by the members of the Manhattan Congregational Church, now meeting in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, for a church building of their own. Arrangements are now being quietly made to secure a convenient site for a church building, but the Trustees have not yet determined upon a locality. The Easter offering will be the first one taken for this purpose, and the amount will be laid aside as a nucleus to the building fund. Dr. Stimson feels very much encouraged at the success of the work thus far, and as the general sentiment in the congregation is that the church should have its own fixed home, it will probably not be long before another church edifice is rected on the west side.

At St. Thomas's Chapel.

Two new stained-glass windows and a new reredos, gifts of Mrs. Richard Arnold, which are being put in St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, will be unveiled on Easter Day. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, will preach at the chapel to-morrow evening. Services will be held in the chapel every day during Holy Week. On Thursday there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock in the evening, and on Good Friday there will be services at 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 8 P. M.

A Growing Parish.

Stacy G. Potts is to succeed Samuel Seabury as organist and choirmaster at the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on May 1. Bishop Littlejohn recently confirmed a class of twenty-eight at the church, which is growing rapidly under the charge of the Rev. J. B. Nies. The church has recently reduced its floating debt materially, and is prosperous financially as well as spiritually. So great is the demand for sittings that the gallery is to be refitted and furnished to accommodate those desiring to secure places in the church.

To Try Vesper Services.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon vesper services will be held in Dr. Parkhurst's Madison Square Presbyterian Church. These services are to be held until the end of May. If their success warrants, they will be resumed in October. They will begin at 4:30 and last one hour. They will be for the most part choral, but a special form of service will be observed. A choir of twenty voices, with a paid quartet to lead, will provide the music. All seats are free. There will be a twenty minutes' sermon by the Rev. E. H. Rudd, the new assistant to Dr. Parkhurst.

Archbishop Ireland Goes Home.

Archbishop Ireland of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Paul, Minn., left this city for his home last Wednesday night, after spending a few hours with Archbishop Corrigan. The St. Paul prelate came East about a month ago, partly for diversion and partly for business purposes. He visited Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, and spent some time in Washington, coming directly to this city from the National capital. His visit to Archbishop Corrigan was of a social nature, there being a strong bond of friendship between the two distinguished prelates. Archbishop Ireland hastened home to attend to the important functions of Holy Week.

Church News and Notes.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, in West Ninety-sixth Street, is to erect a manse adjoining the church.

President Stryker of Hamilton College will preach at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow, Dr. Faunce, the pastor, preaching at Cornell University.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch has been called to the pastorate of Harlem Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"Cuba" will be the subject of the Rev. A. Diaz's lecture at the Lenox Presbyterian Church, West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

Lord Bishop Du Moulin of Niagara has been invited to preach the sermon at the State Convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Brooklyn, May 22 and 23. About 1,000 delegates are expected to attend.

The Woman's Sabbath Alliance of this city has opened a permanent office in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and will hold a reception there next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The rite of confirmation will be administered to some thirty persons at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, to-morrow evening by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder.

Good Friday services will be held next Friday morning at 11 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. Coe will preach the sermon, and a special offering will be taken for the poor of the church.

Stainer's "The Crucifixion" will be sung at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on Good Friday evening by the church choir, comprising two quartets and a chorus of thirty-five voices, under the direction of Gerritt Smith, organist and choir master.

At their meeting in Providence in April the Methodist Bishops will nominate candidates for the Professorship of Church History at the Drew Theological Seminary, to succeed the Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks. Dr. J. A. Faulkner of Binghamton, N. Y., and Dr. George H. Dryer of Rome, Italy, are talked of for the place.

Double semi-centennial anniversaries are to be celebrated by the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," next October. That date is the end of fifty years of the church's existence, and of fifty years of Dr. George H. Houghton's work as rector.

Special services are to be held during Holy Week in the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The following will be the preachers: Monday, the Rev. A. W. Halsey; Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies; Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler; Thursday, the Rev. W. C. Bitting; Friday, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw.

It is expected that St. Bartholomew's new parish house, now building by the side of the old one in East Forty-second Street, will be completed about Sept. 1. The new house will contain the departments of work which the old one has had, and the old one will be much improved. The chapel will have a seating capacity of 500, a large organ, a Sunday schoolroom seating 1,300, accommodations for the chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and studies for the clergy.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Westchester to be held in the First Church, Yonkers, next week, the churches of Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., will be received from the Presbytery of Boston by permission of the Synod. The Rev. John A. Ingham of Irvington will preach the opening sermon. At the installation of the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn. The charges to pastor and people will be given by the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner of East Orange and the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of Peekskill, respectively.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. J. DIAZ,

THE EXILED CUBAN PASTOR, will continue his wonderful story in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, West 14th St., near 6th Av., Sunday, April 11, at 4 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Boston will sing, assisted by large chorus. Admission free.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancy Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services April 11: 8 A. M., Holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer. Daily service, 5 P. M.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME.—Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Farewell sermons, 10:45 and 7:45. Preacher, Rev. W. J. Brown, pastor Wesley's Church, London; choral services; Tuesday lecture by Dr. Mead, "Our Brother in Black"; Friday, questions. All services open to all. Concert to-night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fifth of the series of sermons on the contributions of heterodoxy to the growth of orthodoxy; subject, "The Truth of Spiritualism." Evensong 8 P. M.; sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. William W. Fenn of Chicago will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERing Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin at 3 P. M. Sunday, April 11, address by Hon. Volney B. Cushing of Maine. Special music by choir under direction of T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Parke, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President; Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "Suspecting Others." 8, "Encouraging Others." Extra music. Cordial welcome. Communion service in chapel Wednesday evening. Service Good Friday morning at 11.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, April 11th, at 11 A. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach a special Sermon for Children.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Service Good Friday Evening in the Church at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Wm. Elliot Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, April 11, Holy Communion 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Choral Service, with Sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at the Morning Service.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning. Evening, Rev. S. Hortwell Pratt, evangelist. Services nightly during Holy Week, Mr. Pratt assisting pastor.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Palm Sunday masses for communion, 7:30, 9; high mass with procession, 10:45; vespers, 4.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Services, Palm Sunday, April 11th:
9 A. M., Holy communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service.
4 P. M., Musical Service.
at which the Stabat Mater will be rendered.
8 P. M., Evening Service.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. Subject for Palm Sunday, "True Kingliness." Evening service, 7:45, "Mistakes of a Skeptic."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, West 81st St., Bet'w. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. Bolles; 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Palm Sunday, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., Litany, holy communion, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, (choral,) sermon by the Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M., Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach eleventh sermon in series on "Religion for To-day." Subject: "Is God Really Our Father?"

COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,

8th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.
Monday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
Meeting for Deepening of Spiritual Life.

ADDRESS BY A. C. DIXON.

Subject—The Trial of Jesus.

J. H. Burke sings. Admission free.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. E. S. Ames of Chicago 10:45, "Jesus Misunderstood." Evening, 8, "The Search of Righteousness." Endeavor, 7.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. Myron Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College. Special services, with preaching by the pastor, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services, Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. (communion.)

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST,"
Fifth Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., The Lord's Supper.
4 P. M., A Praise Song—Psalm 103.
Monday & Wednesday Evenings Prayer Meetings.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 55th St. Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Thursday, April 15 at 8 P. M. Union Communion service—addresses by Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, D. D., and Rev. Henry E. Cobb. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The Pastor will officiate at each service.
Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St. and 4th Av.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach Sabbath evening, 8 o'clock, a sermon to young people, entitled "A Noble Woman," being the second in a series of sermons based upon Christian biographies.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY and 10TH ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9 A. M., Morning Prayer and Address.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
ALL SEATS FREE.

JUDSON MEMORIAL,
Washington Square.
10:45, 7:30, and nightly.

"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF CITY LIFE," A series of addresses by A. C. Dixon, D. D., in Adams Memorial Church, East 30th St., near 3d Av., N. Y., at 8 P. M. Sunday, April 11, The Churches of the City; Monday, April 12, The Homes of the City; Tuesday, April 13, The Streets of the City; Wednesday, April 14, The Working People of the City; Thursday, April 15, The Amusements of the City; Friday, April 16, The Sins of the City. J. H. Burke will sing, assisted by a large chorus. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 in the afternoon; the pastor will preach at both services; chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D. 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Richard E. Bell. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Divinity of Christ." 8, first of series on "Genesis in the Light of Calvary," "The Story of Adam."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., cor. 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward H. Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Preaching by the pastor 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Vesper service 4:30 P. M., conducted by the assistant minister. Bible school: Children, 9:45, and adults, 10 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENBORgian), East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30; services at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Preparation for Holy Supper."

REV. THOMAS DIXON

Preaches at Academy of Music, 11, "The Current Revolution in Theology." Second anniversary. Special programme. Welcome. Come early.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus, officiating both services. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, lecture by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH, A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.—Morning, Rev. Geo. Adams of Northport. Evening, Rev. Rufus Wendel of Philadelphia, "Resurrection."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 11th, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "Spring in Nature and in Human Life." All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th St. and West End Av.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Seminary at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "What Attitude Shall a Man of Culture Take Toward Religion?" Service begins 11 o'clock. All seats free.

"THE KING'S MESSENGER" INVITES ITS friends to a conversazione on, about, and with the Holy Spirit every Tuesday evening at 7:30, at their parlors, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d St., near 8th Av. The editors, STEPHEN MERRITT and DELIA REES, will speak. MALICHAI TAYLOR of Temple Court will have Bible readings every Tuesday at 3 P. M. at the same place.

TRAGEDY OF THE CROSS.

SPECIAL ADDRESS

By Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,

Sunday Afternoon, April 11, at 3 o'clock, J. H. Burke will have charge of the singing.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.
11 A. M.—Subject: "The Incredible Preference."
8 P. M.—Subject: "To-morrow."
Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M. Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be sung.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "Behold Thy King Cometh Unto Thee." Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., at 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE
Reformed Church.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Camille—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Politician—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Gambols—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Yale—3:30.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mayor STRONG'S refusal to accept the Greater New York charter in behalf of this city came as a surprise, but it does him credit. He was in a certain sense committed to the charter as a member of the commission which framed it, and as a signer of the report recommending its adoption in spite of certain features that he considered objectionable. But, as the Mayor of the city and acting in its behalf, he was bound to be open to conviction, and to make the public hearing a means of giving effect to the sentiment of the city.

The result of the public hearings and of his own exasperating experience with the present Police Department brought Mayor STRONG to the conviction that it was his duty to send the charter back to the Legislature for further consideration. He gives very cogent reasons for taking this course, and he accompanies his statement with a draft of the needed amendments. He does not insist upon the single chamber for the Municipal Assembly, but he does insist upon a single head for the Police Department and a separate Department of Elections and upon a continuous power of removal in the Mayor.

We are sorry that Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn did not unite his influence with that of Mayor STRONG to induce the Legislature to accept the proposed amendments. The reason he gives for accepting the charter as it is seems to us very weak. He finds some fault with its provisions, but says that a charter is now a necessity because the act of last year provides that consolidation shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1898. That is no reason why he should not have urged reconsideration and amendment; and in case of a failure to enact the charter in any form, it would be an easy matter to pass an act postponing the date of consolidation and providing for a revision of the present draft.

This latter would be the best course even now, but the very least the Legislature should do is to accept the amendments proposed by Mayor STRONG. This is demanded by the principle of home rule, if that is entitled to any consideration whatever. Surely, in providing for the government of the enlarged city of New York, some heed should be given to the voice of its own people. That voice has been almost unanimous in protest against the features of the charter to which the Mayor objects, and in favor not only of the changes he urges, but of a single chamber for the Municipal Assembly. No citizen of prominence outside of the membership of the Charter Commission has had a word to say in defense of what the Mayor rightly calls the fundamental defects of the charter. Public opinion in this city and throughout the Greater New York is substantially in accord on this subject.

Not only is it the duty of the Legislature to heed this opinion as a matter of justice to the people of the city and of fidelity to the principle of self-government, but it would be the part of wisdom in the political majority in that body to make this concession. To persist in defying a demand made by every civic organization and every organ of public sentiment in this city, and opposed by practically no one, and to force through a charter made obnoxious by a few defects so easily remedied, would surely be an act of political folly. The Mayor has given the Legislature a chance to retrieve the ground lost by the first passage of the charter in a form to provoke hostility to the party responsible for its action. If it refuses to take advantage of it, the offense will be aggravated.

"BUZZARD" AND "TURKEY."

Wyoming is a State, and elects two Senators and one Representative. It has a voting population rather less than that of Chautauqua County, which enjoys an undivided one-third of one Representative and an undivided one-seventieth of two Senators. One of the Senators of the State of Wyoming is Mr. WARREN. He has served notice on his fellow-Republicans in the Senate that he proposes to use the enormously disproportionate power given to his State and by his State to him to secure of the tariff feast as large and rich a ration as he can. Here is the chaste language of his notice:

> "If it be decided that one section of the country must take buzzard while another demands turkey, in order to reform the tariff, then reformation would better be delayed, regrettable as such a result would be, and to none more regrettable than to Western Senators."

This, in ordinary English, means that the Tariff bill cannot pass unless the Rocky Mountain States get what they want.

What they want in one respect is very plainly set forth in an amendment to the Dingley tariff introduced by Mr. MANTLE of Montana.

In that bill a duty of 32 per cent. is put on wool of the third class, (carpet wool,) valued at 13 cents or less. Mr. MANTLE proposes to make the duty 32 per cent. on wool valued at 10 cents or less, and in no case shall the duty be less than 5 cents per pound. Now, the latest recorded imports of such wool were 126,500,000 pounds, at an average value of 7.6 cents per pound. A duty of 5 cents per pound would be over 65 per cent. on this wool. Only a trifling amount of this wool can be raised in this country. What there is, is the poorer part of the finer fleeces. Mr. MANTLE demands that the Dingley duty, which is the same as the McKinley duty, be doubled.

What will be the result? The carpet mills will be taxed over $3,000,000 a year and the sheep raisers of the West may possibly but not probably get $100,000 a year more for their wool. This is what Mr. WARREN means by "turkey," and he and his fellow Western Senators say that anything less will be "buzzard."

As between the East and the West, such claims are equal in one thing—in bold, impudent greed. It is perfectly true that if the East is to be "protected" by taxation, it is no worse, but only an added wrong, to "protect" the West. The mischief of the whole wretched business is that so far as protection is got at all it will be at the expense of the whole country, and for the benefit of only a small number of narrow interests.

THE WAY TO CO-OPERATE.

At the meeting of the Committee on Organization of the anti-Platt Republicans of this city on Thursday evening the new Chairman, Gen. SWAYNE, declared that State and municipal politics were now divorced, and resolutions were adopted in favor of co-operating with the Citizens' Union in the local campaign this year and doing everything possible to secure a proper administration for the Greater New York.

It is gratifying to have this or any other organization of voters take such a position, but the way to co-operate with the best effect is to accept unequivocally the non-partisan principle in municipal administration and give hearty support to the Citizens' Union without proposing any combination with it as an organization. The Brookfield or anti-Platt organization is political, and in the general field of politics it is partisan. It can maintain that character while favoring the policy of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, but in order to do so it must give support to the action of the Citizens' Union, which is non-partisan in all its purposes, without seeking to share in that action as an organization.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn, which has been known as the Shepard Democracy, has already taken a position in support of the non-partisan principle in city government, and it may be expected that the anti-Tammany Democrats in this city will do the same thing. There is no doubt that a large portion of both parties favor this principle—a much larger portion than is to be found in the anti-machine organizations, and they may be brought unitedly to its support if the organization directly promoting that principle is itself kept wholly non-partisan.

Now, as we understand it, the anti-machine Republicans in their organized capacity claim to be faithful to the principles of their party and anxious to promote them in the legitimate field of politics; and the same is true of the anti-machine Democrats with reference to their party principles. They can both consistently accept the policy of keeping municipal administration free from partisan influence and give support to the platform and candidates of the non-partisan Citizens' Union. They can benefit as political organizations by doing so; but they cannot consistently claim, as such organizations, to join with the Union in naming candidates. The moment any such combination was attempted the seeds of division would be scattered among the forces supporting the non-partisan cause, and the forces of the regular party organizations would be stimulated to hold together.

There should be a general co-operation with the Citizens' Union in the local campaign, in which the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Exchanges, the Bar Association, the clubs, the schools, the churches, and the homes of the city may unite for good government, wholly independent of any consideration of party politics in State or Nation.

GET TO WORK.

The public is getting very tired of the lawing and jawing between the Third Avenue Railroad and the Metropolitan Traction Company. The people of the city take small interest in the fight that has been going on for years between the two corporations. They take a very great interest indeed in all projects of street railway extension and improvement that will enable them to get up and down, across and through this inconvenient town in larger numbers at higher speed and with greater comfort.

There are extensions and changes projected or under way in many parts of the city that everybody sees will be a public boon, especially so now that the transfer system has come into general use. But interminable lawing delays the work and wears out the public patience.

The Third Avenue Road has begun work upon the King's Bridge extension, which will give to a new quarter of the city a connection with its Harlem and down-town lines. The quicker the work is completed the better for the road and the public. The Railroad Commissioners have given to the Metropolitan Traction Company permission to change their motive power on important lines. They are prepared to put in the underground trolley system on these lines, at a cost of some $7,000,000; and they would employ several thousand workmen. The carrying out of these improvements would greatly relieve the excessive pressure upon the Broadway line. Travel would be diverted to the Sixth Avenue cars at Vesey Street, to the Madison Avenue line at the Post Office, and at two or three up-town points, and to the Eighth Avenue line at Canal Street. Transfers to the connecting lines of the company would diffuse the benefits of the changes among a great part of the population of the city.

But suits and injunctions and hearings and protests stop the way. Whenever either company tries to move, somebody jumps in with an order of the court, and nothing is done.

To the wearied public it would seem that these two corporations might compose their quarrels on geographical lines. If the Third Avenue people can give better accommodation than anybody else to the regions tapped by the King's Bridge Road, they should be allowed to go on unhindered with their cable laying in that thoroughfare. If the Metropolitan Traction Company can give more direct service and a greater number of desirable transfers to the natural patrons of the Madison, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue lines than any other company, then it should be allowed to begin spending at once the $7,000,000 which it proposes to spend, without interference from its east side rival.

The apparently private origin of the obstructive manoeuvres does not fool the public. The companies are the real litigants in almost all the cases, and the people who are hanging on to straps in overcrowded cars and getting home late to dinner suffer by it.

Quit fighting and get to work! That is the mandate of the public to the companies. There is one other point of importance: Can't these two companies go a step further and arrange some equitable basis for transfer tickets over each other's lines? That would extend the advantages of the transfer system to practically the entire city.

SWINDLERS AND DUPES.

The more the case of "E. S. Dean Company" is investigated, the deeper the abyss of gullibility it opens. Although exact figures are still lacking, it seems clear that the dupes of the swindlers were numbered by thousands and the amount extracted from them by millions. And all this was done by a series of false pretenses that one would say could not have imposed upon an intelligent child. The "come-on" who brings good money to exchange for avowedly bad rises to intellectual respectability when compared with the victims of the "compound-profit system." Morally, the comparison is not favorable to him, for he is, in intention, a swindler, and nothing worse can be charged against them than a willingness to gamble. But there is a conceivable profit both for a counterfeiter and his victim in his disposing through agents of more of his product than he could safely distribute for himself; whereas it is quite inconceivable that if anybody had the control of the market to which swindlers of the Dean type pretend, he would not use it for his own exclusive advantage, but would pretend to share it with people who were not even of his acquaintance.

Inquiry into the procedures of other brokers who dealt in sanguine promises of profit have been instigated by the exposure of the Dean Company. One of these interesting concerns made a specialty of "discretionary pools" and began operations with a circular, apparently addressed by mistake to the victim, and informing him that a dividend of great size awaited his order upon his previous investment. The class of intellect which is affected by the word of a practically anonymous author of circulars might be expected to be deeply affected by this, as it were, accidental disclosure, and to hasten to be put upon the same footing with the fortunate unknown whose notification had miscarried. The E. S. Dean Company was shrewder than this, in a sense, for it sent actual money, as "profits," to certain of its dupes, asking them to act as its "agents." There are, as the swindlers found to their advantage, many minds upon which no demonstration of the absurdity of the transaction made any impression compared with the sight of actual cash. The "ground bait" thus distributed brought in shoals of gudgeons, and the money was returned a hundredfold.

The most singular thing about these swindlers is the length of time during which they are allowed to operate. One would suppose that among the very first batch of circulars one would fall into the hands of some citizen who had at once sense enough to see through it and sense of public duty enough to notify the police and the postal authorities. Yet, in fact, the circulars go out for months and even years before, upon the complaint of somebody upon whose mind the tardy conviction settles that he has been swindled, measures are taken to have the concern "pulled." We may abate our wonder at the size of BRYAN'S vote in view of the extent of human gullibility as indicated by the success of the dealers in "compound-profit systems" and "discretionary pools."

MR. JAMES J. HILL'S FOLLY.

From the protectionist point of view, Mr. JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is a most narrow-minded person, to say nothing of his being selfish and un-American. He has written to a Senator practically asking that the tariff shall not make imports from China and Japan any more expensive than they now are. The reason he assigns is that by his energy and foresight he has built up an export trade in wheat and f to these countries amounting to some 25,000,000 bushels a year. These exports are carried in Japanese vessels. If the cargoes brought by these vessels to the United States are made more costly, they cannot bring them to the Pacific ports, and consequently cannot take Western wheat and flour to the Orient.

Now, Mr. HILL, if he would only learn of the protectionists, would know first that the Asiatics and not the Americans pay the duties on the things they sell here; second, that export trade does not depend on import trade, but lives and breathes and has its being quite independently; third, that the American producer of Japanese and Chinese goods is entitled to the home market, and, finally, that it is a sin against American institutions to ship goods East or West in Japanese vessels. If the fruit of Oriental pauper labor is shut out from the West, manufacturers of Oriental goods will spring up all over the Pacific slope; American wheat will be eaten by well-paid American operatives, and we shall all be rich and happy.

This may take a century or two, but it will be worth waiting for, and Mr. HILL should be ashamed of himself for trying to swap such a prospect for the annual sale of a paltry 25,000,000 bushels of wheat.

THE LEASE OF THE NEW PIERS.

The renting of the five new piers north of West Eleventh Street, North River, has been concluded—or put in the way of conclusion—in the manner that we suggested as the only one practicable. The White Star Line gets two full piers, the Cunard Line one full pier and one-half pier, and the Wilson Line one full pier, at figures which it is fair to infer the Commissioners finally regarded as a just rate for the interests of the city so far as these were intrusted to the care of the commission.

The character of this great improvement may be taken as now definitely fixed, and for a generation to come. The five piers, occupying a third of a mile of the water front, will be devoted to foreign commerce and passenger traffic of the highest class, for at least thirty years. The facilities for this kind of traffic will be better than in any other part of the port and better than in any other port of the country. The leases, with renewals, run for thirty years. The piers vary in length from 670 to 727 feet; three of them are 125 feet wide, one is 100 feet wide, and the so-called half pier is 70 feet wide. The latter has 125 feet of slip on one side and the others have 125 feet on each side, while a considerable space of the marginal street on the bulkhead line is included in the leases. The assured control of this ample room will enable the steamship companies to erect whatever structures they may need and to use them with the greatest convenience for their trade.

Much has been said of the influences brought to bear on the minds of the Commissioners to induce them to complete this arrangement, and especially of the apprehensions felt by them as to the projected sea wall, piers, and artificial basins between Bedlow's Island and Robbin's Reef Light to the Jersey shore. We do not, of course, know what the views of the Commissioners may have been, but it is not easy to see how any such scheme would make the leases just negotiated any less valuable. Locality is of essential importance to lines such as have secured the new piers. The business they can do where they will be is of the most profitable character for them and could not for many a long year be done in the region referred to even if the latter were already improved and ready for occupation. The scheme for a vast water-front improvement extending from the Jersey shore, with extended dockage and storage space and direct communication with the railways reaching New York from the West, may some day prove both practicable and profitable. At present it is not the kind of thing that business men take seriously into their calculations.

It is not surprising that would-be Consuls are complaining of the reduction in fees made by Secretary OLNEY, but it would be amazing if Secretary SHERMAN should pay the slightest attention to them. The reduction consists, to all intents, in cutting off fees that are not merely unnecessary but strictly illegal, and which have been little short of a swindle. These fees were collected for oaths to invoices; the Consul made an arrangement with foreign Commissioners to administer the oaths; then he divided the fees, of which no report was made to the United States Government. Secretary OLNEY abolished the oaths and the fees with them. It is natural that the carnivorous creature known as an office seeker should object to having his appetite curbed to this extent; but as the importer had to pay $2 for every dollar the Consul got, and as the oath was not at all requisite, the office seeker will no doubt go unheeded. Mr. SHERMAN is hardly the man to take the responsibility for reviving an utterly bad practice.

The caucus amendment to the Raines liquor law which exempts clubs incorporated prior to March 23, 1896, under laws in effect prior to May 6, 1895, from the restrictions in regard to selling liquor after 1 o'clock at night and on Sundays and election days, will have certain effects easy to foresee. In the first place, with regard to such clubs, it abandons the principle of Sunday prohibition, and in that respect is a discrimination in their favor. It would merely subject them to a tax, and in that respect would be a discrimination against them, as compared with associations which did not nominally exercise the privilege of "distributing" drinks. But comparatively few clubs would pay the tax, while a large number would continue to have drinks. The humbler clubs would not go out of existence, neither would they change into temperance societies or pay the State tax. They would simply change their methods. It is easy enough to have liquors in a private club and for the members to imbibe thereof without any process which the law can seize upon and prove to be "trafficking" under any statutory definition whatever. This amendment would hit the legitimate clubs with a severe tax, but the "fake" clubs would escape, and many that are now genuine would become "fake." Evasions of the law would increase and not diminish under the amendment.

The French Socialist Deputy who proposed in the Chamber that a national jury should be constituted to try corrupt public officials was not so crazy as he seemed. We need something of the kind in Washington—a permanent Commission in Lunacy to sit on the cases of statesmen who seriously propose a 57 per cent. tariff in place of a 40 per cent. tariff as a means of increasing the revenue, an economic theory which would prescribe absolute prohibition as a means of increasing the liquor traffic, a ten-cent letter rate as a means of making up the postal deficit, and a passenger tariff of $1 a mile as a means of promoting travel and sociability among the people of the country.

Is alumni representation a failure? Is the "young blood" idea for college Boards of Trustees played out? From a New England college whose alumni some years ago made a stiff fight for the right to elect Trustees, and won, although the charter and the self-perpetuating board stood in the way, there come hints that the graduate body take a diminishing interest in the privilege they conquered. The committee having charge of the arrangements for a ballot to fill a vacancy in the board says that "the steady decline in the vote for the last two or three years raises the query whether the alumni wish to surrender this function." This apathy is in curious contrast to the zeal of the combat for representation. There is a possible explanation, however, in the excellent working of the system. When a college is doing first-rate and making great progress its alumni are naturally less stirred up about it, and for that reason might be less likely to take the trouble to vote in a Trustee election.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Originality is usually enough to insure at least temporary success in literature, but mechanics is more exigent. That remarkable "bateau-rouleur" which was launched at Rouen last August and was pictured in astonished magazines and newspapers all over the world, has turned out to be a complete failure and has not revolutionized steam navigation or anything else except the inventor's bank account. This vessel, it will be remembered, is a platform supported on three pairs of big lens-shaped wheels. The revolution of these wheels by an engine on the platform carried the whole structure along at a rate somewhere between 27 and 32 knots an hour—on paper. In the water it was different, and the best speed that has been attained after months of tinkering is under 6 knots. When moving at that rate water in enormous quantities adheres to the rollers and soon brings the engine to a standstill. Rubber scrapers pressed against the rear of the wheels were tried. They kept the water where it belonged, but acted, of course, exactly as do the brakes of a car. Attempts to increase the motive power used added so materially to the weight of the machinery that the disks sunk below their centres and pushed both ways at once. The inventor still hopes, but everybody else has decided that the makers of propellers will never be bankrupted by the general substitution of the "bateau-rouleur" for vessels of the present type.

—"What is poetry?" asks a person who writes to us from Speonk, a town which is, we understand, in a somewhat remote and sequestered part of Long Island. Would that problems more difficult to solve than this one never reached a newspaper office. It is not necessary to consult the encyclopedia, Whitaker's Almanack, or even the Dictionary before answering the question. Poetry, dear but strangely benighted resident of Speonk, is the name applied to those combinations of words, more or less fancifully and gracefully arranged, which are used in magazines to fill up the vacant spaces left when stories, essays, or histories are not quite long enough to fill the allotted number of pages. Sometimes little pictures of nothing in particular are used for this purpose, but such pictures cost more than poetry does, so the magazine magnates do not resort to them oftener than once in a while. Poetry, to be really good, must come in assorted sizes, that which is about one inch deep and three inches broad being the most convenient for the make-up man. Of course, it must all be very thin, so as to lie flat on the paper. There was a time, according to tradition, when poetry was more than a typographical ornament, and ranked considerably higher in general estimation than a Greek border or even an arabesque, but only very old people remember other very old people who declared that this tradition is founded on fact, and discussion of a matter so dubious must be left to the archaeological experts.

—Bewildered amazement is a description not half strong enough to express the emotion which must be felt by those who hear—and believe—that a contract to supply Havana with $15,000,000 worth of sewers and pavements has been secured, under satisfactory guarantees as to payment, by a resident of Brooklyn. That the present rulers of the Cuban capital should contemplate the expenditure of $15 for such purposes is only moderately credible, but even one of those six naughts would have been enough to make it fair to ask where they expected to get the money. It must be remembered, too, that improvements of this kind, and especially of this extent, are unimaginable in a Spanish colony. For centuries Havana has sacrificed each year several hundreds or thousands of her sons and daughters to yellow fever, the demon which, of all demons, is most easily driven away. It has long been known by the people and rulers of Cuba that, by cutting a canal through the narrow neck of land at whose extremity the city stands, a current could be set to flowing through its harbor and the chief source of disease removed. To have made that canal would have cost about $500,000, but prayers to the saints were cheaper, and to doubt their superior efficacy was impious. St. Thomas, once as unhealthy as Havana, and whose harbor used to be just such a stagnant cesspool as Havana's is now, turned its similar inclosing promontory into an island, and has had no yellow fever, except a few imported cases, from that day to this. The lesson was wasted on the bigger and finer city, just as thousands of other lessons in politics, morals, and hygiene have been wasted. Havana is already fairly well paved, and her sewers, while pretty bad, are not the cause of her fevers. Frequent rains, often of torrential vigor, clean the streets often enough to make the city endurable. With a current through her harbor, Havana would be the healthiest place of its size and at sea level that there is in the tropics. That, probably, is why there is no talk of making a canal.

PERSONAL.

—Whether California felt more of surprise or of pride over the wide admiration excited by The Lark is a question which no resident of that State has attempted to answer, and even the superior Easterners who showed least hesitation in recognizing the bird's merits may confess without humiliation that even to them nothing about it was quite so amazing as the power it showed of winning almost general praise. There is something of unfairness, however, in the claim that The Lark was a child of the Far West. It was born on the Pacific coast, to be sure, but that proves nothing. GELETT BURGESS, the man whose pictures explain most of the little magazine's success, and whose verses account for a good part of the remainder, was born and brought up in Boston. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a civil engineer in 1887. For three years he did surveying work for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, then he taught civil engineering for an equal space of time in the University of California, and since leaving that institution has divided his energies between editing The Lark and designing furniture and other articles of use and beauty. He is now thirty-one years old. Of all his work in the magazine, "The Purple Cow," he says, attracted most attention and was most widely copied, but Mr. BURGESS himself likes best "A Boy's Will Is the Wind's Will" and "The Song of the New Year."

—MANUEL GARCIA, a bullfighter once famous in the City of Mexico, but whose reputation—and earnings—had begun to show of late a tendency to wane, studied the matter over with the seriousness it deserved and at last devised what he thought was a most promising scheme for recovering his lost popularity. He carried it out by announcing that he would appear in the ring on a bicycle and from that unstable perch deliver the fatal thrust which so delights the subjects of President DIAZ. The arena was surrounded by an immense and eagerly expectant throng on the appointed Sunday. The bull was a lively creature and gave every evidence of a determination to defend his life with energy. GARCIA rode to meet him, clad in a costume of many colors and astride a machine as bright as silver plate would make it. The bull hesitated at first sight of the peculiar machine, but he soon decided that old methods were not yet out of date and plunged at his enemy. A report of the combat says that in the evolutions that followed, the man for a while had a brilliant success, but not for long. The bull, advancing in direct charges, the toreador avoided him by graceful curves, and wheeling in swallow flights and circles, came to grief over a small stone and crashed with his machine down to the ground. The rest was comedy—for the bull. It had the bicycle in a moment planted well between its horns, and MANUEL, clinging to the bicycle, was lifted likewise. Then the coat of many colors and the silver-plated steed executed a parabola through the air, shot over the balustrade, and safely landed in the front row of spectators. "Bruised and battered," says the latest bulletin, and it does not refer to the bull.

FREE FROM SENSATIONALISM.

A Clergyman Who Appreciates a Good Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found your paper all that you have claimed for it. It is clean, newsy, interesting, and entirely free from the new journal sensationalism, which is demoralizing the community wherever it has influence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will come to my home daily hereafter. I advised the teachers of my Sunday school at a recent teachers' meeting to patronize THE TIMES, not only because of its excellency of the Sunday school lesson exposition each week, but because it leads in the heroic effort to give reliable news, without detailed descriptions of revolting crimes and corrupting insinuations, either of type or picture.

The general outcry against the new journalism is made none too soon. You deserve a large patronage as the champion of good morals, and I believe you will get it; only be patient and persevering, for it takes time for your purposes to be known and appreciated. Yours is largely an educational work. I did not know the value of THE TIMES until it was sent to me, and I believe there are multitudes of people who would think as highly of it as I do if it could be put into their hands. Sincerely yours,

TH. DOUGLAS, Ph. D.
Pastor West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church.
New York, April 1, 1897.

"New York" Means the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter from a friend in another State there is made such a suitable suggestion that it may be well to give it publicity, in case there is to be any chance of the City and State of New York dissolving partnership. My friend puts it thus:

"I hope they will cut off the harbor counties for a new State; but it is ridiculous to call it 'Manhattan,' and keep the name of New York for the counties which do not contain New York City. The Manhattan State should be New York, and you be the new State of Ontario, with Syracuse as capital."

In the minds of most of the civilized world New York means the city, and, although I am a resident of the State, and should be loath to part with the name, I nevertheless am also of the opinion that in the event of separation the name of New York should be kept for the city.

T. M. OSBORNE.
Auburn, N. Y., April 9, 1897.

A Good Word for the Ticket Brokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A copy of Gov. Pingree's letter on the "Anti-Scalper" bill is inclosed. It bears upon a subject one side of which only the public has heard, viz.: The railway companies' side. It might be well to get the commercial travelers' point of view, as also that of the much-abused scalper or ticket broker. If the latter is dishonest, we have laws to punish him. Because divorces are obtained marriage is not a failure. Let the railroad companies issue a mileage book "good to bearer;" then there would be no forgeries of names. Better still, let them issue a five-thousand-mile book and make it "iron-clad," and the poor scalper would cease to exist. At present travelers find them useful, and for my part I have yet to find a dishonest one in twenty-nine years "on the road."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.
Rochester, N. Y., April 7, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Another Definition.

A pessimist is an invalid who considers happiness a disease.—Dallas News.

An American Passion.

An American woman is almost as foolish about a title as an American Colonel is.—Galveston News.

A Guess at It.

The suspicion is growing that the airship is nothing but a Summer sea serpent taking a "flyer" in preparation for the approaching campaign.—Chicago Tribune.

Sometimes Hurries.

"Isn't that a very slow horse of yours?"

"Well, he isn't much for speed, but he's easily frightened, and runs away a good deal, so he gets there just the same."—Boston Traveler.

Why Grand Opera Didn't Take There.

A correspondent wants to know the difference between comic opera and grand opera. The difference usually is about $2 a seat.—Chicago Times-Herald.

As Usual.

"Will you warrant these matches not to go out in a high wind?" asked the man who was going hunting.

"All of 'em but one," said the dealer.

"Which one of 'em is it?"

"The last one, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Last Public Rehearsal of the Present Season Given Yesterday.

The Philharmonic Society gave the final public rehearsal of its fifty-fifth season yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. A large audience was in attendance, and there were abundant evidences of joyful interest in the proceedings. It is some pleasure to note that the concerts of the Philharmonic Society have drawn large audiences throughout the season, and it is therefore certain that the worthy gentlemen who compose the organization have earned a handsome return for their efforts to present good orchestral music for the consideration of the public. It is always encouraging to see any evidence of a love for music itself when that love is not chiefly excited by the personal influence of the performer, as is frequently the case in instrumental solo work and almost invariably in opera. Very few persons go to the opera for the opera's sake, and it is quite safe to say that nearly, if not quite, half of those in the house when an unfamiliar work is performed do not know what it is about, and do not care. But when people go to orchestral concerts they go because they like music; and hence it is well that the Philharmonic succeeds. That its performances might easily be improved is beyond dispute. That they ever will be while the organization is conducted on its present basis is very unlikely. The practice of making length of membership the chief factor in the allotment of important solo positions is hardly likely to work for good when some twenty-five or thirty of the oldest members of the body never play in symphonic concerts except the twelve of the Philharmonic. But the society does produce good music, and for that let us be duly thankful.

Since Mr. Seidl has been its conductor there have been some productions of novelties and some revivals of unnecessary evils. Mr. Seidl is a confirmed Liszt enthusiast, and so he wound up the season yesterday with that writer's "Faust" symphony. No doubt there are those to whom this kind of music is full of meanings hidden from more vulgar minds. There are persons who can find the sneer of Mephistopheles in the bleat of a stopped horn, provided the name of Mephistopheles is at the head of the movement. Yesterday's programme contained a careful, though brief, explanation of Liszt's meaning. It was a good thing to have that programme at hand while listening to the composition, and no person who goes to the concert to-night should be without it.

The other numbers on the programme were Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3; Walter's prize song from "Die Meistersinger," and a recitative and aria from Handel's "Jephthah." Mr. Ben Davies was the soloist, and though he was hoarse and unable to do himself justice in either of his airs, he sang the recitative with the perfection of declamatory phrasing, and with eloquent expression. The orchestra played the overture admirably, (except the flute solo,) and Mr. Seidl read it, as he always does, in a broad and comprehensive manner.

OUR ENGLISH BRETHREN.

By "Sybil Worthington."

Our brothers? Have we ever done such deed?
Upon the stronger side our weight to fling,
When Freedom with the weaker, as a King,
Battles for life, wounded, in utmost need?
This do we not for power nor for greed.
We from a braver England come, the old
Mother of heroes. She is dead and cold.
Of that lost glory take her sons no heed,
But through our pulses, from her splendid prime,
Still throbs the flood. And if in our Grief and Past
We sinned, our Present has atoned the crime.
Great Mother, thy true children we, the last.
Those over whom thine ancient banne waves,
Cowards and hirelings, to their wealth are slaves.

TRANSVAAL RAID INQUIRY

Sir John Willoughby Says He Guaranteed His Officers Their Commissions in the Army.

DR. JAMESON CROSS-EXAMINED.

He Admits He Would Have Done the Same as Willoughby, Because He Was Confident of Forgiveness Had He Met with Success.

LONDON, April 9.—The Parliamentary committee which is investigating the Transvaal raid held its sixteenth sitting to-day in the committee room off Westminster Hall. There was a large attendance of Peers and members of Parliament. Dr. Jameson arrived with Sir John Willoughby, the military commander of the raid, and the former was again placed in the witness box. The Chairman, William L. Jackson, member for North Leeds, Conservative, explained to Dr. Jameson the circumstances of Sir John Willoughby's refusal to divulge the subjects of the conversations regarding the raid which had taken place between them. In reply, Dr. Jameson said that if the committee had asked Sir John Willoughby to explain the circumstances under which a certain letter to the War Office was written, he would probably have given the whole story. Dr. Jameson added:

"Since Tuesday last Sir John Willoughby and myself have reviewed our whole conversation of that six months, and the evidence I have already given represents the true conclusions. Sir John Willoughby learned that under certain circumstances his officers would be deprived of their commissions, and he consulted me in regard to that fact. He afterward guaranteed them, rightly or wrongly, their commissions before they crossed the Transvaal border, and by my advice he sent a letter to the War Office with the view of saving his officers' careers from ruin. He wrote the letter in the strongest and shortest terms possible. Not as self-justification, but, feeling it incumbent upon him to do something. I did not see the letter before it was sent; but when I ascertained its terms in the prison grounds of Holloway, I objected to its wording."

The Chairman proceeded to question Dr. Jameson as to whether the imperial authorities referred to meant those of the Cape or of London. The witness replied that he had mostly in mind those of the Cape; but he was willing to admit that the officers might have formed an exaggerated idea, and have gathered more therefrom than he intended to convey.

As to Sir John Willoughby's guaranteeing the officers' commissions, Dr. Jameson admitted he would have done the same, because he expected the affair to succeed, and was confident in that case that his countrymen would have forgiven him and would not have touched the officers' commissions.

Sir John Willoughby then took the stand and admitted the much-discussed letter was drafted by B. F. Hawksley, the lawyer of the British Chartered South Africa Company. Continuing, the witness said he supposed Dr. Jameson saw it before it was posted, and was horrified to discover he had not. He, Sir John, knew perfectly well he could neither retain his own commission nor accept it back. Here the witness was greatly moved.

Later, Sir John Willoughby said he did not defend the wording of the letter. He could not give a better version than Dr. Jameson of the private conversations which had taken place between them. He admitted he was quite wrong in using the words "Imperial authorities."

Dr. Jameson, during the course of his replies, indignantly denied having told the officers that he had the Queen's Government at his back, remarking that it would have been idiotic and absolutely untrue to say so.

During the cross-examination by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Dr. Jameson absolutely denied having had any communication with England at that time, either by letter or by telegram. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, warmly interjected the remark that if Dr. Jameson had done wrong he had been punished for doing so.

Sir John Willoughby, on the stand, said he gathered from his talks with Dr. Jameson that if he succeeded in entering Johannesburg, Lord Rosmead, the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, would do the rest.

Major Heany, the American officer, was next examined. He denied that the message he took from the Reform Committee to Dr. Jameson, asking for a postponement of the latter's action, was submitted to or seen by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as he expected Dr. Jameson would refuse to postpone taking action.

Dr. Wolf of the Reform Committee was the next witness. He said he wanted Dr. Jameson to delay action, because the people of Johannesburg were not ready. Part of their plan was to seize the arsenal at Pretoria, and get a supply of arms and ammunition, which they badly needed. But, the witness added, the Boers got wind of the plot. The committee then adjourned until April 30.

THE PRINCE'S YACHTING.

Would Sell the Britannia, as He Does Not Wish to Go to Berlin.

LONDON, April 9.—Although the rumor that the Prince of Wales has sold his racing cutter Britannia is unfounded, it is nevertheless believed that the Prince is willing to sell the yacht. A rumor connects his desire to do so with his objections to competing for the Jubilee Cup, offered for competition by the Emperor of Germany, which the Prince would be almost compelled to do if he possessed the yacht when the Emperor's cup is sailed for. This would involve the Prince of Wales going to Berlin and joining in the festivities there, which the present relations of Great Britain and Germany, arising from Transvaal affairs, render impolitic.

George L. Watson, the yacht designer, has advised the Prince of Wales to increase Britannia's lead and sail area, being of the opinion that she has not enough canvas to beat the new imperial yacht Meteor. The Prince of Wales, however, has decided to build a new yacht.

It is stated that Sir James Bell, who unsuccessfully raced the cutter Thistle against the American sloop Volunteer, in 1887, for the America's Cup, is negotiating for the purchase of the Dunraven syndicate yacht Valkyrie III.

England's Loan to Liberia.

PARIS, April 9.—The Temps publishes a letter to-day from Sierra Leone stating that it is understood there, and affirmed in official circles, that Great Britain is about to make a loan to the Liberian Government. It is expected that the conditions of the loan, if made effective, will give Great Britain a preponderant position in Liberia, to the detriment of the United States, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BUDA-PESTH, April 9.—In the House of Magnates to-day a vote of want of confidence in the Government was rejected with only eleven votes in its favor.

BUENOS AYRES, April 9.—A cart loaded with fireworks exploded near the Bourse, and the adjoining buildings caught fire. A whole block was destroyed, and ten persons lost their lives.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 9.—Congress has decided to grant a concession to a Honduras syndicate, in conjunction with a party of New York capitalists, for an interoceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez, on the Atlantic, to Amapala, on the Pacific.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced that a contract had been signed between Canada and the Pattersons of Newcastle for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. The contract still requires the sanction of the Imperial Government, which is considering the matter.

BERLIN, April 9.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the widow of Dr. von Stephen, the Imperial Postmaster: "It should be consolation to you that your Emperor and King, the Fatherland, and the world, mourn with you. History will preserve your husband's memory, and I shall ever remember his eminent services and unswerving loyalty under four Kings and three Emperors."

PANAMA SCANDAL SECRETS.

Most Incriminating Document Yet Disclosed Held in London.

LONDON, April 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"It appears that the most incriminating document in connection with the Panama scandals has not left London. Its owner has been advised not to disclose its contents, except upon the condition of his free return to France and his restoration to civil rights. Those who have seen photographs of the papers declare that they include written requests for money, checks indorsed by Senators and Deputies, and every evidence of the most shocking corruption."

PUBLIC MORALITY IN PARIS.

Improper Songs, Papers, and Pictures to be Suppressed.

PARIS, April 9.—M. Darlan, the Minister of Justice, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he would soon submit a bill enabling public morality to be more effectually safeguarded. Previous to this, the Ministers of Instruction and of the Interior, replying to an interpellation of Deputy Berenger, said that immoral songs in public resorts would be examined by the censor, and that orders would be given to prohibit the sale or distribution of obscene papers and pictures in public places.

After adopting several bills to-day the Senate adjourned until May 18.

QUEEN MAMAI IS CONQUERED.

French Troops Subdue Rebellious Islands in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Advices from Tahiti state that Queen Mamai, who for seven years, as ruler of the Island of Raiatea, defied the French, has been conquered, and the long-standing rebellion on the Islands of Raiatea and Hauheine has been put down.

The French gunboat Aubo and the transport Caroline captured the Queen and her chief men after a hot fight, in which thirty-six natives were killed and sixteen drowned. On Feb. 28 the Queen and 136 of her subjects were sent into exile at New Caledonia, the French penal settlement. They were condemned to remain there for life. The French have left an armed force in charge of the captured islands.

VERDICT FOR ANNA DICKINSON.

A Pennsylvania Jury Awards Six and a Quarter Cents Damages.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 9.—Anna Dickinson, the lecturer and actress, to-night recovered a verdict of 6¼ cents from George B. Thompson, Allan Eggleston, John S. Heilman, Gideon Underwood, and Henry Bryden of Pittsburg on the basis of a claim that they had brought about her unwarranted incarceration in the Danville Insane Asylum in 1891.

Miss Dickinson's suit was originally brought two years ago, but after a ten days' trial the jury disagreed, and the case was continued. Her claim was for $500,000 damages. The allegation was that the defendants, at the instance of Susan E. Dickinson, the plaintiff's sister, broke open her room, where she had isolated herself, in her mother's house, at Pittston, Penn., and forcibly took her to the asylum. Her release quickly followed, and she brought this suit, together with actions against New York newspapers, which, she alleged, had libeled her in their publications of the episode.

SHOOTING ON THIRD AVENUE.

The Night Manager of a Restaurant Is Fatally Wounded.

Henry Homer, a waiter, twenty years of age, last night shot John Russell, night manager of the restaurant of Charles Cornell in Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets. Homer was discharged last Saturday, after some angry words had passed.

He was arrested and locked up. Russell became unconscious soon after being shot, and was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock this morning. He was unable to identify Homer as the man who had shot him. Russell was single, and lived at 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Gen. Wesley Merritt Arrives.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is to succeed Gen. Ruger in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governors Island, arrived in New York last evening. He was accompanied by Lieuts. H. C. Hale, L. H. Strother, and T. B. Mott. The party went to the Waldorf Hotel. Gen. Merritt comes to New York from Chicago, where he had been in command of the Department of the Northwest. He will go to Governors Island this morning.

Friends Trying to Save Corwine.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9.—Efforts are being made by friends of Paymaster John Corwine to have the charge of embezzlement made against him by the Government settled out of court. It is understood that promises have been made to reimburse the Government, provided Corwine is not prosecuted and that he will resign if the offer is accepted. The claim of the bank involved in the alleged fraudulent transaction will be paid in full. It is hoped that a settlement will be effected before the Grand Jury meets next Monday.

For Uniform Textbooks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The House Committee on Education this morning favorably reported Hammer's bill to establish a State Board of School Book Commissioners, and to provide for a uniform course of text-books and to fix their price. The bill was advanced to second reading. Its passage seems highly probable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Pretty white silk parasols, with Dresden handles, will be given away as Easter souvenirs of "Miss Manhattan" at Wallack's Theatre, April 19.

Miss Virginia Foltz, the leading contralto of the Castle Square Theatre Opera Company, Boston, sails for Europe April 28. She will finish her musical education in Florence, Italy.

The following theatres will be closed next week: Hoyt's, Lyceum, American, Broadway, Garden, and the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Daly's Theatre will be closed, as usual, on Good Friday.

Joseph W. Herbert is seriously ill, and was unable to appear in "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre last night. The rôle of Auguste Pompier was acted by his understudy, Thomas Kierns.

"The Isle of Gold," a musical comedy by Joseph W. Herbert and Charles Alfred Byrne, will be produced at the Olympia Theatre April 26. The music has been written by Herman Perlet. The Olympia Theatre has been closed for four months.

The final performance of "The Geisha" will be given at Daly's Theatre April 21, and "The Tempest" will be presented for the last time this season April 22. "As You Like It" will be acted on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, and the season will close April 24 with a performance of "The Hunchback."

Koster & Bial announce that permission has been granted by the French Government to Cleo de Merode, one of the prominent dancers of the Grand Opéra House, Paris, to accept an engagement at their music hall. Perhaps it would be well for press agents to remember that, although the French Government supports the Grand Opera, it has absolutely nothing to do with the engaging or releasing of artists and performers who are not under Government contract. Members of the opera company, including the dancers, are engaged and released by M. Bertrand, the Director General of the Opera House.

The lease by which Bell & McGuire held the Bon Ton Theatre, in Jersey City, expired at noon yesterday, but when Frederick and Jacob Klein, the owners, demanded the surrender of the building the lessees refused to vacate. A row seemed imminent, but the matter was referred to the lawyers of the respective parties. They effected a compromise, by which Bell & McGuire remain in possession until the close of the performance to-night. The annual rental has been $6,000. Bell & McGuire offered to pay $10,000 for five years renewal, or $60,000, for the building. Both offers were rejected. It is said that the Klein brothers propose to run the theatre themselves.

DELAY OF THE TARIFF BILL

Members of the Senate Sub-Committee Say It Will Not Be Ready for Two Weeks.

MANY PUZZLING QUESTIONS.

It Is Understood that Numerous Reductions Have Been Made, Though Senators Are Pleading for Protection on Special Articles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Republican Senators who are acting as a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Finance in the preparation of the Tariff bill are inclined in their estimates now to postpone the date of its presentation to the Senate a little beyond the limit originally fixed by them. They express the opinion that it may be two weeks from the present time before it will be in shape to be reported.

The committee is making satisfactory progress with the bill, and many of the schedules have received final attention, among these being chemicals and cottons. None of the more puzzling questions, however, have been disposed of. The committee has deemed it wisest to leave the rates on wool, sugar, hides, coal, lead ore, lumber, and all the other particularly puzzling subjects until the simpler matters can be determined. They take the position that they can settle the disputed points more satisfactorily after the other features of the bill are thoroughly digested and the probable revenue determined. Many of the smaller items, accordingly, have been determined upon.

While no detailed information can be secured, it is understood that many reductions in duties have been made. The disposition of the committee is to make a quite general reduction, but this is found to be a task not easy of accomplishment, because of the insistence of Senators upon having the strongest protection for the articles in which they are particularly interested. There are, indeed, many for increases, and some of these are so pressing that the members of the committee are finding themselves considerably embarrassed between their desire to satisfy Senators whose votes will be essential to the success of the bill and their conviction that the interests of the party demand reduction, rather than increase.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TARIFF.

Dispute as to Germany's Action Regarding the Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The State Department continues to deny the reports that the German Government has submitted a protest against the Tariff bill, but whether it has been received or not, it is known definitely that such a protest has been forwarded by the German Ambassador, Baron von Thielmann, acting on cable instructions from Berlin. These instructions were received early this week, and the Ambassador promptly submitted the protest.

The protest follows the general lines of that of Aug. 28, 1894, pressed by Baron Saurma, respecting discriminating sugar duties in the Wilson bill. The essential ground of protest is that in August, 1891, Secretary of State Foster and the German Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. von Mumm, entered into an agreement at Saratoga, N. Y., providing that importations of American pork should not be hindered or discriminated against, and that importations of German sugar into the United States should not be discriminated against. The protest declares that the proposed discriminatory duty on sugar would be opposed to that agreement, and that in such case Germany would consider the agreement void throughout and would act accordingly.

Several of the other foreign representatives to the United States have submitted representations respecting the Tariff bill, but none of them was quite so strong in protest as that of Germany.

When the Foster-von Mumm agreement was called to the attention of officials of the United States conversant with its negotiation, the statement was made that the agreement had long ago gone out of existence. It was based, the officials stated, on the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, and was not to be effective as against subsequent enactments of Congress. The Wilson tariff law disregarded the agreement, which, it is said, became inoperative thereafter. Under these circumstances, it is held that the Foster-von Mumm agreement can in no way serve as an effective basis of protest at the present time.

An Opposing Voice from Paris.

PARIS, April 9.—The American Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution opposing all duties on literary and artistic products as being "likely to crush the development of the artistic sentiment in the Nation, which sentiment is itself closely allied to progress and industry."

ROME, April 9.—The newspaper Opinione says to-day, in discussing the subject of the American tariff, that there is no question whatever that the protests by the Governments of Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands are "merely friendly representations."

SENATORS EXPECT TO AGREE.

Fate of the Tariff Bill Concerned in the Satisfactory Readjustment of Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The committees representing respectively the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate resumed their efforts to-day to reach an agreement on a basis of reorganizing the Senate committees. After the Republican committee adjourned, Senator McMillan said that such satisfactory progress had been made as to warrant the prediction that reorganization would be accomplished. Notices were ordered sent to the Republican Senators asking them to specify the committees on which they would prefer to serve.

There are four candidates for the place on the Finance Committee vacated by Senator Sherman—Messrs. Burrows, Sewell, Platt of New York, and Hansbrough. The chances now appear to favor Burrows, and may place Sewell on Appropriations. Senators Spooner and Foraker are both spoken of for the vacancy on the Judiciary, and Senator Clarke of Wyoming for one of the places on Foreign Relations.

The Republicans proceeded in their work to-day on the theory that the Democrats would agree to the proposition made yesterday—that the Republicans should be given a sufficient additional number of places to those formerly held by Republicans to accommodate their increased plurality. They did not receive any definite assurance to this effect yesterday, however.

The Democrats probably will make a different proposition to-morrow. They held conferences to-day with representatives of the Silver Republicans and Populists, at which a union of these forces was suggested. If the suggestion is accepted by these parties the Democrats will probably propose to the Republicans that they (the Democrats) shall take care of these two minor parties, and that the Republicans shall fill only the vacancies caused by the retirement of Republican Senators, except that they concede one of the vacancies on the Appropriations Committee to the Republicans.

The disposition would be to favor the straight party men at the expense of others, but for the fear that this course would have an injurious effect upon the fortunes of the Tariff bill. The tariff is indeed giving the managing committee and all the Republican Senators more concern than any other factor in the situation. It is doubtful whether the Republicans would attempt to proceed but for this bill. They fear, however, that if they do not take the work in hand the bill might be seriously delayed, some of the Democrats having practically warned them that they would object to any further legislation of any character unless the committees should be filled. There is also a feeling on the Republican side that any allotment which might appear to discriminate invidiously against the Populists and silver Republicans would imperil the Tariff bill by precipitating an unseemly wrangle on the eve of its presentation to the Senate. The committee will do its best to overcome the difficulties thus presented, but the work of making the adjustment is likely to consume more time than was expected.

PLACE FOR MAJOR POOLE.

He Is Slated for the Deputy Commissionership of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Committee of Five which was chosen recently by the New York Congressional delegation to compile a slate of candidates for the Federal offices of that State and for consultation concerning those National offices which the Republican organization might deem itself entitled to, has practically abandoned its work.

The delegation, accepting the committee's nomination for one thing, has agreed upon ex-Congressman Poole of Syracuse for Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Major Poole is a veteran of the rebellion, in which he lost an arm. He was a member of the last Congress, and was the candidate of the Republican organization for a seat in this Congress, but was defeated by Mr. Belden, who ran as an independent Republican and received the support of the Democrats. Major Poole has been indorsed by Senator Platt, and to-day Mr. Belden, who is in New York City, wired that he would support Major Poole's candidacy. It is expected the Deputy Commissionership will be filled next week.

Applicants for Office.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—G. M. Thomas of Vanceburg, Ky., has made application for appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue and S. B. Crittenden of Brooklyn as Naval Officer at New York.

Jeremiah Connolly, Pension Examiner

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Bliss has appointed Jeremiah Connolly of New York principal examiner in the Pension Office.

THE PRINCETON CONCERT.

Annual Visit of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.

The annual New York concert of the Princeton Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, that marks the wind-up of their Spring tour, was held in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden last night.

Although the boxes and the body of the house had been reserved in advance, the inclement weather curtailed the attendance. The programme was enthusiastically received. A special car on the "Owl" train took the clubs back to the university at midnight.

SOUSA MAY BE ENJOINED.

Declines to Recognize His Contract with the Blakeley Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Lawyers Harrity and Beck, representing the David Blakeley estate, will make application for a preliminary injunction to-morrow restraining John P. Sousa, the bandmaster, from fulfilling any more engagements except under the Blakeley management.

The difficulties culminated on Monday, when Mr. Low deposed Frink Christianer from the management and appointed Mr. Strine. Mr. Sousa declined to accept Mr. Strine, and proceeded to make contracts for himself. Mr. Sousa yesterday played in Allentown and Bethlehem, Penn., and re-engaged the members of the band under his own management, making a contract with the Academy of Music for three performances this week.

Out of the Legion of Honor.

The New York Council of the American Legion of Honor has withdrawn from the order. The Grand Council has also suspended it from membership. The local council claims that its action was taken informally, before the Grand body took any steps. It is a benevolent association, and assessments for a while have been so frequent that many members have dropped out. James H. J. Scullion, Commander of the local council, says that 625 members have signified their willingness to go into an insurance company instead of continuing the old council methods. Jefferson De Angelis, a member, said last night that the assessments came in so often that they had become an imposition.

Guests of the Authors' Club.

A reception was given to Gen. Horace Porter and Col. John Hay by the Authors' Club at Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, last night in honor of their appointments as representatives of this country abroad. Andrew D. White, who was also expected to be a guest of honor, was unable to be present. Oscar S. Straus made some congratulatory remarks, and the two guests answered in a light vein.

Among the members and guests present were Carl Schurz, Isidor Straus, Gen. Ruger, Bronson Howard, T. B. Connery, Chancellor MacCracken, and Frank R. Stockton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank Anthony De Fontaine.

Frank Anthony De Fontaine died suddenly last night at 805 West End Avenue, the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Cummings. The cause was paralysis of the heart. He had been ailing for some months, and three weeks ago became seriously ill. Feeling better yesterday, he left his room, and Mr. Cummings accompanied him back to his room for a chat last evening, and was with him when he died a few moments later.

Mr. De Fontaine was forty-seven years old and unmarried. He was born in Lowell, Mass., where the family is an old one. His brother, Felix De Fontaine, who died about three months ago, was a famous war correspondent, and was the first man to send news to New York of the firing on Fort Sumter. Mr. De Fontaine was himself a well-known writer and book reviewer. He will be buried Monday in Woodlawn.

Daniel Schneider.

Daniel Schneider, a scion of one of the oldest Dutch families in this State, and the founder of the Worden House, at Saratoga Springs, died yesterday at his residence, 323 West Thirty-fourth Street, of paralysis.

Mr. Schneider was born eighty-six years ago in Saratoga Springs. For a number of years he was engaged in the hotel business with his two brothers. Later he acquired some interest in prominent railroads. At one time Mr. Schneider was considered to be one of the richest men in Saratoga, but subsequently lost all his money. He was married four times, the last time to a Mrs. Gray, a spiritualistic medium. He met her at a seance in Saratoga about nine years ago, when she converted him to spiritualism. A year later they were married and came to live in this city.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN DEAN, ex-Congressman, died in South Boston yesterday from paralysis. Mr. Dean represented the Third District of Massachusetts in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was seventy-two years old.

WILLIAM D. HENRY, a well-known resident of Union Hill, N. J., died at his home on Palisade Avenue Thursday night from acute gastritis. He was born in Union Hill in 1857, and for twenty years had been prominently identified with its affairs. He leaves a wife and four children.

JAMES MITCHELL died at Elizabeth yesterday of pneumonia. He was fifty-two years of age. Mr. Mitchell was the senior member of the firm of J. Mitchell & Son. He had been twenty years in the furniture and undertaking business at Elizabethport. He was a member of many Elizabeth clubs. A widow and seven children survive him.

The funeral of WILLIAM S. HARRIS, who died Thursday at his residence, 114 Powers Street, Brooklyn, will be held at the house to-night. He was born in England seventy-six years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for the past fifty years. For forty-six years Mr. Harris had been connected with the silversmith department of Tiffany & Co. His widow survives him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No home is complete without Parker's Ginger Tonic, needed for every weakness. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

MARRIED.

SHERWOOD—BARNES.—On Thursday, April 8, 1897, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Charles W. Horner, Frances Babcock, daughter of the late George and Mary L. Barnes, to William Jackson Sherwood.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, April 8, at Montclair, N. J., Mary Webster Babcock, only child of Paul and Mary W. Babcock.

Services at her home, 113 Llewellyn Road, on Saturday, April 10, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 2:10, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

BEST.—On April 7, 1897, at his residence, 55 East 67th St., New York City, Col. Clermont L. Best, U. S. Army, retired, in his 73d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 9 o'clock A. M., Saturday, April 10. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.—Commandery State of New York: Companions are informed of the death of Col. Clermont L. Best, United States Army.

Funeral services will be held this morning at 55 East 67th St., at 9 o'clock. Companions are requested to attend.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, late U. S. Army, Commander. A. Noel Blakeman, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. Navy, Recorder.

DE FONTAINE.—Frank Anthony De Fontaine, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Cummings, 805 West End Av., on Thursday, April 8, 1897.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

New Haven, Conn.; Columbia, S. C.; Melbourne, Fla., papers please copy.

PISTOR.—On Thursday, April 8, Kate Heckman Foulke, wife of Philip Pistor.

Funeral services at residence, 329 East Walnut Lane, Germantown, Penn., at 11 A. M., Monday, April 12.

POTTER.—In London, on the 24th ultimo, Howard Potter.

Funeral services at Grace Church on Monday, April 12, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SHAW.—At his residence, at Washington Heights, April 9, 1897, Joseph S. Shaw.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOMPKINS.—On Thursday morning, April 8, at 1 o'clock, John B. Tompkins, aged 76 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral at his late residence, Monday, April 12, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet train at 10:21 at Yorktown.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO. (LD.) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlet.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALDRICH, William	9 W. 133d St.	23	8
BRUNS, Helen E.	202 W. 74th St.	68	9
BRODERICK, Mary	William's Bridge	20	7
*BEARDSLEY, Elbert J.	Varis and McLean Avs.	50	16
BENNETT, Carrie M.	969 Amster. Av	20	8
BLUM, Joseph	15 Dry Dock St.	60	7
BRICKMAN, Annie	75 Hester St.	1	9
BROWN, James C.	Brooklyn	23	8
BEAUMONT, Marie F.	1,770 Madison Av.	47	8
BUSHNELL, Ann M.	431 4th Av.	72	9
BRIGGS, Eliza	White Plains, N. Y.	74	7
BONILLA, Apodaca	117 E. 84th St.	25	9
CUNNINGHAM, Christopher D.	722 E. 180th St.	44	7
CUNNINGHAM, Robert	483 Lenox Av.	59	8
COLEMAN, William	312 E. 12th St.	43	8
DESSAUR, Caroline D.	330 W. 32d.	47	8
DONNELLY, Michael	27 Bridge St.	52	8
DOLLARD, Mary A.	2,347 Broadway	65	9
EPSTEIN, Anna	21 Allen St.	8	8
FERGUSON, Helen	225 E. 73d St.	41	8
FEYK, Joseph	328 E. 63d St.	72	8
FURLONG, John	4 2d St.	58	7
FOX, David	744 E. 9th St.	52	8
FORBACK, Maggie	336 3d Av.	53	8
GRINNON, Elizabeth	460 W. 18th St.	69	8
GOLDBERG, Bache	13 Forsyth St.	75	8
GRAVES, Charles	Randall's Island	12	8
GORLICS, Mary	15 Washington St.	5	8
GRAY, Mary A.	647 E. 12th St.	39	8
HALEY, Mary	58 Gouverneur St.	60	8
HELBIG, Leonard	329 E. 48th St.	24	8
HAMILTON, Annie	17 West St.	60	7
HOGEL, George W.	329 W. 41st St.	20	8
HUNT, Margaret E.	171 W. 88th St.	34	9
HENDERSON, Dorothy	Spuyten Duyvil	8	7
HABER, Jacob	229 E. 89th St.	8	8
HUEGERICH, Valentine	Unionport	72	7
HOGAN, John J.	51 E. Houston St.	31	9
JONES, Carrie L.	148 W. 32d St.	32	9
KINCH, Charles	506 W. 145th St.	41	8
KIRKWOOD, Joseph P.	304 W. 69th St.	1	8
LYNCH, Helena	414 W. 58th St.	45	8
LINICH, Maria	346 E. 92d St.	69	7
LESLIE, Robert L.	2,488 Fulton Av.	36	9
LEVY, Louis	8 Bayard St.	3	9
McDONOUGH, Ellen	46 Monroe St.	80	7
McDERMOTT, John	401 W. 16th St.	57	7
McNEIL, Catharine	9½ Jane St.	56	8
McCARTHY, Hannah	157 Henry St.	84	8
McDONNELL, Daniel G.	31 W. 99th	22	9
MARACEK, Frank	403 E. 73d St.	1	8
MARTIN, Jennie	Infant's Hospital	1	8
MURTHA, Sarah	1,537 3d Av.	25	8
MOHR, John P.	Westchester	76	8
MULLALY, Patrick	71 Monroe St.	58	7
MUSCIO, Michael	207 E. 106th St.	1	8
NILLIGAN, Mary	431 E. 70th St.	1	8
NOONAN, Daniel	820 Courtlandt Av.	39	8
OLIDEN, Angel	7 E. 14th St.	44	8
O'HARE, Dennis	King's Bridge Road	56	8
PLATT, Frank E.	610 E. 138th St.	21	8
ROSENBAUM, Emanuel	784 Amsterdam Av.	2	8
ROSENTHAL, Henrietta	348 E. 51st	81	8
RILEY, Jeremiah	2,435 8th Av.	27	7
RUGGIERO, Concetta	225 E. 73d St.	6	8
ROTH, Annie	182 Avenue A	3	8
ROTH, Paul	170 7th St.	20	8
ROTHSTEIN, Julia	22 Ludlow St.	1	8
REILLY, Sol. S.	400 Canal St.	79	8
SOLOMON, Abraham	95 Orchard St.	45	7
SULLIVAN, John D.	32 E. 30th St.	55	8
SILON, Augusta	80 Eldridge St.	1	7
SCHAIERWITZ, Morris	Randall's Isl.	5	8
STORRS, Julia	212 W. 51st St.	65	8
SCHWENDEMANN, Andreas	509 E. 14th St.	76	7
SCHLANG, Louis	Brooklyn	33	8
STRASSMAN, Mary	Manhattan State Hospital	65	7
TITEWSKY, Rebecca	37 Essex St.	70	8
WILSON, Annie	104 W. 79th St.	42	7
WESTON, Edward	Manhattan State Hospital	45	7
WILSON, William E.	117 E. 84th St.	1	8
ZEDERICK, Louis W.	23 Lawrence	37	8

*Date of death, December, 1896.

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
AVERY, Margaret L.	111 St. John's Pl.	73	8
BENNETT, Abraham V.	1,098 Jefferson Av.	67	8
BOTKEY, Rosie	97 N. 6th St.	1	7
BISSINGER, Samuel	1,276 Bergen St.	73	8
BONAR, Alexander	175 Taylor St.	31	8
BROGAN, William	595 Kosciusko St.	46	7
BURRILL, Frances G.	417 Van Brunt	1	9
BUCHOLZ, Frederick W.	2,163 E. Parkway	3	8
CLEAR, Dennis	Coney Island	33	8
COHEN, Sarah	144 Varet St.	32	8
CAMPBELL, Leonard A.	1,774 Atlantic Av.	60	8
COTTIER, Henry	85 Hanson Place	57	8
DAVIS, Mary	18 Vine St.	55	7
DOWLING, John	445 3d Av.	36	8
DRUCKER, Elizabeth	82 Poplar St.	60	8
EMANUEL, Alfred	52 Madison St.	79	7
ERICSON, Johanna	459 Warren St.	60	7
EBERT, Jacob	304 Harmon St.	1	8
FULTON, Mary A.	126 Patchen Av.	67	7
FUCHS, Frederick C. H.	446 9th St.	57	7
GOEDEL, Christian	357 E. 39th St.	40	8
GREEN, Louis	332 Thatford St.	59	8
GARTNER, Fannie	Kingston Av. Hos.	1	8
GRIESTO, Rassaglio	47 Snediker Av.	1	8
HART, Susan	164 20th St.	57	8
HURCHWENTER, Charles	207 Middleton St.	1	7
HARRIS, William S.	114 Powers St.	75	8
HENSON, Gertrude B.	39 8th Av.	26	8
KAUFFUNGER, Ernst	234 Johnson Av.	1	8
KAUFMANN, Clifford O.	285 Myrtle Av.	6	8
LUCKIE, James	198 54th St.	42	8
LYTLE, Hannah	455 Carlton Av.	72	8
LEFFERTS, John	Albany Av. and President St.	1	8
MENCH, Mollie	344 Christopher St.	1	7
McMONIGLE, Mary	286 20th St.	1	8
NEUSER, Elizabeth	244 Suydam St.	2	8
PATERSON, Catharine	479 Clermont Av.	63	9
ROEDER, Joseph J.	9 Bogart St.	34	8
ROMANO, Giorgio	17 President St.	1	8
RUNO, Antonio	52 Hopkins St.	1	8
RANKEN, Adolph	242 Hewes St.	79	8
SILBERMAN, Hannah	94 Thatford St.	1	8
SCHENCK, Mary E.	254 Prospect Av.	28	8
SMITH, Frank P.	71 N. 1st St.	1	8
SEITZ, Katherine M.	53 Stanhope St.	36	7
SCHELL, Johanna L.	105 Ten Eyck St.	59	9
THAYER, William	Consumptives' Home	35	9
VALLAT, Eugene, Jr.	219 Vernon Av.	32	8
WOOD, John M.	307 Atlantic Av.	48	6
WHITE, Major	374 Lorimer St.	38	8
WHITING, Mary L.	504 Clinton Av.	87	8
ZARZARINO, Margharite	34 Maspeth Av.	67	8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
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FARGO DECLINES FEDERAL AID.

Damage Done by the Red River Not So Great as at First Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The people of the submerged district of the Red River of the North have declined the Government aid voted them by Congress on Wednesday. When the flood came in the Red River a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed at Fargo, N. D., and fifty miles of fertile territory was inundated. An appeal was made to Congress through the Mayor of Fargo, and $50,000 for the Red River of the North was added to the appropriation of $150,000 for the Mississippi flood sufferers.

After the passage of the resolution, Representative Johnson of North Dakota went to the War Department and placed Secretary Alger, under whose directions the fund was to be distributed, in communication with the Relief Committees of Fargo. But yesterday the prospects along the Red River of the North were brighter, and Mayor Johnson of Fargo called a meeting of citizens, and it was decided to decline the aid proffered by the Federal Government. Secretary of War Alger was telegraphed that Fargo was very grateful for the aid, but none was needed. Senator Hansbrough, Congressman Johnson, and Senator Roach were also notified to the same effect.

Churches Vote to Consolidate.

At a meeting last night of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Church, in West Eighteenth Street, and St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fifth Street, it was decided to consolidate. There was strong opposition to the scheme, the meeting being equally divided. The deciding vote was cast by Rector E. H. Krans of St. Ann's. Several protests were received, among them being one from a large number of deaf mutes who are members of the congregations. It is probable that the matter will be taken into the courts, as many of the members of St. Ann's object to having any of their funds turned over to the benefit of St. Matthew's.

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Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated March 25th, 1897, notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the above-named Securities under the Plan and Agreement is limited to and including MAY 1, 1897, after which date no deposits will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

Bondholders may assent to the Plan by signing the Agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, April 9, 1897.
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926.

In view of the default in payment of the coupon due 1st inst., we, as owners of and representing a large amount of the bonds, beg that other holders will communicate with us for the protection of all interested.

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24 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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(DUE MAY 1ST, 1897.)

23 Wall Street,
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We hereby give notice that we are prepared to purchase bonds of the above issue at 102 per cent. and interest, on delivery at our office.

The right is reserved to terminate this offer without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

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The twenty-sixth semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1st, 1897, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
At Mexico, 19th March, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Nearly 200,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and about half of the total was in two industrials—Sugar Trust and Chicago Gas. Sugar fell down a point. Chicago Gas rose a point and a half. For the most part the fairly active stocks of the day were weak, though stocks changing as much as a whole point were about equally divided between advances and declines.

⁂

In early transactions there was a continuance of the stampede among short speculators, and at one time it looked as if the market was to have continuing impetus on this account. But before midday, sales for long account were of consequence enough to offset covering transactions, and during the afternoon declines were scored generally throughout the list, Sugar Trust stock, which had reached 115, falling off to within a fraction of 113, this decline seeming to influence all the rest of the market.

⁂

In Chicago Gas transactions the closing price was practically the highest of the day. Inside purchases were in evidence. People close to official interests were the most confident of buyers. Chicago Gas is now perhaps more oversold than any other stock on the list.

⁂

All the Granger stocks are conspicuous, St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island contributing yesterday, with Sugar Trust and Chicago Gas, a volume of transactions equal to everything else traded in on the Stock Exchange during the day. Most of the Granger stocks are heavily sold short on the theory that a Western railroad war is imminent. This railroad war, according to the bear schedule, was due to appear in all its devastating power right after the recent United States Supreme Court decision; but somehow it seems to have been lost, strayed, or stolen. Up to date not a single trace of it appears anywhere.

⁂

On less than 2,000 shares of stock traded in yesterday, Delaware and Hudson dropped over two points, but before the close of the market one point was regained. Bad anthracite coal-trade news fills the Street. New Jersey Central was traded in half a dozen times as heavily as Delaware and Hudson. Its net decline was about the same, over a full point. An officer of the Jersey Central was quoted as saying:

"There is no possibility of an injunction being granted," [against the Jersey Central dividend,] "even if a motion was made for that purpose."

Another bit of bull information on Jersey Central came by the way of a bulletin by a financial news agency, announcing that the resolution before the Pennsylvania Senate proposing an investigation of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's relations with the Jersey Central is sleeping in a legislative committee and will not again be heard of. In a communication to a New York friend, Senator Gibson, who introduced that resolution, says: "The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre resolution will be reported and adopted by the Pennsylvania Senate immediately after the resumption of business at the beginning of next week."

⁂

Almost uniformly information reaching New York from business interests throughout the country is more cheerful in tone than for some time past it has been. Industrially and commercially the country seems to be waiting only for Congress to do something definite.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅛. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Ill. Steel Co.	1
Brook. Un. Gas	1¾	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Chicago Gas	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	1	Mo. Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. J. Central	1⅜
C., B. & Q.	½	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Phil. & Reading	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Union	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. E. & West. 1st	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cin., Day. & Iron 1st	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
N.Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
Nor. & W. con. 4s	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent for ninety days, 3 per cent. or four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $80,017,875; balances, $5,508,087; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,107,962.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

⁂

Call money continued somewhat firmer in tone yesterday, and more loans were made at 1¾ and 2 per cent. than for some time. Many loans are still made, however, at 1½ per cent. In the time department dullness rules. The banks are not disposed to make any very close scrutiny of collateral, and offerings for all dates are liberal. The commercial paper market was more quiet than for some time. There seemed to be a slight falling off in the hitherto large demand. But the supply of bills is still small and shows no signs of increasing. Brokers in that department are taking a not too hopeful view of the situation.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, closing lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison ⅛, to 11. Declined—St. Paul ½, to 75½; Reading ⅝, to 10½; New York Central ¼, to 102½; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 47½, and Erie ⅛, to 13¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 51¼, Illinois Central at 94½, and Erie first preferred at 30¾. British consols advanced ¼, to 112 9-16 for money, and 112⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England received from Australia £35,500 bullion. American eagles quoted at 76s 4½d, a decline of ½d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 206.50, in Lisbon 46½, and in Rome at 105.42.

PRESIDENT M'CORD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, talked yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on general business conditions and prospects and on cereals. He said:

"Summing up the results of observation, I do not consider the outlook as bright as it should be. With the low prices of cereals and other commodities, business should be more active. Without activity the outlook is none too good.

"As to railroads, I have no opinion to give on their condition, nor none regarding the discriminations against New York recently made conspicuous by the suit of the Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This suit is pending, there is to be another hearing in May, and it would be indelicate and improper to comment on it under such circumstances.

"Now as to cereals. 'Cotton is king' used to be the saying. Quite recently it was, 'Wheat is king.' Now it is, 'Corn is king.'

"May wheat has been for some time an inflated article, bulled out of all reason. The staple has been too dear. Now the reaction is setting in. Everybody has been buying wheat for the past half year. The time has come for unloading, and all are doing it. It is time for liquidation.

"Taking corn, rye, oats, and barley as a gauge, the present price for wheat is too high. The May future was bought because of stories about poor crops in India, Australia, Russia, the Argentine Republic, and a short crop in this country. But the foreign demand has not come up to expectation. Again, consumers have changed their habits. They do not eat now as they used to. They liked wheat flour when it was fairly cheap, but in these times of enforced economy the consumers have adapted themselves to their means. Cornmeal, corn flour, and oatmeal have been substituted for products of wheat milling; so there is, even now, enough wheat to go around, and present crop prospects are very flattering.

"There is a surprising demand for cornmeal and flour, oatmeal and rye, because they are cheap. They are substituted for wheat products. So economy in wheat is great, and, in spite of the slump in prices of this commodity, foreigners don't appear to want it.

"The price of wheat is much depressed, but, in my personal opinion, wheat has got to go lower. It would not surprise me to see May wheat sell here in New York at 65 cents a bushel, considerably lower than at present. It must sell at a price where exporters will take it, no matter what that price may be.

"There has been an increased demand for corn meal and flour in Europe, the West Indies, and, in fact, all over the world, on account of the high price of wheat. In other words, consumers have adapted themselves to the economical requirements of the situation. We have shipped boatload after boatload of white corn to Italy. This, I am credibly informed, has all been used to mix with wheat flour.

"Corn, in my judgment, is going to sell lower. This will be partly due to a sympathetic feeling, owing to the low price of wheat. Last September corn sold in New York at 25⅛ cents on a visible supply of about 9,000,000 bushels. To-day, by the Government estimate, we have a visible supply of 30,000,000 bushels, and by Bradstreet's of nearly 42,000,000 bushels. The condition of this staple is not wholly satisfactory. Too much of it is soft, and we have the warm weather just ahead of us, so I can see no reason why May corn in New York should sell any higher than it did last September.

"An explanation of this condition of corn is to be had in the weather conditions that have prevailed. It is damper than usual, because of a wet Winter. There has been no weather favorable to its drying out."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade to-day, will say:

Out of 4,006 failures with liabilities of $60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, $12,744,650, and 3,345 failures with liabilities of $35,947,892, or nearly three-fifths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, $12,060,019, in branches of manufacture or trade not specified. Only 2 of the 13 manufacturing classes and only 4 of the 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only 5 manufacturing and 3 trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March, only 3 manufacturing and 4 trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only 2 manufacturing and 5 trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class.

The demand for cotton goods does not increase, although sales of fair magnitude continue. Speculation in wool has been checked by the possibility that duties may take effect April 1, and some large shipments from abroad have been countermanded, while traders here are less disposed to sell. But trading between dealers makes up more than half the sales of 12,739,400 pounds for the week, and since sales in six weeks at three markets have been 76,464,600 pounds, it is not improbable that many mills have, as is claimed, a full years' supply.

The iron industry is hampered by the contest between Mesaba ore interests, which prevents as yet any settlement of ore prices, and leads many to expect further decline in finished products. The Illinois Steel Works, the Lake Erie Works at Cleveland, and the works of Oliver & Co. and Byers & Co. of Pittsburg are stopped by labor difficulties, and some furnaces have stopped because the production of pig had outrun the demand for finished products, and heavy stocks remained unsold.

The struggle between leather and shoe interests tends toward yielding in leather, as prolonged dullness, with many tanneries idle, has caused some sales below quotations, and decline in some quotations. Hides are also a shade lower, while the slight concessions made by some boot and shoe makers have secured them orders for some months ahead. Shipments from the East are a little smaller than in 1896, 1894, or 1892.

⁂

Bradstreet's to-day will say:

The business situation as a whole shows no gain. Staple lines are only fairly active. Overflows, washouts, and floods continue to do great damage in the Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys, throughout a greater portion of which general trade remains practically at a standstill. Rainy weather extending from the central western to the northwestern Spring wheat States has rendered country roads almost impassable, with the natural effect upon business. Every exertion is making to prevent the breaking of Mississippi River levees, but with the river at the top of the levees and an immense volume of unusually high water still to find its way to the Gulf the outlook is for further overflows and disaster. As the region threatened is the richest portion of the cotton belt, the prospect for delay in planting a second time indicates the possibility of a heavy reduction in acreage this year, whence the advance in cotton this week.

There is a moderate gain in bank clearings, which reflects business for a time prior to the floods west and south. The increase this week compared with last is 12 per cent., 20 per cent. compared with the like week in 1896, 6.5 per cent. contrasted with the like period in 1895, 14 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1894, but the total is 15 per cent. smaller than in April, 1893.

Net railway earnings for February point to economies in operating, more than offsetting a small decrease in gross receipts. Total gross earnings of fifty-eight roads aggregate $34,575,455, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. from last February year, while net earnings, on the other hand, aggregate $10,383,285, a gain over last year of 6.5 per cent.

In March, for the first time since July, 1896, there was a gain in gross railway earnings compared with a year ago. Total earnings of 122 railroads for March aggregate $36,023,931, an increase of 1.7 per cent. over a year ago, which follows a gain of 4.6 per cent. in March, 1896, over 1895, the latter in turn marking an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent. over March, 1894. The best showings among American lines are by the Southern, Southwestern coal and trunk lines, in the order named. The grangers, Central, Western, and Pacific roads report decreases. Increases on Mexican roads are very large. For the first quarter of the year earnings of 120 roads aggregate $102,551,278, a decrease of 1.8 per cent. from a year ago, when a gain of 9.5 per cent. was shown over 1895.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and St. John, N. B., this week amount to 2,036,797 bushels, compared with 2,464,000 bushels last week, 1,764,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,984,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,955,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,948,000 in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 4,645,585 bushels this week, compared with 4,970,000 bushels last week, 1,391,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 814,000 bushels two years ago, 1,427,900 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 908,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of conditions in the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

There is practically no change in the hard-coal situation this week. There is a better movement of coal, and prices have become firmer, though that does not carry with it any insinuation that better rates have been realized.

The non-appearance on April 1 of a circular of lower rates for Spring business has brought some buyers into the market who had been holding off with the expectation that they were going to buy at lower prices. These, however, do not give orders for large amounts—not what they would have purchased at lower figures and what they really wanted to buy. Some of them are still hopeful that the move of the companies in Philadelphia, of announcing a 15-cent reduction from circular prices on all sizes, will be followed by a similar action in New York. It is said this has had a tendency to make prices sag, though all of the sales agents report a stiffening in the figures, instead of a decline.

The upholding of prices and the restricted tonnage is the generally accepted policy of all the producers, and that policy is likely to govern for some time to come. Special grades of coal are selling at good prices. We note a recent sale of egg coal at $4.25 per ton, a figure which is 25 cents above the circular. Other sales of the same size, made earlier in the week, were at $4.10 per ton. The small steam sizes are not at all abundant, and are bringing better prices than can be usually obtained. The report that some of the larger sizes have been broken up into the smaller steam sizes was probably an exceptional case, made necessary by the need of steam sizes to fill certain orders taken some time ago. On account of the depreciation in value in reducing to a small size, and the accompanying expense of the operation, this would not be done to meet the requirements of transient trade.

⁂

The seaboard soft-coal market continues slow; the demand is not quite up to what it was, and orders coming in for present delivery are small. This is a little different from what was expected a few weeks ago, when it was thought that trade would continue to increase from then out during the Spring, until it reached its usual proportions. Some people are claiming that Winter stocks are still interfering with a freer demand for coal, but this has been the talk with them for some time, and it looks now as if it were merely a question of reduced consumption. The difficulty in securing some of the smaller sizes of anthracite has changed over some of the smaller consumers, in a few instances where they were prepared to use bituminous without change of their grates, to soft coal.

The far East shows a lagging trade; in most instances the few orders from this territory in shippers' hands are limited down to the lowest ocean freight and quick dispatch in shipment is asked on them. The consuming territory this side of Cape Cod is in a slightly better condition as regards its demand for coal, though not to any marked extent. New York Harbor trade is quiet, as is also trade local to the lower shipping ports. All-rail trade seems to be in a better condition than the other parts of the market.

⁂

The iron trade shows some increase in volume, but at extremely low prices. The range is shown by the fact that Bessemer pig has sold at $9.35 at Valley furnace, and steel billets at $14.75 at Pittsburg mills. The demand for foundry iron continues light and low prices do not seem to bring out buyers.

The late ore men of the old ranges have completed their organization and have named $2.65 per ton for Norrie ore as a base price. Whether they can maintain their figures is uncertain, as it is known that Mesaba non-Bessemer ores are being offered at very low figures.

Export trade continues active, and heavy shipments of Alabama pig iron are being made from New Orleans. It is said that the total for the first quarter of the year will reach 50,000 tons.

Pig iron buyers are few in number and small sales have been made this week. As regards prices, local representatives of furnace companies intimate that figures are being made to suit buyers. On the whole, prices have ruled rather low this week. There has been some shading in the price of the Northern brands, but the Southern grades of pig iron are apparently suffering the most from competition.

WASHINGTON SPECULATIONS.

It is stated that the great part of the selling in Sugar during the early part of the week came from Washington, and that the short interest located there is yet practically as large as ever. The covering movement which put the stock up to 115 yesterday came almost wholly from local shorts, and on the advance there was some further selling by Washington. Wall Street seems to believe that the National celebrities at the capital who are short of Sugar will be compelled to cover big losses before very long. There seems to be a general opinion that the insiders have some such plan on foot. It must be remembered, however, that it is in the power of Washington just at present to toy with the tariff schedules, and to materially change public sentiment regarding Sugar stock.

WHY TANNERIES SHUT DOWN.

The following is from the leather trade review of The Boston Daily Globe:

There is a tendency toward a brief lull in the various branches of the leather industry and its allied interests. This is recognized by the tanners of sole leather, some of whom have shut down their tanneries for a short time in order to curtail production. An order is said to have gone into effect Monday for the closing of several union leather tanneries of the trust. Rival houses have also stopped producing at full capacity, one concern shutting two of its tanneries temporarily and running three others on half time.

Various causes are assigned for this move on the part of the tanners. The principal reason given, however, is that prices of hides are disproportionate to prices of leather, and it does not pay to sell stock at market rates current since the recent reductions, when the leather thus disposed of must be replaced with much more expensive lots, for which no higher values are in prospect.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅞@62⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 398,021.73 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,134,604
Exports in same period	1,073,156
Net imports	$61,448
Net imports, 1896	3,862,869
Net exports, 1895	16,867,436
Net exports, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports, 1893	31,957,780

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .50, 1,600 Brunswick at .08@.09@.08, 200 Mollie Gibson at .23, seller .10, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .30.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Maitland, Coppell & Co. announce that they have already the co-operation of owners of Wheeling and Lake Erie first mortgage bonds of 1926 in excess of $1,350,000.

It is announced that the United States Trust Company will be the Trustee for the new Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company 3½ per cent. one-hundred-year gold bonds. The bonds are to contain the following clause: "Both the principal and interest of this bond are payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the railway company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State or county or municipality therein."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	203
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	184
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72½	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	70
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	110	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	190
Third Avenue Railroad	157½	159
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	91	92½
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	98	100
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	64	68
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Illuminating Gas.		
Columbus Gas	73	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	210	212
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	66
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	255
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	92	93½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consl	100	101
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	91	92
Standard Gas, New York, pf	113	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	31
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	7
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	288	290
Trenton Pottery	10	12
Trenton Pottery pf	43	44
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf	80	83
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 2d	55	61
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel	132	136
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf	34	37

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	220
American Ex.	173	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exch.	115
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	156
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	700
Continental	130	Nat. Bk. No. Amer.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	135	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	178	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	169
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
German American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	114
Hanover	320	Third National	75
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	95
Importers & Traders'	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manufact.	180	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Little of interest characterized trading in the local market to-day. The volume of trading was limited, and in most instances was confined to broken lots. Fluctuations of the railroad stocks, such as Pennsylvania, Reading, St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, and kindred stock, were fractional and entirely without feature until the final dealing, when Reading weakened. The undertone, however, was firm.

All the traction issues ruled firm at hardening quotations excepting Metropolitan, which was heavy and lower. Baltimore Traction sold at 20⅝ on the semi-official announcement that a consolidation of the traction lines in Baltimore had been effected. The Welsbach stock was firm, but, like the balance of the market, only moderately active. Electric Storage and the heat stocks experienced fractional losses, none of which was important or significant. The bond market was quiet, without important change, though in some cases prices were inclined to work to a lower level.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	24
Northern Pacific	12⅞	13
Northern Pacific pf	36	36⅜
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅞
Philadelphia & Reading, $10	10	10⅛
Western New York & Penn	2⅛	2½
Lehigh, C. L. & Nav	38½	39
Philadelphia Traction	70⅝	70¾
Union Traction	11	11⅛
Electric & People's 4s	71⅞	72
Reading general 4s	79¾	80¼
Electric Storage common	20⅝	20⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Lake Street Elevated was the only active stock on the market to-day, and the trading in that was upon a narrow range. Everything else was exceedingly dull, there being no buying except among room traders. For the first time in months there was not a sale of Biscuit.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	24½
C. & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	62
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Company	8
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Company pf.	33
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	33⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	222
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141¼
Lake Street Elevated	13½
International Packing Company	23½
International Packing Company pf.	45
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	9¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	34½
New York Biscuit Company	44⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's West Stable Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	103
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	12

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 9.—Trading developed comparative steadiness among home specialties, but without marked changes in prices. Montana sold ex the three-dollar dividend, opening at 123, and gaining to 123¾—tantamount to a net rise of the fraction in comparison with yesterday's closing. Thence it reacted to 121, and rallied to 121⅞ in late dealings, a loss of 1⅛ for the day.

Butte lost ⅝, to 16⅝; Pioneer Gold advanced ⅛, to 5⅝, and "talked" confidently for new activity and strength; United States Oil held at 14; Rubber preferred gained 1, to 64⅝, and Illinois Steel was ½ better, at 33; Bell Telephone hardened 1½, to 220. Osceola was ½ higher, at 31, but fell back to 30½. Bids of one-eighth of 1 per cent. to call Butte at 20½ for thirty days were made on some 17,500 shares, and calls on 2,000 shares at that price and for that period were sold. The same bid was made to call Centennial at 9 next week, 500 shares, and also to call it at 8½ until 3 P. M. Monday.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, new	10½	10¾
Atchison pf.	20	20⅜
Boston & Albany	212	212½
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	162	164
C., B. & Q.	71⅝	71⅞
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	102¼	103
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf	105½	105¾
Fitchburg pf.	92⅝	93
Mexican Central	8	8¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	172	173
Old Colony	177½	179
Oregon Short Line & Utah North	15½	15¾
Union Pacific	5½	6
West End	71½	72
West End pf	91	92
Wisconsin Central	1	..
Bonds.		
American Bell Telephone 7s	103½	..
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80¼	80⅝
Atchison adjust. 4s	44⅞	45¼
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	82	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	59	64
B. & M. R. ex. 6s	117½	..
B. & M. R. non-ex. 6s	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	104	104½
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	..	116½
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	99⅝	100
C., B. & Q., Den. Ex. 4s	..	94
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s	97½	..
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	121	..
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s	119½	..
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards 5s	109	..
Chicago & North. Mich. 5s	45	..
Chicago & West. Mich. 5s	55	..
Cons. Road of Vermont 1st 6s	55	..
Fre. Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	128	..
Fre. Elk. & M. V. uns	128	..
K. C., Clinton & Sp. 4s	50	..
K. C., F. S. & G. 7s	107	..
K. C., F. S. & M. 7s	..	80
K. C., M. & B. 4s	65	..
K. C., M. & B. inc 5s	21	..
K. C., M. & R. & Bridge 5s	92	..
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s	..	122
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	..	90
Lou., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	100½	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	66	67
Mex. Cent. 1st income 3s	16	17½
Mex. Cent. 2d income 3s	..	8
New Eng. Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup	113	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s ex coup	..	120
Odgens. & L. Cham. 6s	..	83
West End St. Ry. 5s	104½	..
West End St. Ry. 4s	99⅝	100
Wis. Cent. 1st 5s	30	..
Wis. Cent. inc. 5s	..	6
Mining Companies.		
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2½	3
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	121¼	121¾
Butte & Boston	16¾	17
Calumet	..	375
Centennial	7¼	7½
Copper Falls	4⅞	..
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	5 1-16	5⅛
Kearsarge	16¼	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	30¼	31
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅝
Quincy	109	110
Santa Ysabel	11½	13
Tamarack	119	119¼
Tamarack Junior	15½	16½
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	9	9¼
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	219½	220
Dominion Coal	8¼	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	80	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	150
General Electric	31¼	31½
General Electric pf	73	75
Illinois Steel	33	34
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	21⅝	22
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	101	102
Philadelphia Company	18½	18⅝
Pullman	158½	..
United States Oil	12⅝	13⅜
United States Rubber	15	16
United States Rubber pf.	64	64½
Westinghouse Electric	..	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51
Unlisted Securities.		
American Sugar Refining	113⅜	113½
American Sugar Refining pf.	102⅛	102⅜
Bay State Gas	4 11-16	4¾
Fort Wayne Electric	.50	1
Merced Gold Mining	8⅝	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	..	15
Oregon Short Line, new	11¼	12
Oregon Short Line, new 5s	82½	83

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,830,001
Gold reserve	152,935,638
Net silver	20,447,391
United States notes in the Treasury	26,988,385
Treasury notes of 1890	25,101,363
Total receipts this day	1,842,835
Total receipts this month	12,268,684
Total expenditures this day	1,288,000
Total expenditures this month	13,294,000
Deposits in National banks	17,024,944
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	178,156
Government receipts from internal revenue	391,242
Customs	980,289
Miscellaneous	21,304

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 7th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Friday, April 23, 1897, and will reopen May 19, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company,

March 27th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New York City, on MONDAY, April 12th, 1897. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.

DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

An election for six Trustees of the Fourth Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, 14th of April, 1897, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank,

New York, April 1, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 12, 1897. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 3 until April 12, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.,

Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1897.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this company, being interest for six months ending March 31, 1897, on the 15th inst., at the Central Trust Co. of New York. Transfer books will close 10th inst. and reopen April 16, 1897. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
} Trustees.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

143 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK, April 5th, 1897.

A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Thursday, April 15th, till the morning of Tuesday, April 20th.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1897.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., ONE DOLLAR per share, payable April 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

**To the Holders of
Union Pacific Railway Company
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes
Secured by indenture of September 4, 1891**

At the request of holders of large amounts of the above described notes we have been engaged for some time past in preparing a plan by which the desire of certain noteholders for immediate cash payment shall be met, and at the same time the remaining noteholders and other parties (in consideration of an allowance of preferred stock of the reorganized Union Pacific Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned) shall arrange to take over the collateral which is pledged for their present debt, and to liquidate the same within a definite period, in such manner as shall avoid any unnecessary disintegration of the Union Pacific system.

In furtherance of these purposes and after long negotiations, and with the co-operation of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Alexander, and Atkins, an agreement has been reached with the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee providing that the present notes shall be deposited with us the depositor receiving a new Certificate of $1,000 for each $1,000 note so deposited. These new Certificates will be limited in amount to $8,488,000, being the same as the amount of notes now outstanding. The deposited notes will be used by us for the purpose of foreclosing the present trust and of purchasing the collateral held thereunder, so far as deemed advisable. The securities so acquired are to be administered and gradually liquidated by us (substantially in the same way we are now doing) for the purpose of redeeming the new Certificates after paying interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from February 1, 1897.

In consideration of the terms of this agreement and of the opportunity thereby afforded to the Union Pacific Committee to acquire all or any of the properties held by us for these new certificates, that Committee agrees that the reorganized Union Pacific Company shall pay to each Certificate holder 15 per cent. par value in its new preferred stock when issued. If by February 1, 1902, there shall not have been realized a sum in cash (in addition to said preferred stock) equal to the par of the new certificates with interest accrued to that date, then all the securities shall be sold, and the proceeds, to the necessary extent, shall be applied toward such payment; or, if insufficient, then, **first**, to pay all interest, and, **secondly**, to make a ratable distribution on account of principal. The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee assumes no responsibility for the result of any such liquidation.

Arrangements have also been made with a syndicate to underwrite the financial requirements of the plan, and to purchase any notes which the holders may desire to sell rather than to deposit thereunder.

Copies of the agreement with the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee may be obtained at our office, and all noteholders are invited to examine same. Those desiring to avail of the arrangement therein set forth are hereby notified to deposit their notes with us, obtaining suitable receipts therefor.

Holders who prefer to sell their notes to the Syndicate at par and interest are informed that they may do so at our office.

The right is reserved to terminate either or both of these offers at any time.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

The undersigned Committee, under the Trust Indenture of September 4, 1891, between the Union Pacific Railway Company and Drexel, Morgan & Co., recommend all noteholders to deposit under the above-mentioned plan, as they believe its consummation will be for the best interest of all partics to their trust.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWD. KING,
A. E. ORR,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
} Committee.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

The undersigned Committee, under agreement of December 14, 1896, hereby signifies its entire approval of the above-described arrangement as being for the best interests of the noteholders.

All noteholders who have deposited their notes with the Mercantile Trust Company, or with the American Loan and Trust Company, are advised to surrender such receipts to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and to obtain receipts under the new arrangement. Unless so surrendered they cannot participate in said arrangement.

Holders of existing receipts who do not desire to pursue this course will please present their receipts to the Trust Company which issued same and withdraw their notes.

Further action by this Committee is hereby abandoned.

JOHN G. MOORE,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
} Committee.
By ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

At the request of holders of a large number of the bonds above named, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

A protective agreement has been prepared for the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-mentioned company, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in New York, under the terms of which holders are hereby invited to deposit their bonds with said **Old Colony Trust Company** in **Boston** or **Guaranty Trust Company of New York in New York**, which will issue their negotiable receipts therefor.

As it is important that prompt action should be taken, the time for receiving deposits of these bonds has been limited to and including June 1st, 1897, after which date the Committee may decline to receive further deposits except upon such terms as they shall decide to impose.

CHARLES E. COTTING, Chairman.
CHARLES S. TUCKERMAN,
JAMES JACKSON,
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
Committee.
CHARLES H. TYLER, Counsel to Committee.
Boston and New York, April 8, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.
126 shs. Oriental Bank.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
40 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
6 shs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Bradstreet Co., New Haven, Conn. (Hypd.)
30 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
10 shs. Standard National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
110 shs. Love Electric Traction Co.
50 shs. Gray National Telantograph Co.
6 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
$10,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consl. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. "A" Pfd.
50 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

[10340]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. 1897. TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS

For furnishing materials and performing work in the erection and completion of a Hospital Building on Gouverneur Slip, between Front and Water Streets, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 703, Laws of 1894, as amended by Chapter 899, Laws of 1895.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until Thursday, April 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work shall be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

The entire work is to be completed within FIFTEEN MONTHS after the date of the signing of this contract.

The amount of security required is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as hereinabove specified.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway; also the form of agreement, including the specifications for the work. For full information see City Record.—New York, April 2, 1897.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor;
JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder;
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller;
ANSON G. McCOOK, Chamberlain;
JOHN T. OAKLEY, Chairman Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

THREE MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES I.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said County the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars, for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in good order and repair county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered bonds, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1897, and will fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not to exceed the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES G, NOS. 251 TO 440.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand ($190,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, ETC.—WEST POINT, N. Y., April 7, 1897. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., May 7, 1897, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with Fuel, Gas Coal, Charcoal, and Gas Oil, required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.10	.10
Andes	.22	.21
Belcher	.28	.37
Best & Belcher	.64	.55
Bullion	.10	.09
Caledonia	.12	.12
Challenge Con	.37	.35
Chollar	1.10	1.10
Confidence	.81	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.55
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.15
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.35	.34
Hale & Norcross	.88	.85
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.08	.05
Kentucky Con	.05	..
Lady Washington Con	..	.44
Mexican	.45	..
Occidental Con	.15	.16
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.09	.08
Potosi	.33	.33
Savage	.27	.27
Sierra Nevada	.40	.46
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con	.26	.25
Utah Con	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

Silver bars, 62; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 20; telegraphic, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¼
Anaconda	.53	.53¾
Argentum	.21	.20
Blue Bell	.04½	.04½
Consolidated	.07½	.08
Elkton	1.09½	1.13
Gibson	.20	.20
Golden Fleece	.30	.30
Grouse	.06	.07
Isabella	.37½	.39¾
Jefferson	.09½	.09½
Pharmacist	.13	.13½
Portland	.60	.62
Rosa	.09	.09
Union	.11½	.12¾
Work	.06½	.06¾

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 9, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	18	Adams Express	148	149	148	149	.....
56¾	57¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
111	113	19	American Express	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	.....
12½	12¾	437	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
82	82¾	116	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅜
113¼	113½	43,456	American Sugar Refs.	114⅛	115	113⅛	113⅝	—1
102¼	103	490	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅝
87	89	33	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
74½	74¾	2,300	American Tobacco	74½	75	74½	74¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	10¾	1,297	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	2,335	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ½
13⅛	13⅜	200	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	270	Bay State Gas	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
104½	105½	1,865	Brooklyn Union Gas	104½	106½	104½	105	+1½
47⅞	47⅞	845	Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48	48	.....
50	50¾	50	Canadian Pacific	51	51	51	51	.....
17	17¼	830	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
71⅝	71¾	8,975	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72½	72⅝	71½	71⅝	— ⅞
81⅞	82	40,275	Chicago Gas	80¾	82	80⅝	82	+1½
73	73⅛	12,752	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞	73	— ⅜
132	133	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	.....
104⅝	104⅞	900	Chicago & Northw.	105	105⅛	104½	104½	— ⅝
62½	62⅝	8,180	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	— ¾
..	..	75	Chicago Stock Yards	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	.....
29¼	29¾	630	C., C., C. & St. Louis	30½	30½	30	30	— ½
18	18½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
160½	161½	70	Consolidated Gas Co.	161¾	161¾	160½	160½	.....
103	103½	1,865	Delaware & Hudson	104½	104½	102½	103½	—1¼
152	152½	136	Del., Lack. & West.	152½	152½	152½	152½	— ⅛
38½	39	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	13¼	40	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
81¼	81½	572	General Electric	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ⅜
33	33½	300	Illinois Steel Co.	33	33½	33	33½	+1
23	24½	5	Laclede Gas	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	.....
13½	13⅝	130	Lake Erie & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
165	166	320	Lake Shore	165½	165½	165½	165½	.....
46	46⅛	1,940	Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅝
85	85½	1,169	Manhattan Con.	85	85⅛	84¾	84⅞	— ¼
27	27¼	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
15⅛	15⅝	1,530	Missouri Pacific	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	23⅜	150	National Lead Co.	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ¼
89⅝	91½	160	National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
77	77½	12,284	New Jersey Central	79	79½	76⅞	77½	—1⅜
100⅝	100⅝	6,054	New York Central	100⅝	101	100¼	100⅝	+ ½
29	30	600	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	29	29½	29	29½	— ½
22½	23½	10	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
13⅛	13¼	1,915	Northern Pacific	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	1,839	Northern Pacific pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
13½	13⅝	400	Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ½
26⅝	26¾	1,400	Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	— ⅝
20⅛	20¼	11,877	P. & R., all in. pd.	21	21	19⅝	20¼	— ⅝
11½	13½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
41½	41¾	1,297	Reading 1st pf.	41½	42	41½	41¾	— ⅜
25½	25⅝	752	Reading 2d pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
117½	118⅝	43	R., W. & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	.....
4¼	4¾	100	St. L. & S. F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
12¾	13½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	.....
2¾	3	50	St. Louis Southw.	3	3	3	3	.....
5⅞	6¼	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
59⅛	59¾	4,850	St. Paul & Omaha	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	— ⅝
14½	15	300	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
8	8¼	313	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	.....
26¼	26½	930	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	.....
6½	7	182	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	+ ½
24¼	24½	8,211	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	24¼	24⅜	— ⅝
..	..	45	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
5	5½	275	Union Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
55⅛	55⅝	2,475	U. S. Leather pf.	55¼	56	55	55⅛	— ⅜
14¼	15¼	610	United States Rubber	15¼	16¼	15¼	15⅜	+2⅜
64	66	900	U. S. Rubber pf.	63¾	65½	63¾	64½	+ ⅞
12⅝	12⅞	400	Wabash pf.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
100	103	10	Wells-Fargo Express	101	101	101	101	.....
81¼	81¾	2,316	Western Union Tel.	81¾	82	81½	81½	— ¾
1	1⅛	77	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞	.....
3½	4	5	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
Sales....		185,225						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000...77
1,000...77¼
2,000...77½
1,000...77⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip
3,000...71
1,000...72
5,000...72½
4,000...72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000...78
At, T & S F gen 4s
8,000...80⅝
5,000...80½
Adjustment 4s
1,000...45¼
3,500...45¼
7,000...45½
18,000...45⅝
30,000...45¼
15,000...45⅛
15,000...45¼
20,000...45
Austin & N W 1st
10,000...85¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000...112
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000...95
Buffalo & Erie new
8,000...103¾
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s
2,000...103¼
Canada So 1st gtd
17,000...110
Canada Southern 2d
2,000...105
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000...28¼
5,000...28½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
2,000...10¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000...110
Registered
7,000...108
10,000...107¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
15,000...73⅞
5,000...73¾
8,000...73⅞
8,000...73¾
1,000...73⅞
2,000...73¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s reg
2,000...109½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
10,000...102¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
18,000...100⅜
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
4,000s20F...91⅝
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
10,000...100⅛
20,000...100
5,000...100⅛
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000s3...41½
2,000...41⅛
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
3,000...112⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000...104½
6,000...104⅝
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000...110
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
2,000...10
Col, H V & T 5s
15,000...71
D, L & W 7s, 1907
3,000...128
Den & Rio Grande 1st
10,000...112½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000...98¾
Total sales...

East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s
3,000...115½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000...111⅛
Erie 1st con 7s
63,000...140
5,000...140⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000...64½
Flint & P M 5s
5,000...80
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000...57
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
11,000...90
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
4,000...96½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
1,000...110
Ill Cent, Western Line 1st 4s
2,000...103
10,000...102¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st
4,000...119⅛
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000...91
Keokuk & D M 1st
1,000...102½
Knox & Ohio 1st
1,000...114
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000...96
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
5,000...116½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000...102¼
L S & M So 1st reg
5,000...111
L S & M So 2d coup
21,000...123⅛
Louis & Nash col tr 5s
5,000...101
N O & Mobile 1st
2,000...120½
Unified gold 4s
10,000...79⅛
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000...91¾
7,000...92
5,000s20F...92
33,000...92
Mich Cent cons 7s
5,000...118
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s
5,000...111
Southern Minn Div
1,000...118½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
3,000...102
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000...82⅝
2,000...82½
500...82
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000...57¾
5,000...57⅛
12,000...57½
6,000...57¼
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
9,000...66⅞
Morris & Essex con gtd
1,000...143¾
9,000...143½
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000...108¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000...104⅛
1,000...104
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000...93
N Y, S & W G M
5,000...70
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000...70
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000...109

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000...54⅝
29,000...54¼
1,000...54⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
8,000...86⅝
Registered
8,000...85⅞
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
9,000...104
2,000...104⅛
Oregon R & N 1st
1,000...113½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
3,000...101½
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
2,000...24¾
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000...72
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
2,000...80
1,000...80⅛
5,000...80
8,000...80⅛
4,000...80
19,000...80⅛
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
2,000...107½
1,000...107½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000...100¼
9,000...100¼
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000...80⅛
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
5,000...102⅝
St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000...103⅛
St L & Iron Mount 5s
3,000...70¾
4,000...70¼
St L S W 1st
7,000...65¾
St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s
10,000...106
5,000...106¼
2,000...106⅝
East Minn 1st Div 1st
1,000...108
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000...82
3,000...82⅛
1,000...82¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000...92¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000...89
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000...88½
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000...102¼
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
3,000...89
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
4,000...101⅝
U P, D & G 1st
5,000...35
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000...103⅞
28,000...104
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
7,000...64
West Shore gtd 4s
15,000...107½
Registered
500...106
West Union col tr 5s
9,000...108
Wis Cent Co 1st
5,000...32
Trust Co certfs
7,000...33
40,000...30
5,000...31
$983,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½		D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	Nat. St. 1st pf.	51	60
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D., S. S. & A.	2¼	3½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	9	New Cent. C.	4	6
4s, r., 1925	124⅝	124¾	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	106½	108	New England	..	87
4s, c., 1925	124⅝	124⅞	E. E. I. of Bklyn	101	102	N. Y. & N. H.	170	173
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	Erie 1st pf.	29½	31	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Eighth Avenue	..	335	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67½	70
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63⅝	64¼	N. Y., S. & W.	7¼	7¾
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43	Nor. & West.	10	11½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Flint & P. M.	9⅛	10½	Nor. & West. pf.	25¼	26⅞
			Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	North American	3¾	4¼
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	119	123	Ohio Southern	..	5
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60	G. B. & West	25	40	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Am. Coal	100	115	G. B. & W., Deb. A	35	50	Oregon R. & N.	10	20
Am. Cotton Oil	10⅝	11⅛	G. B. & W., Deb. B	4	5	Ore. R. & N. pf.	41	43
Am. Tobacco pf.	106	108	Harlem	300	310	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	13
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Homestake	35	40	Penn. Coal	325	360
Ann Arbor pf.	22	25	Ill. Central	92	94	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅛	1
Atlantic & Pacific		¼	Iowa Central	6	6½	Peoria & East	3	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1	3	Iowa Cent. pf.	20	25	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	50
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Brooklyn R. T.	19	21	Joliet & Chi	156	..	Pull. P. C. Co.	158½	160
Brunswick Co.	⅛	⅜	Kan. & Mich.	4	7	Quicksilver	1⅜	2½
Buff., R. & P.	16½	20	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	Quicksilver pf.	..	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	66	K. & D. M. pf.	12	14	Rens. & Saratoga	175	186
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	75	Keokuk & West	25	35	Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Central Pacific	8	9	Laclede Gas pf.	72	78	Second Avenue	..	125
Chi. & Alton	162	170	L. E. & W. pf.	62	65	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37½	38½
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	Long Island	41	48	St. P. & Dul.	18	23
Chi. & East Ill.	40	50	Mah. Coal R.	115	..	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	M. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P., M. & M.	115	118
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154½	157½	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Chicago G. W.	3	5	Met. Traction	..	104	Sil. bull. certfs.	61⅞	62⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77	80	Mex. Nat. Ctfs.	1	1½	Sixth Avenue	180	195
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Michigan Central	94	98	Texas Pacific	8	8¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	170	Minn. & St. L.	17	18	Third Avenue	157	160
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78	Tol. & O. C.	15	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87	Minn. Iron	41	50	U. P., D. & G.	1½	1¾
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4½	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11⅝	U. S. Express	40	45
Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	3½	Mobile & Ohio	19	21	U. S. Leather	6¼	7
Com. Cable	150	..	Morris & Essex	163	165	Wabash	5	5⅝
Consol. Coal	36	40	Nat. Lin. Oil	12	18	West. Union Beef	6	6½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	8¼	Nat. Starch	3	6	Wis. Central	1½	1⅞

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $3,875,184 against $2,664,347 last week and $2,388,283 for the corresponding period in 1896. The value of dry goods marketed was $4,168,536 against $2,744,900 last week and $2,238,655 in the same week in 1896.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	654	637	637
4th week March	$79,144	$77,852	$78,257
Month	246,826	241,901	231,049
From Jan. 1	682,853	690,005	678,231

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
26,830	Am. Sug. Refs.	114¼	115	113⅝	113⅞
10	A. T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	A. T. & S. F. pf.	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛
740	Am. Tobacco	74½	75	74½	74¾
180	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48	48
5,560	Chicago Gas	80¾	82	80⅝	82
750	C., R. I. & Pac.	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	62¾
5,430	C., B. & Q.	72½	72⅝	71⅞	71¾
6,420	C., M. & St. P.	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞	73
30	C., St. P. & Om.	59½	59½	59	59
3,700	Cent. of N. J.	78	79½	76½	77
60	Ch. & N'thwest	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½
10	Ches. & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
120	Del. & Hudson	104	104	104	104
40	Gen. Electric	81⅜	81⅜	81¼	81¼
65	Keely Motor	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
380	Louis. & Nash.	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞
180	Manhattan	85	85	84¾	84¾
250	Mo. Pacific	16	16	15⅞	15⅞
250	N. Y. Central	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20	Nor. Pacific pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
3,760	Phil. & Reading	20⅞	21	19⅞	20⅛
90	Pacific Mail	27	27¼	27	27
20	Southern Ry.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
20	Southern pf.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
40	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅞	25	24⅜	24⅜
920	U. S. Leath. pf.	55⅝	56	55	55
1,130	West. Union	81½	81½	81½	81½
57,165					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C., B. & Q. con.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Can. South. 1st	110	110	110	110
5,000	Mo. K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82½	82½
2,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	104½	104½	104½	104½
7,000	Wabash 1st	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
4,000	Wabash 2d	64	64	64	64
$22,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28⅞
Oats, No. 2	.22
Cotton, middling	7 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Butter, Western, extra creamery	.20
Butter, State, finest creamery	.20
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.00
Lard, prime	4.35
Molasses, O. K. prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅛
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	19.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.30
Copper, lake ingot	11.50

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour quiet; No. 2 yellow, 22⅞@23c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½@65⅝c; No. 2 red, 80⅝@83¼c; No. 2 corn, 22⅞@23c; No. 2 oats, 16c; No. 2 white, free on board, 20½@22c; No. 3 white, February, 17½@20¼c; No. 2 rye, 30c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 27@27½c; No. 4, free on board, 25@26c; No. 1 flaxseed, 72@75¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.62½@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $8.15@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10@$4.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅛@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.01.

COTTON.

Trading developed considerable strength and speculative activity. Spot cotton quotations were advanced 1-16c, with the market closing firm at the improvement. There was little or no news of consequence from the flooded districts. Both port and interior receipts are showing up in small figures. In the afternoon the local contingent was in control. The market closed quiet, with prices finally 2 points lower to 4 points higher, as compared with yesterday's closing figures. Total sales, 115,000 bales. Middling quotations in Southern markets were: Galveston, 7⅛c, 1-16c higher; New Orleans, 7⅛c, 1-16c higher; Mobile, 7c; Savannah, steady, 7c; Norfolk, 7⅛c; Memphis, 7c; Augusta, 7⅛c; St. Louis, 7c; Charleston, 7c; Wilmington, 7c; Baltimore, 7⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.91	6.92	6.86	6.89@6.90
February	..	..	..	6.93@6.94
April	..	..	..	7.05@7.07
May	7.08	7.12	7.05	..@7.09
June	7.13	7.16	7.10	7.13@7.14
July	7.17	7.21	7.15	7.18@7.19
August	7.19	7.22	7.16	7.19@7.20
September	6.93	6.98	6.93	6.95@6.96
October	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.81@6.82
November	6.84	6.84	6.80	..@6.82
December	6.88	6.88	6.83	6.85@6.86

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange sums up the movement of cotton as follows: Sept. 1 to April 9, inclusive: Port receipts, 6,300,019 bales, against 4,889,351 last year, and 7,010,105 the year before last. Overland to mills and Canada, 794,756 bales, against 730,756 last year, and 997,484 the year before last. Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 102,966 bales, against 236,191 last year, and 187,175 the year before last. Southern mill takings net 699,456 bales, against 682,236 last year and 629,149 the year before last. Brought into sight during seven months and nine days to date, 7,957,097 bales, against 6,548,534 last year and 9,423,912 the year before last. Brought into sight for week, 48,099, against 67,517 for the seven days ending April 9 last year and 120,296 the year before last. New Orleans brought into sight first nine days of April 52,847 bales, against 81,215 last year and 128,985 the year before last.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Spot cotton hardening tendency; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 1-32d. Futures quiet; sellers at 1-64d advance; closed quiet; ½@1 point net advance; April, 363¼, sellers; April-May, 363, buyers; May-June, 362½, buyers; June-July, 362½, sellers; July-August, 362½, sellers; August-September, 360, buyers; September-October, 355, sellers; October-November, 349, sellers; November-December, 347, sellers.

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
May	72⅝@..	72⅝@..	71⅛@..	71⅛@..
July	72 @..	72 @..	70⅞@..	70⅞@..
Sept.	70⅝@..	70⅝@..	68⅞@..	68⅞@..
Corn—				
May	29 @..	29 @..	28⅝@..	28⅝@..
July	30½@..	30½@..	30 @..	30 @..
Sept.	31⅛@..	31⅛@..	31⅛@..	31⅛@..
Oats—				
May	21¼@..	21¼@..	21 @..	21 @..
July	21¼@..	21¼@..	21⅛@..	21⅛@..
Lard—				
May	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	$4.40

CHICAGO, April 9.—The leading futures were:

Wheat, No. 2—				
April	66 @..	66⅝@..	64⅛@..	64⅛@..
May	66⅛@..	67 @67⅛	64⅛@..	64⅛@..
July	65⅞@66⅛	66⅛@66⅜	64⅝@..	64⅝@..
Sept.	64⅞@65	65⅞@..	63⅝@..	63⅝@63⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
April	23¼@..	23¼@..	22⅛@..	22⅝@22¾
May	23⅛@..	23⅜@..	22⅝@..	22⅞@23
July	24⅞@..	24⅞@..	24⅛@..	24⅛@24⅜
Sept.	26⅛@..	26⅛@..	25⅛@..	25⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
May	16¼@16⅜	16⅜@..	15⅞@..	15⅞@16
July	17⅛@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..
Sept.	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	18⅛@18¼
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$8.20	$8.25	$8.17½	$8.20
July	8.32½	8.32½	8.27½	8.32½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	4.10	4.12½	4.10	4.12½
July	4.22½	4.22½	4.20	4.22½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	4.52½	4.57½	4.52½	4.57½
July	4.52½	4.57½	4.52½	4.57½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In line with other bullish crop news was the annual report of McIntyre & Wardwell, which indicated a Winter wheat crop of 295,500,000 bushels, of which 160,500,000 bushels will be produced in the eight principal States east of the Rockies. Cash demand was rather slack in all markets, and business in the local field only aggregated 56,000 bushels, all for export, as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 10,000 bushels, private terms; No. 1 Northern Spring, 40,000 bushels, through from the West via outports; No. 2 red, 5c over May, free on board, afloat, nominal; May closed 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, quoted 6⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—Wheat weak; May, 64½c; July, 64⅝c; September, 61c; No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66c.

DULUTH, April 9.—Wheat, No. 1, hard, 67½c; May, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; May, 65⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Wheat easier; No. 2 Spring, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; May, 65⅝c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Close—Wheat, April, 64⅛c; May, 64⅛c; July, 64⅝c; September, 63⅝@64⅝c.

Corn.

Cash transactions footed up 53,000 bushels, of which 48,000 bushels were for export. Details as follows: No. 2 corn, 48,000 bushels, 30½c and private terms, free on board, afloat; No. 3 corn, 23c, elevator; No. 2 corn quoted ⅛c over May, elevator; May closed 28⅝c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Close: April, 22⅝@22¾c; May, 22⅞@23c; July, 24⅛@24⅜c; September, 25⅜c.

Oats.

Cash market, track white, 23@28c; No. 2 oats quoted 23c. elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Close: April, 16⅛c; May, 15⅞@16c; July, 17⅛c; September, 18⅛@18¼c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Spring bakers', $3.40; Winter straights, $4@$4.10; extra No. 1, $3.35@$3.45; extra No. 2, $3.10@$3.20.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—Flour unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $1.70@$1.80, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 73@75c; fine yellow, 72@74c; coarse, 60@62c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, 65@70c; 100 lb, 70@75c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 52½@55c; city bran, 70@72½c; oil meal, $19.50@$20.50; hominy chop, 52½@55c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Close: Rye, cash, 30c; May, 30½c; July, 31⅝c. Barley, cash, No. 3, 23½@25c. Timothy, April, $2.65.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$10.75. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13@$14.50. BEEF HAMS—$19@$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅛@5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅛@5¼c; pigs, 5⅝@6c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5¼@5⅞c, from 14 to 10 lb average. PICKLED SHOULDERS—5¼c. PICKLED HAMS—9@9½c. TALLOW—3⅜c. STEARINE—Lard, 4⅝c; oleo, 4⅜c. LARD—Closed 4.35c nominal; city quoted 3.80@3.85c; sales, 150 tierces refined; South America, 5.05c; Continent, 4.60c; compound, 4@4¼c; Brazil kegs, 6.10c; options closed at 4.40c nominal for May.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Close: Pork—April, $8.15; May, $8.20; July, $8.30@$8.32½. Lard—April, $4.10; May, $4.12½; July, $4.22½; September, $4.32½. Ribs—April, $4.55; May, $4.55@$4.57½; July, $4.57½.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess firm, 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 27s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 26s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 25s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 24s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 21s 6d. Cheese—Finest American white and colored, 57s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d.

COFFEE.

From start to finish there was a steady decline, particularly the near months; in a little over a week the local market has broken about 75 to 85 points. The local spot market also suffered from extreme weakness, and No. 7 Rio was reduced to 7⅛c for invoice and 7⅝c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
February	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
March	7.35	7.35	7.20	7.20@7.25
April	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.65@6.70
May	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.70@6.75
June	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.75@6.80
July	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.85@6.90
August	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.90@6.95
September	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
October	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
November	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
December	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15

Foreign Markets.—Santos good average, 9$400. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig lower. Havre opened irregular, 1@1¼f lower; at 12 M., ¼f lower; at 3 P. M., steady, ¼f lower; closed 2@2¼f net loss; total sales, 29,000 bags. Rio, No. 7, 8$200.

SUGAR.

Local prices for refined were: Dominos, 5¼c; cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝c; powdered and coarse powdered, 5c; fine granulated, 4⅝c; coarse granulated and extra-fine granulated, 4⅞c; confectioners', granulated, and cubes, 5c; XXXX powdered, 5⅛c; Mold A, 5c; Diamond A, 4⅝c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 4½c; No. 5, 4.44c; No. 6, 4.31c; No. 7, 4.18c; No. 8, 3.94c; No. 9, 3.81c; No. 10, 3⅝c; No. 11, 3½c; No. 12, 3.44c; Nos. 13 and 14, 3⅜c; No. 15, 3.31c; No. 16, 3¼c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; clover mixed, 60@70c; clover, 50@55c; shipping, 55@60c; rye straw, long, 70@85c; do, short, 55@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market:

The demand has dropped off and the market is quieter. Prices are, however, stronger than ever. There is a great scarcity of medium wool. B, super-pulled wools have advanced 3 cents, the scoured pound to 35 cents. The purchases for the United States in the London auction just closed are more than double all previous purchases. They aggregate 100,000 bales. Wool is largely held out of the market for an advance, and Western growers are declining to contract further for wool on the sheep's back.

The sales of the week were: 3,006,000 lb domestic and 2,698,000 lb foreign, against 5,103,000 lb domestic and 5,690,000 lb foreign last week, and 619,500 lb domestic and 362,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 39,659,800 lb domestic and 30,802,400 lb foreign from the sales to date in 1890. The receipts to date show an increase of 15,298 bales domestic and 76,196 bales foreign.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c asked; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; better grades, 25½@26½c; prime white, 25½@26c; linseed, American raw, 32@33c; American, boiled, 34@35c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits turpentine, regular and machine, 29⅞@30c; tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.12½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85; resin, common to strained, $1.65; good strained, $1.65@$1.67½; E, $1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.77½; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2@$2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.35@$2.40; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 27@27¼c; resin firm; water white, $2.40; window glass, $2.25; N, $2; M, $1.90; K, $1.80; I, $1.75; H, $1.70; G, $1.65; F, $1.60; E, $1.55; D, C, B, and A, $1.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Resin, strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine, machine, 27½c; irregular, 26½c; tar, 95c; crude turpentine, hard, $1.50; soft, $1.80; virgin, nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Resin, $1.45; turpentine, 26½c.

METALS.

Tin—13.30@13.45c for spot to June delivery. Copper—Closed at 11.50@11.75c, the latter for small lots; electrolytic, 11.20@11.35c, and casting stock at 10.75@11.25c, according to grade. Lead—3.30@3.35c for round lots. Some holders were asking 3.37½@3.40c. St. Louis, 10 cars desilverized sold at 3.20c; Missouri, 3.15c. Spelter—4.10@4.20c. St. Louis market, 3.92½c. Iron—$6.35@$6.50. Cables reported Glasgow closing at 44s 7d and Middlesborough closing at 39s 10½d.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Poor to fairly prime native steers sold at $4.35 to $5 per 100 lb; bulls, $2.80 to $3.20; dry cows, $1.65 to $3.50, a few choice and fat do reaching $4.25. No stags or oxen were offered. Dressed beef steady at 7c to 9c per lb for poor to prime city-dressed native sides.

CALVES—Poor to prime veals, $4 to $5.50 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 6½c to 8¼c per lb; country-dressed, 4½c to 7½c; little calves, stronger, at 3¼c to 4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Ordinary to fairish unshorn sheep, $4.50 to $4.75 per 100 lb, a car of good clipped, $4.35; fair to choice unshorn lambs, $6.55@$6.75; a deck of ordinary clipped at $5.37½; State Spring lambs, $3 to $5 each. Dressed mutton, 7c to 9c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½c to 10½c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $3 to $5.50 per carcass, generally, a few reaching $6.

HOGS—$4.25 to $4.50 per 100 lb for State hogs; country-dressed nominal at yesterday's quotations.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Stella Land Company of New York City; capital, $24,000. Directors—Samuel Eiseman, James Bell, and J. J. Byrne of New York City.

Max Stein Drug and Cosmetic Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. M. Marc and L. L. D'Utassy of New York City and W. C. Wagner of Brooklyn.

Saranac Cycle Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—L. M. Whittaker of Westfield, N. J., and Glen B. Harris and T. F. Raines of New York City.

Advertising Cycle Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Matthews of Richmond Hill, L. I.; Francis W. Greene and Joseph G. Matthews of New York City.

D. Appleton & Co. of New York City, the publishing company incorporated a short time ago with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has certified to the Secretary of State that one-half of its capital stock has been paid in.

Simpson, Hendee & Co. of New York City, to deal in flour, grain, and feed; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—James Simpson of New Dorp, Richmond County; Abner Hendee of New Haven, Conn., and J. W. Danforth of New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM TILDEN, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of William Tilden, deceased, against MARMADUKE TILDEN, Anna M. Tilden, his wife; Mary Louise Tilden, (wife of William Tilden,) Beverly B. Tilden, Lilian E. F. Braddon, Milano C. Tilden, Philip Van Valkenburgh, Jr., Henry Vredenburg, Wellington P. Kidder, Diedrich Brandes and August Brandes, (composing the firm of Brandes Bros.,) Peabody Newland, Alonzo R. Fuller, Egbert Lefevre, Henry Isaacs, John Edwards, Joseph Lewis, Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Charles B. Partridge, George William Haigh Jago, Harry Mear, George Jefford Fowler, Eugene Hill Goddard, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, Herbert Cleaver Braddon, Brantford Hartland, Thomas George Hartland, James Champion Braddon, David J. Newland, John Abercrombie Holdsworth and his wife, (sued by the name of Mary Holdsworth,) Annette T. Mills, and the said Lilian E. F. Braddon, as executrix of the will of Milano C. Tilden, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9th, 1896.

HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Wall Street, New York City.

To Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, James Champion Braddon, and Annette T. Mills, defendants above mentioned: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1897, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES,
mh6-1aw6wS&ap17 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARRIET A. WHITMORE, plaintiff, against HENRY SOUTHGATE as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles L. R. Hutchinson, deceased, and individually; Renee C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. de Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Hutchinson, Sarah E. Southgate, Richard K. Southgate, William G. Southgate, Hutchinson Southgate, individually and as trustee for Sarah E. Southgate; Marianne Southgate, The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, &c.; Charlotte Nelson, as administratrix, &c., of Hiram H. Southgate, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Griselle M. A. De Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
mh20-1aw6wS Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—SUSANNA W. THORNE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM KELLY, John Stoker, Joseph Goodstein, Samuel Lesserson, Herman Miller, Daniel Greenwald, Reuben Schwarnoski, Louis Reynal, Morris Weber, Louis Goldstein, Selig Lessler, Sam Penn, defendants.—Place of trial.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, February 10th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Kelly and John Stoker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, on the 5th day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
11 Wall Street, New York City.
mh6-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY D. PURROY and CATHERINE L. PURROY, his wife, against JOSEPHINE M. PURROY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Henry D. Purroy, as executor of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Mary P. Mitchell, John B. Purroy, Charles D. Purroy, Josephine M. Purroy, and Mary P. Mitchell, executrices of the last will and testament of Salome Purroy, deceased; Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 30th, 1896.

CHARLES DONOHUE,
Plffs' Atty., Post Office Address and Office, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 23rd day of March, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the City of New York.—Dated March 23rd, 1897.

C. DONOHUE,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.
ap3-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, against THE PEPPERELL COMPANY, Daniel A. McKinney, James C. Murray, Inez L. Hedges, Howard A. Stevens, Augustus H. Hall, Sarah J. Billings, William W. Heroy, James H. Heroy, Hobart Cleviand, Frank H. Dyckman, William D. Southard, George W. Robertson, William B. Southard, Jr., James H. Park, Burton G. Winton, George I. True, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Peter C. Schenck, George Young, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 2nd, 1897.

MAX STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City.

To Peter C. Schenck, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated February 26, 1897.

MAX STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f27-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN ROIG vs. JOSE TORRE.—Summons with Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Jose Torre: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1897, and filed on the 11th day of March, 1897, together with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House in the City and County of New York in said State.—Dated March eleventh, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1897.

Augustus N. Hand, William H. Thitchener, Albert S. Williams, Hugh T. Wreaks, Fred R. Rohl, John S. Fiske, Frank L. Ryan, Joseph F. Darling, Charles P. Blaney, Henry R. Steele, Herman F. Stone, Arthur Johns, Edw. Schmidt, Harry D. Kittinger.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1897.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Henry K. Comstock, George W. Whittemore, David G. Yuengling, Jr., and John D. Snelling, a majority of the Directors of the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from said petition and schedules that the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and upon due proof of service of a copy of said petition and of this proposed order and of the order to show cause granted herein upon the Attorney General.

Now, upon motion of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for the petitioners,

It is ordered that all persons interested in the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company show cause before J. Campbell Thompson, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent., GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Petitioners, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ap10-1aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELIJAH H. MAY and WALTER R. DILLS, lately doing business under the firm name of the Aluminum Novelty Company, at No. 335 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 254 West 23d St., in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 19, 1897.

SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Assignee.
WM. C. WILSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Liberty St., New York City. mh29-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

BERNARD, ALFRED.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Berthe Marie Victorine Le Prieur de la Saussaye Bernard, Louise Marie Jeanne Harper, née Bernard; Raymond Harper, Donald Harper, Henriette Clementine Berthe Barnard, Paul Leon Bernard, Genevieve Lucie Marie Barnard, Georges Henri Louise Bernard, Blanche Victoria Beatrix Bernard, Georges Robert Henri Bernard, Emily Leontine Marie Bernard, Amos Cozzi, residing at No. 5 Cimarosa, Florence, Italy; Jules Muller and Oscar Sumiteg, representatives of the firm of Meyer & Gloor, a partnership having its place of business in Bales, Switzerland, and a branch office at No. 26 St. Maria Novelle, Florence, Italy; R. Paoli, residing at No. 18 Via Cassia, Florence, Italy; Adamo Tani, residing at Lastra a Signa, Italy, near Florence; Eugenio Tani of Cartellina Torri, near Florence, Italy, and Argia Tani of Monticelli, Florence, Italy, children and only heirs at law and representatives of Guiseppe Tani, formerly of Florence, Italy, deceased; Francisco Pastellini, residing at No. 2 Via Cerettani, Florence, Italy; Carlo Weekherlin, residing at No. 20 Via Fro Gioranni Angelico, Florence, Italy; Iesco Moretti, residing at No. 101 Via del Porte Alle Mosee, Florence, Italy, and Cesare Del Panta, residing at No. 21 Via Maggio, Florence, Italy, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED BERNARD, late of the City of Paris, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arthur E. Valois, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Atty. for Petitioner, 84 Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y. City.
ap10-1aw6wS

BOYCE, WILLET.—The people of the State of New York, to Joseph P. Boyce, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and, if he be dead, then to his next of kin and legatees, if any, the names of such next of kin and legatees and their places of residence being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to all other persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the estate of WILLET BOYCE, deceased, late of the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Dutchess, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said county, on the 27th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Arthur Boyce, as administrator of the estate of Willet Boyce, deceased, and if any of the persons interested be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, they are required to appear and apply for the appointment of one, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of said county, at the City of Poughkeepsie, the 25th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

A. W. IRISH, Clerk to Surrogate's Court.
ALLISON BUTTS, Atty. for Administrator, 226 Union St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. f27-1aw6wS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-1aw6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Gratz Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-1aw6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-1aw6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-1aw6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-1aw6mS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions by Private Contract—Only Two Sales at Auction.

Cornelius W. Luyster, builder, has sold, at about $62,500, 43 West Eighty-sixth Street, the first of his row of four-story and basement brick dwellings, 25 by 62, and extension, by 100.8½, completed last year.

Adolph Kerbs is reported to have sold four lots, with old roadhouse, on the northwest corner of Mount Morris Park West and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to Robinson Gill, who will give in part payment several dwellings.

Paul Brandt has purchased of Frederick Haas 332 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story brick double tenement.

Neils Hansen has sold the five-story brick and terra cotta flat, with store, on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for about $60,000.

William T. Farrell has sold two lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

Henry Rothschild has sold four five-story brick flats, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just east of the corner flat at Madison Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the old buildings 200 and 202 Elm Street, with plot 50 by 100.

The five-story flat, with store, on lot 23.5 by 80, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has been sold at a price said to approach $60,000.

August Brackman is reported to have sold, at $115,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 50.6 by 93, on the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street.

Frederick A. Snow proves to be the purchaser, from Thomas Williams, of the four corner lots forming part of the plot at the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and he has resold them, with a loan, to Schmuck & Montag, who will erect a row of five-story brick flats.

The old four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 43 East Sixty-first Street, on lot 19 by 100.5, is reported sold by the Cohen estate, for about $20,000.

Daniel Clark has sold, to Adam and Elizabeth Metzler, at $25,000, 412 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 89 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Edwin R. Hearn, the four-story brownstone dwelling 150 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2.

Matthew J. Ward has leased the Hotel Rudolph, at Atlantic City, N. J., for the owner, to William P. Comee, formerly steward of the Hotel Grenoble, and Robert P. Murphy, the present proprietor of the Hotel Regent, in Washington, D. C.

William M. Ryan sold, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, in foreclosure, 452 Third Avenue, a three-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 22.4 by 80, to L. Leysersohn, for $20,500.

Peter F. Meyer sold, under a foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, 525 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5, to Mrs. Mary McWalters, a party in interest, for $19,500.

The report of the sale at auction by Mr. James L. Wells on Thursday of lots belonging to the Port Morris Land Improvement Company contained an expression which may be wrongly interpreted as indicating that the property was bought in by interested parties. As a matter of fact, every lot offered was absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 33 and 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 49.10 by 100.5; Francis S. Kinney of Pequannock, Morris County, N. J., owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; Robinson & Wallace of 123 East Twenty-third Street, builders; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 48; Bernard Havanagh of 409 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten of 1,234 Freeman Street, architect; cost, $32,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 31.10 by 86.4 by 35 by 95; Michael McCormack of 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Boulevard, Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, for two stone coal vaults, 20 by 320 and 15 feet deep; Columbia University, owner; Waring, Chapman & Farquhar of 874 Broadway, engineers and architects; John J. Hopper of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, builder; cost, $60,000.

Thirty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, for a seven-story brick office building, 49.5 by 100; Archibald D. Russell, Tuxedo, Orange County, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; John Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, builder; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 and 25 by 85; Frederick Schuck of 18 St. Nicholas Place, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 21 to 25 West Thirty-third Street, for an eight-story brick office building, with shops, 40 by 98.9; William Waldorf Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; John Downey, 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, builder; cost, $200,000.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 74; John McLaughlin of 1,115 Madison Avenue, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $138,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 60; Agnes M. Moran of 520 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Burnside Avenue, northeast corner of Andrews Avenue, for a three-story frame school, 125 by 60; the city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 146 Grand Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Lafontaine Avenue, east side, 37 feet south of the Quarry Road, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; William Guggolz of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $12,600.

Alterations.

No. 2,946 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Karl Mayer, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

South Oak Avenue, north side, 300 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; A. G. Macdonell, owner; H. H. Carter of 594 St. Ann's Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,602 Clinton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Chudoba, owner; Edward Busath of 3,202 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 750 and 752 Eighth Avenue and No. 247 West Forty-sixth Street, to two four-story brick stores, the Astor estate, of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Smith & Sills of Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, lessees; George W. Kramer of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost not given.

No. 537 East Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Simon Ottenberg of 58 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Peter M. Coco of 534 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 37 Fulton Street, to a four-story brick, iron, and stone office building, with shops, Robert and Henry De Forest of 34 Broad Street, owners; Henry R. Marshall of 874 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,750.

Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick store, with lodge rooms, Alfred W. Cohen of 168 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 117 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick, stone and frame dwelling, R. H. Robertson of 117 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick and stone restaurant, roof garden, and reception rooms, August Van Bergen of Paris, France, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; Gerson Stein, lessee; cost, $3,000.

No. 61 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts, Annie S. Miller of 37 West Eighty-third Street, owner; August Howe of 83 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,300.

Nos. 128-132 Jane Street, to a six-story brick factory, John D. Haas of West Stockbridge, Mass., owner; A. H. Blankenstein of 122 East Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 70 Henry Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with stores, James Shea of 75 Henry Street, owner; F. Wandelt of 118 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

Henry Street, southeast corner of Market Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores, by the same owner and architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 9.

MADISON AV, 327; Samuel Goldberg and wife to Harris Strauss, ½ part	$1
WEST ST, 44; Caroline L. R. Bonaparte to Lelila B. Hyde	1
WEST ST, 48, and 78 Washington St; Caroline L. R. Bonaparte and others to same	1
SULLIVAN ST, 54; Charles Cook to Thomas W. De Kay	1
32D ST, 312 East; 120th St, 110 East; Elizabeth Monaghan and others to Anne Monaghan	1
32D ST, 305 East; 2d Av, 566; Anne Monaghan and others to Elizabeth Monaghan and another	1
28TH ST, 326 West; Edward R. Emerson and wife to William H. Blain	1
57TH ST, n s, 68.8 ft w of 9th Av, 21.7x100.5; Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., and wife to Thomas O'Callaghan	1
50TH ST, 132 East; Caroline A. Lane to E. F. Brady	15,500
80TH ST, 160 East; John J. Pfeiffer to Rudolph Troest, ½ part	1
2D AV, 935; Barbara Fahrbach to Gerard Fountain	1
INTERIOR LOT, 25.7 ft n of 81st St and 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs w 50.7x n 0.6x e 50.7x s 0.6; John Weber and wife to Henry C. Tinker	1,500
52D ST, 427 East; Rachel Kayser to Goldie Stone	1
54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 28x100.5; Allen McK. Sutton and wife to Ida S. Bowne	1,500
76TH ST, n s, 307 ft e of 1st Av, 56x102.2; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to George J. Schwartz and another	13,000
76TH ST, n s, 307 ft e of 1st Av, 56x100.2; Jennie Orr and others to George J. Schwartz and another	1
119TH ST, s s, 462.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17.10x100.11; Lena Rubin to Joseph A. Thompson	1
113TH ST, n s, 187 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth Kyle to Alexander Kyle, Jr	1
114TH ST, 406 East; Julius A. Gottlieb to Hermine Sabel	1
120TH ST, 239 East; Anne Monaghan and others to Thomas F. Monaghan	1
150TH ST, s w corner of Edgecomb Av, 100x99.11; Walter T. Seagrave to Edward Hatch	5,000
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Lawrence Buckley to William G. Massarene and another	20,000
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Stephen C. Wright to Lawrence Buckley	1
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.11; John T. Martin and wife to Edward C. Ashley	1
116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.10; Richard H. L. Townsend, as executor, to Gustavus L. Lawrence	37,500
150TH ST, s s, 385 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Edward E. Ashley and wife to R. H. Smith	100
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 78.11 ft n of centre of 159th St, if continued, 26.4x81.5x20.5x94.3; Edwin E. Stillman and wife to Edward Q. Payne	1
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 51.4 ft n of 159th St, centre line, 28.6x94.3x20.5x108.11; Edwin E. Stillman and wife to Charles B. Meyer	1
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 105.1 ft n of 159th St, centre line, 25.5x70x20.5x81.5; same to Clement C. Spelden, Jr	1
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 78.9 ft n of 159th St, centre line, 26.4x81.5x20.5x94.3; Charles B. Meyer and wife to Edward Q. Payne	1
151ST ST, n s, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 22.3x118.3x22.3x118.3; Frances Damato to Raphael Avelone and another	1
BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 200 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; John McSorley and wife to Agnes J. Blackburn	1,000
WOODRUFF AV, s w s, Lot 51, map of Fairmount, 100x200; Linda O'Gorman to Linda C. O'Brien	1
PROSPECT AV, s e s, old line, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1x150.2; William Lahey to Agnes K. Mulligan	1
PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 104.6x68.5x100x98.11; William H. Birrel and wife to John Toelberg	8,000
PLOT 33, East Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, runs e 114.10x n 6.5x s w 114.11; Horace K. Ascough to W. C. Crane	1
179TH ST, n s, 180.1 ft w of Webster Av, 112.6x50x115.4x50; also Valentine Av, e s, 125.3 ft n of 179th St, 100.2x177.11x100x175; Warren C. Crane and others to H. K. Ascough	1
MARION AV, e s, Lots 123 and 125, map of Charles Berrian, 100x174x100x169; Julius Loewenstein to Jenny Oberwarth	1
RIVER AV, s s, 1 ft e of lands of Hudson River Railroad Company, contains 4.437 acres; Edward T. Donnelly, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	30,000
HUDSON ST, 520 and 522; West 10th St, 243; Angelia B. Doubleday and others to I. S. Korn and another	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 185; Sarah Bernstein to Marcus A. Adler	1
21ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; George D. Farrar, executor, to Sarah J. Farrar	1
85TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Adeline Widmayer to Cornelia Roos	24,000
47TH ST, 131 East; Hypolite Roos and wife to Adeline Widmayer	20,000
FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 2, map of Fairmount, 50x157; Edwin S. Brady and wife to Adelaide E. Lalor	1
LOT 300, map of McGraw estate; also Lot 911, map of Sherman Park; Elizabeth Kyle to Alexander Kyle, Jr	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 40x91x40x94; M. W. Brown to James D. Brown and wife	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Elizabeth St; 40x91x40x94; James D. Brown and wife to Malcolm W. Brown	1
5TH AV, n s, east part of Lot 608, map of Wakefield, 40x114; Mary E. Gillings to Rebecca Janvrin	1

Recorded Leases.

CONNORS, John, to Charles Geissler; 119 Edgecombe Av, 3 years	$360
GOSSETT, Harris, to Julius Gerer and another; 29 Ludlow St, 2 years	480
HOFFERBERTH, Charles, to John A. Bierwirth; 534 West 22d St, 10 years	480
MUNRO, George W., to William Gardam & Sons; part of 45 to 51 Pose St, 5 years	2,000
POWERS, Charles R., to Joseph Kleiber, 203 East 22d St, 5 years	300
VALENTINE, Elisabeth, to Moses Bachrach; 2,275 3d Av, 6 10-12 years	1,800 to 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHLEY, Edward E., to John T. Martin; n s of 145th St, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years	$32,000
AVELONE, Raphael, and wife to Michael J. Sullivan; n s of 151st St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year	800
BROWN, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 97th St and 2d Av, 3 years	10,000
BRADY, Eugene F., to Caroline A. Lane; s s of 50th St, 63.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years	4,750
CONGREGATION CHAARI ZEDEK to John Stemme; 38 and 40 Henry St, 1 year	5,000
CALLAHAN, Daniel, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 206 West 19th St, 1 year	3,000
COSSAART, Arthur B., and wife to Lamore A. Cossaart; s w corner of 91st St and Lexington Av, 3 years	6,000
CHATTERTON, Lillian R., and husband to Augustine J. Smith; w s of Grand Av, 312.8 ft n of St. James's St, 6 months	6,500
DE KAY, Thomas W., to Edward P. Schell and others, trustees of Josephine L. Peyton, deceased; 54 Sullivan St, 3 years	7,000
FANNING, Thomas M., and wife to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 158 East 117th St, 3 years	6,000
FITZPATRICK, James M., to William W. McLaughlin; n s of 118th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 7 months	4,000
FERRERO, Edward, and wife to John D. Crimmins; n s of 78th St, 167 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	3,800
SAME to same; n s of 78th St, 184 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	3,300
SAME to same; n s of 78th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	3,300
FOUNTAIN, Gerard, to Gideon Fountain; 935 2d Av, 3 years	6,000
FANNING, Thomas M., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 119th St, 116.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year	12,000
FRIESS, Louise S., to Mary Hale; e s of Webster Av, 209.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years	3,800
SAME to Louise Jagle; e s of Webster Av, 242.7 ft n of 173d St, 3 years	4,000
SAME to Robert Muh; e s of Webster Av, 225.11 ft n of 173d St, 3 years	3,800
HALL, William W., and wife to William Hall; n s of 93d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	15,000
SAME to same; n s of 74th St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	10,000
HOULAHAN, Michael, and wife to the Teachers' Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Sandford St, Plots 8 and 24, map of lands in partition of heirs of Rebekah Bassford, 24th Ward, installments	3,600
HASLUN, Joseph, and wife to Ida M. Murphy; s s of Jennings St, Lot 691, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years	3,750
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	27,000
SAME to same; n s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	3,000
SAME and wife to same; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 125 ft n of 141st St, 1 year	6,000
LALOR, Elizabeth A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 4th Av and 59th St, 1 year	1,000
LOCHMANN, Louis, and wife to James Marrin and another, executors of Peter Marrin, deceased; s w corner of Mount Hope Place and Morris Av, 1½ years	1,000
MONAGHAN, Anne, to Thomas F. Monaghan; 110 East 120th St, 5 years	3,500
MASSARENE, William G., and Clarence L. Angell to Lawrence Buckley; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 month, (two mortgages)	7,750
McCORMACK, Mary A., to Mary H. Lewis; Grant Av, centre line, 60.6 ft n of 164th St, 3 years	2,600
MOORE, Matthew H., to Michael J. Gilhuly; e corner of Green and Westchester Avs, 1 year	500
NEWMAN, William V. and Julia T., to Lawrence Wells, as trustee for Edward H. Wells; n s of 71st St, 121 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	16,000
O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 57th St, 68.1 ft w of 9th Av, secures bond	10,000
O'GORMAN, Linda, to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 51, s w s of Woodruff Av, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, installments	6,480
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Elizabeth M. Morgan; s s of 117th St, 91 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	12,000
SAME to New York Security and Trust Company; s s of 117th St, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	18,000
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 117th St, 135 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	18,000
SAME to same; s s of 117th St, 160 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	18,000
SAME to same; s s of 117th St, 185 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years	18,000
RABENSTEIN, Fredericka, Jr., to Pauline Myers, Leah S. King, and Louis S. Brush; n w corner of 2d Av and 108th St, 5 years	16,000
ROGERS, John, to Henry S. Trenchard; w s of Anthony Av, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years	600
SMITH, Emma C., to John B. Leech; s e corner of 92d St and West End Av, 1 year	8,500
SCHNATZ, George J., and Charles Massoth to Jennie Orr, as substituted trustee; n s of 76th St, 307 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years	10,400
SMITH, R. Hobart, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 542 West 150th St, 3 years	8,500
SAME to R. W. Hobart Smith; same property, 2 years	4,000
THE MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 53d St, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	4,500
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in West Farms to Henrietta Martin; Tremont Av, s e corner of Oosdorp Lane, ¼ acre, 3 years	2,100
TOELBERG, John, and wife to Payson Merrill; n w corner of Jennings St and Prospect Av, 6 months	15,000
TOELBERG, John, to William H. Birrell; same property, 3 years	6,000
TULLOCK, David, Jr., and wife to Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand	17,000
WYNKOOP, Frances E., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 2,150 7th Av, 3 years	12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, William C., to Hyppolite Roos	$1,000
APPLEBAUM, Meyer H., to Moses Esberg, as Trustee	..
BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Francis S. Marden	2,250
BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors of Frederick Billings	
COWMAN, Joseph, to Callman Rouse	5,000
COHEN, David, to Sender Jarmulowsky	..
CLARK, Virginia, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn	10,000
DANZIG, Simon, and Gabriel S. Kutz to Sarah Danzig	4,950
JACKSON, Charles and Isidore, to Herman Joseph	
KENT, Charles N., to George P. Rowell	5,000
KLOTZ, Magdalena, to Katharine E. Culgin	..
LACHAT, Catharine B., executrix, to Josephine Lachat, (assigns 9 mortgages)	..
OESTING, William C., to Elise K. Rottger	9,500
PARKIN, William, and another, executors of Susan Benson, to Richard H. Benson, as general guardian of estates of Harriet G., Maria C., and Robert Benson	
SULLIVAN, Grace L., to Mary V. White	500
SCHIEFFELIN, George R., to Cornelia B. de Peyster	3,015
SAME to Elizabeth V. R. de Peyster	5,025
SAME to Catharine A. de Peyster	4,673
TINGLEY, John H., to Joseph S. Bryce	20,000
TODD, Judson S., to Rosette S. Ford	
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ann S. Young and others, executors, &c., of John S. Young	7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32, w s, 55 ft n of 10th St, 21.8x103.3; Smith & Lawler against Thomas W. Murray, owner and contractor	$625
131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Katherine E. Rapp against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor	181
5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100x100.11; same against Lucy E. Turner, owner; Burroughs & Harrison, contractor	151
NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24; Harris Bartelstone against Charles B. Wolffram, William Mayer, and Joseph Morwitz, owners; the Foote & Thorne Glass Company, contractors	211
11TH ST, n s, between White Plains Av. and 2d Av, Wakefield; John Roche against Salvatore Laspergas, owner and contractor	57
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 115.8x irregular; Church E. Gates & Co. against John F. Dowd, owner; James Hanson, contractor	965
14TH ST, 13 East; Harris Bartelstone against the Henry Springler estate, owner; Foote & Thorne Glass Company, contractors	60
MANHATTAN AV, 74 to 82; 104th St, 18 and 20 West, and 103d St, 17 and 19 West; William Byers against James A. Kelly, owner and contractor	3,500
LEXINGTON AV, 1,515; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Harris Fordinsky and Abraham Barash, owners; Max Navias and Robert Friedman, contractors	127

ORDERS.

Under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x75; George Tremberger on Smith Williamson to Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, (Limited)	$431
4TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114; William Bloomfield on the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Lawrence & Conklin	320

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, e s, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, 26.8x125; Johanna Mandelbaum against Ignatz Gombossy and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Sophia Fensterer against Andrew Larsen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

RIVINGTON ST, 226; Louis Aaron and wife against Maggie O'Brien, individually and as executrix, and others, (for a partition.)

45TH ST, n s, 233.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16.6x100.5; Augustus F. Holly against Margaret C. Sterling and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

159TH ST, 543 to 547 West; Peter J. Kiernan against Christiana Wren, (to enforce lien.)

WEST 12TH ST, 50; Ludlow St, 23; Madison St, 109; Pike St, 54; Perry St, 97, and 70th St, 513 East; Lelia B. Dressner against Lee Dressner, (for a partition, &c.)

24TH ST, n s, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 68.4x98.8; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against John B. Doerr and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MADISON AV, 1,078; Department of Buildings against Hoffman Rogers and others, (violation of building laws.)

147TH ST, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 20x74.4; Samuel P. Avery against William Broadbelt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GRAND ST, s w corner Corlears St, 23.4x59.6x20.10x70; the Mayor, &c., against James Brady and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GUENTSCHE & THOMPSON.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday sold out the stock of Guentsche & Thompson, manufacturers of ladies' suits, at 35 East Twelfth Street, for about $2,100.

FRANK M. PARKER.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Frank M. Parker, grain broker, for $4,198, in favor of Mrs. Annie E. Dunham for the amount due on three demand notes which he made. He was served with the summons at the Produce Exchange. His address is at the Hotel Endicott.

EDWARD ANRIG.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Edward Anrig, who keeps a saloon and hotel at 137 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $827, in favor of Louis Le Bailly, for wines sold to him. The place is called the White House, and is largely patronized by waiters. He has carried on the place since Oct. 1, 1895.

Out of Town.

EGBERTS WOOLEN MILL.—The Sheriff has seized the Egberts Woolen Mill, one of the largest in Cohoes, N. Y., on a judgment of $20,595.81, in favor of Peter McCarthy of Troy.

PALACE GROCERY AND BAKERY COMPANY.—The Palace Grocery and Bakery Company of Colorado Springs, Col., a stock concern, made an assignment Thursday night. The failure was precipitated by a judgment and attachment secured by the Russell-Gates Mercantile Company. The assets amount to $12,000, with liabilities of $10,000.

SCHWARZ & AUERBACHER.—Schwarz & Auerbacher, dealers in dry goods at 150 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, have become financially embarrassed, and called a meeting of their creditors, which was held yesterday at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, 335 Broadway, this city. The firm began business in January, 1895, and claimed a capital of $10,000. E. Eschwege, representative of the firm, presented a statement of their affairs to the meeting, showing liabilities of $11,561, of which $7,561 was for merchandise and $4,000 for loans, and nominal assets of $9,500 in stock and accounts. A proposition was made to compromise at 30 cents on the dollar in indorsed notes at two, four, and six months.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 232 failures in the United States during the week, against 212 for the previous week and 231, 225, 211, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 56, New England 44, Southern 39, Western 54, Northwestern 17, Pacific 19, and Territories 3. Canada had 32, against 38 for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Thursday, April 9.

The first name is the debtor's.

APPLETON, Mary I.—D. Dovale and another	$30
ARLUK, Abraham M., and Bessie Rosow—L. Mann and others	186
ANRIG, Edward—L. Le Bailly	827
BELLOTTI, Rachela—A. Starace	128
BROOKS, Solomon—Pauline Klein	697
BROGAN, Kate—B. Cohen	288
BLAKELY, Dora H.—Carrie A. Overin	53
BRENNAN, Catharine—Bridget A. Brennan, costs	84
BERGMAN, James, and Katie Grassmuck—W. H. Dykes	197
BOTTIJILSO, John, and Antonia Somma—The People	100
BALMORE, John M.—C. Leyrer	272
CHAPIN, Georgie A.—John C. Wilson, deficiency	3,148
COFFIN, John L., and Benjamin F. Hart—New York National Exchange Bank	1,860
COFFIN, Edgar R.—G. Weldon and others	198
CONDON, Thomas G.—George C. Flint Company	708
CONNOLLY, Charles E.—J. Whiteside, costs	94
COX, Mark T., assignee, &c.—O. Bunke	202
SAME—D. Parrish	36
CANAVAN, John, Morris, and David—C. Nally	1,406
DULL, Daniel—A. C. Brown	290
DE COMEAU, Alvar—W. K. Gilbert	759
DUX, Jacob—The United Electric Light and Power Company	88
DAVIS, Abraham and Morris—G. Forest and another	370
DEMPSEY, Guy C.—G. Barrie and another	190
EVANS, Annie—Robert Taggart, Jr.	35
FINELITE, Abraham, and J. Lemuel Starb—G. Woodbury, costs	137
FRANK, Elizabeth—J. S. Clayton	108
FINE, Christopher—J. M. Crane	192
GAYLOR, Clarence W., and Jarvis B. Smith—Bohn Manufacturing Company	2,964
GOLDSMITH, Benjamin, and Jacob Simmons—T. Apfel and another	2,010
GOLDBERG, Emanuel F.—G. Pousson	800
GAMBLE, W.—N. Cuneo	68
HESSEMAN, George—L. P. Reid	111
HARDY, Anna T.—J. Leonard and others	802
HELLBRUT, Morris—G. R. Vernon and others	337
HALL, William—Snow, Church & Co.	27
HOBBS, Robert S., and Gilbert Hassell—E. W. Youmans, Jr.	1,839
KATTENHORN, Carrie R.—H. O'Neill and another	258
KING, Jane L.—S. C. Bowne	142
LEAVITT, Michael B.—A. Williams	190
MACFARLANE, William W.—The First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.	1,571
MORALLER, Bertha—J. O'Rourke	290
MAINHARD, Fanny, and Solomon Steckel—The People	1,500
MATHER, John C., and Donald H. Matheson—J. Kridel and others	250
McCOSKER, Frank H.—A. Kommel and others	79
NORTH NEW YORK IMPROVEMENT Company—M. Drummond	270
NEWELL, William H.—W. W. Talley	114
PARKER, Frank M.—Annie E. Dunham	4,198
PRINCE, John J. and David, Jr.—C. Hagan and another	781
RUSSELL, Mary E. and Dudley J.—J. O'Neill	701
RAYNAL, Babtist—Anna R. Morison	529
ROSS, Charles G.—The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	5,044
RUFFHEAD, William H.—F. A. Hallenbeck and another	98
SPANNHAKE, Louis H.—New York Belting and Packing Company, (Limited)	214
SMOLEY, Morris—J. M. Delancey and another	83
SANDFORD, Charles H.—R. L. Julian	276
TIEDEMANN, John, Jr.—F. H. Waldorf	123
THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE AND MAchine Company—General Fire Extinguisher Company	984
VALENTINE, Napoleon and David H.—Wallace Muller & Co.	12,706
WEILBACHER, Frank—L. A. J. Spethmann	426
WATSON, William S.—C. S. Petrasch, costs	107
WRIGHT, Olin H.—M. J. Averbeck and another	187
WATSON, James—The American Horse Exchange, Limited	161
WARKE, Robert L.—T. McKay	1,233
WEBER, Henry—Theodore F. Schumann	249
WILLIS, George F.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	338
WAGNALLS, Adam W., and Isaac K. Funk—G. W. and E. H. Martin	6,716

The following judgments were entered against the city: F. Luhrs, $174.18; N. B. Barry, $81.53; R. R. Hunt and another, $93.18; E. D. O'Brien, $450; The Excelsior Brewing Company, $86.35; J. E. Begley, $51.27; H. Hunken, $48.19; D. R. Williams, $93.81; C. Purcell, $108.89; J. Kolter, $52.89; M. Clune, $46.75; F. J. Sullivan, $59.77; G. W. Zwicke, $61.61; M. J. Kadel, $59.87; F. G. Masterson, $119.27; P. Vogel, $69.11; P. Hildebrand, $32.10; J. Lang, Jr., $28.76; M. Krikawa, $27.54; G. Klett, $63.60; W. Muller, $60.83; I. Nowak, $188.31; A. Harris, $182.78; S. Billotts, $43.69; W. Wolanek, $43.69; M. Maguire, $122.69; F. Sauler, $44.10.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 270—Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellee, and concluded by L. T. Michener for the appellant.

No. 271—Joel Parker Whitnet et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Argued by John H. Knaebel for the appellants, and by Matt G. Reynolds for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday. No day call for Monday.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

Central Crosstown Railroad Company, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George S. Hart, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Euphrosyne A. Ray as administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event.

Daniel G. Thompson as receiver, appellant, vs. John Denner et al., respondents.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered before another referee to be appointed upon the entry of the order hereon, with costs to the appellant to abide event.

Pierce Steam Heating Company, appellant, vs. William H. Ransom et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Nicholas J. Hughes vs. John Mackin as executor, &c.—Judgment ordered as directed in opinion without costs.

Mary T. O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—Exceptions sustained, new trial granted, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

Margaret Geraty, an infant, respondent, vs. National Ice Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

James M. Carples, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs by appellant to abide event.

Tyndale Palmer, respondent, vs. Palladium Printing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

John H. Rhodes et al. vs. Margaretta Card, respondent, and Samuel Regester as assignee, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the United States Pipe Line Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Danford N. Barneym, appellants, vs. Edward P. Parker et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Eugene Klein, appellant, vs. Mary Long, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Samuel W. Castner et al., appellants, vs. John Duryea, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry L. Herbert et al., appellant, vs. John Duryea, respondent.—Judgement reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Ann McCarran, appellant, vs. Henry G. Cooper, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Kelly, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Oliver C. Townsend, respondent, vs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and with leave to the defendant to answer over on payment of costs in this court and the court below.

Louisa Lemien, appellant, vs. Fredericka Lemien, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary Ann Wholey, respondent, vs. Bridget Kane, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant, to abide event.

Miles McDonnel, respondent, vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Goery et al., appellants, vs. Edward Pollock, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John T. Clokey, respondent, vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint within twenty days on payment of costs.

Louise Sann, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Margarethe Reister, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

First National Bank of Plainfield, respondent, vs. Robert L. Harrison, as Trustee, &c., impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, and resale ordered upon appellant paying to the referee a sum sufficient to pay the costs and expenses of a resale, and to plaintiff's attorney a counsel fee of $100, and $10 costs and disbursements of this appeal, and filing the bond mentioned in opinion. If the appellant refuses to accept these conditions, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Simon Blate, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

William Hotopp, respondent, vs. Elimie Huber and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re David E. Austen, as Receiver of Taxes, &c., respondent, vs. Isaac Varian et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Marcus Goldman et al., appellants, vs. Oscar Uhlmann, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Standard Fashion Company of New York, appellant, vs. Mary S. Ostrom, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. Francis Mallon, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Imogen M. Loudoun, respondent, vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellants.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

James A. Breen, respondent, vs. Reginald W. Rives, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event.

Timothy Y. Brown, as executor, respondent, vs. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, to be appointed on the entry of the order hereon, costs to appellant to abide event.

Robet H. Heroy, respondent, vs. Fin de Siecle Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary J. Balz, as executrix, appellant, vs. Edward G. Underhill, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry J. Meyer, respondent, vs. Rudolph Damm et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harris Rosenthal, respondent, vs. James G. Byars, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Edwin Hammerschlag, appellant, vs. Cathoscope Electrical Company et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gardner A. Sage, Jr., vs. Jacob K. Lockman et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph Hoffmeier vs. William D. Andrews et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Morris L. Ernst et al., appellants, vs. Sarah Sapery, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John Costello, an infant, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

St. Clair Paper Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Clarence H. Brown et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Jeremiah T. Smith, respondent, vs. Joseph Fleischman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Frederick Timme, appellant, vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. John J. Meagher, appellant, vs. James J. Martin, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

Alexander C. McCone, appellant, vs. Patrick Gallagher, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beckman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Edmund A. Thorpe, John W. Barnes, Elizabeth A. Robeson, Sigmund Kohn.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Shuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Post—R. L. Pritchard. Bauerdorf vs. Bayer—Edward Browne. Sheppard vs. Fitch—Edward Browne. Folz vs. Coogan—Robert E. L. Lewis. Bartlett vs. Coogan—Samuel B. Paul.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Clemmons—Horace Secor, Jr. Mayer vs. Stern—William H. Willis. McDonald vs. Hoctor—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier—Charles Donohue.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Hurd, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, April 14, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executors' Sale,
By order of the Executors of Andrew S. Thorp, deceased,
THE
Choice and Valuable Property
KNOWN AS THE
Racquet Court Club Building,
NORTHEAST CORNER
6TH AVE. AND 26TH STREET.

For maps and terms apply to Henry R. Hoyt, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 11 William St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, ESQ., REFEREE.
5-story double brick apartment, with lot, on
Amsterdam Avenue,
west side, between 140th and 141st Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to Eugene G. Kremer, Esq., Pltf's Atty., 120 Broadway, or to Mullin & Griffin, Esqs., Attorneys for Receivers of Murray Hill Bank, 58 Pine St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Coffee Exchange Building,
BEAVER ST., through to Hanover Sq.
(near William St.)
OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new fireproof building, suitable for Lawyers, Brokers, Importers, etc. Space divided to suit. Well lighted. Rents, $200 and upward. Rapid running elevators and all modern conveniences.

Electric light and elevator service at night.

For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5734)

TO LET—On south side of 23d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., floors and offices, with first-class elevator service and steam heat, suitable for studios, photographers, manicures, millinery, ladies' tailoring or commercial salesrooms; special terms to desirable tenants. Apply to FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO., 156 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

FOR SALE—Leasehold small house, 43d St., near 5th Av. For particulars apply to CASS REALTY CORPORATION, 209 East 23d St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

AT ONCE.—Who wants 1 to 250 acres, Westchester County? Suburban homes; Sound view; 30 minutes out. See Fairview Owners, 121 West 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

MORRIS HEIGHTS.—Five minutes' walk from station; Queen Anne cottage, within inclosure of private park; eight rooms; all conveniences; for rent at $850; this property is 17 minutes from 42d St. Depot by N. Y. Central, and 45 minutes from Rector St. by express, connecting with 155th St. and 8th Av. Apply to estate of HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

MORRIS HEIGHTS—On N. Y. Central, 17 minutes to 42d St. and N. Y. and Putnam, 45 minutes to Rector St. by express, connecting with elevated at 155th St. and 8th Av; house, with eight rooms and stable, with two acres of ground; rent, $700. Apply to estate of HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 ACRES FOR $100.

This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation, money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Centre Moriches, on Long Island, and will be sold on terms of $2 down, then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; sea-bathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, duly appointed by the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, ancillary receivers of THE E. S. GREELEY & CO., do hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, at the storerooms of the company, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey Street, New York City, on the 19th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the articles of personal property belonging to said company, and in the possession of said receivers, consisting of railway and electrical machinery, merchandise, furniture, fixtures, etc.

Dated New York City, April 9, 1897.
EDWIN S. GREELEY and JAMES W. SANDS,
Ancillary Receivers of The E. S. Greeley & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

empowering the Comptroller of the City of New York to refund a tax heretofore paid by the Little Sisters of the Assumption on the property situated at three hundred and twelve East Fifteenth Street, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 8th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o31-1aw6mSa

SWINBURNE, RALPH ERSKINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH ERSKINE SWINBURNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SUSAN ANN SWINBURNE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
mh27-1aw6mS

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York.
f6-1aw6mS

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors.
n7-1aw6mS

LEGAL SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned assignee for the benefit of creditors of THOMAS J. BRENNAN will sell at public auction by and under the direction of Richard V. Harnett, at the stoneyard lately occupied by Thomas J. Brennan, at 57th Street and North River, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the plant, machinery, fixtures, stone, tools, and implements at said stoneyard, generally described as follows:

1 engine and boiler, 2 diamond saws, 1 rubbing bed, 2 planers, 2 steam derricks, 2 hand derricks, 3 hand trucks, 1 double-horse truck, 4 single wagons, 2 sleighs, 2 carts, 2 wagon horses, 2 truck horses, 3 sets of single harness, 1 set of truck harness, 2 wooden sheds, 1 stable and carriage house, 1 office furniture and fixtures and watchmar's house; tools and implements, consisting of crowbars, chisels, hammers, chains, &c.; about 2,630 cubic feet brownstone, about 250 cubic feet bluestone, about 100 cubic feet limestone; quantity of sand. Property will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days from date of sale.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1897. THOMAS J. COSGROVE, Assignee.
ap7-2aw3wW&S&ap 28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 8, 1897.
EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, April 2, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 26, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, April 9, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 2, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, April 16, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 9, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—IDA McTURCK, plaintiff, against ELIZA BRIGGS, Georgiana Briggs, George B. McTurck, and Robert McTurck, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1897, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being at Williamsbridge, in the City, County, and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers (130) one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-one (131) on a map entitled "Map of Olinville at Williamsbridge Depot, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York," surveyed by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated Washington Avenue, Morrisania, July 26th, 1852, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows on said map: Beginning at a point on the Third Avenue, distant from the Williamsbridge Road on the said map in a northerly direction two hundred and six feet and six inches; thence running in an easterly direction along the boundary line of Lot No. (129) one hundred and twenty-nine on said map, one hundred and thirty feet nine inches, to the Old Boston Road; thence following the line of said Old Boston Road in a southwesterly direction two hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches to the Williamsbridge Road on said map; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the line of said Williamsbridge Road on said map, sixty-six feet and nine inches, to the Third Avenue, and thence following the line of said Third Avenue on said map in a northerly direction two hundred and six feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York City, April 7, 1897. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
DAVID H. HUNT, Esq., Atty. for Deft., Robert McTurck, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
BRITTON H. TABOR, Esq., Guardian-ad-litem.
ap8-2aw3wTh&S&ap29

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—FRANZ O. MATTHIESSEN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ABBOT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 30th day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and ten feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; running thence easterly, along said middle line and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; and running thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, at the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Eighteen (18) West Fifty-fourth Street, and lying in Section 5, in Block 1,269, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1897. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JAMES B. SMITH, Plaintiff, against THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure of a mechanic's lien and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, the premises in the complaint in this action and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street three hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-sixth street seventy-five feet; thence again northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to a point distant one hundred and fifty feet west of the westerly line of Central Park West; thence southwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty feet; thence northwardly fifty feet two and one-half inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Central Park West one hundred and fifty feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Said sale is to be made subject to the lien of the defendant, George W. Jenkins, under a mortgage, in form a conveyance to him, by William Durland and J. Amanda Durland, his wife, dated the 18th day of July, 1895, upon which the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars and interest from July 15, 1895, is due. Said sale is also made subject to all prior liens and incumbrances existing at the date of sale.—Dated New York, March 29, 1897.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Referee.
mh31-2aw3wW&S

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition, made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 16th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (now Twenty-first) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Thirtieth Street, distant easterly two hundred and seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue aforesaid and through a party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to James D. Butman from Benjamin R. Butman, bearing date June 24, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber of Conveyances 738, at Page 586, July 10, 1857.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1897.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Pl'ff's Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 22d, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1897. WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Pl'ff's Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 140TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New York County.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, vs. FLORA SAWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of West 140th Street; running thence westwardly parallel with said West 140th street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet, to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southwardly and along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1897.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, at the same hour and place.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.
mh27-2aw3wSa&Tu

NO. 20 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFteenth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ELIZABETH REINHARDT, plaintiff, against JANE E. C. REYNOLDS, JOHN N. REYNOLDS, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in this action, and dated the 1st day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being now known by the street Number 20 West 115th Street, in the City of New York."—Dated New York, March 24th, 1897.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
mh25-2aw3wTh&S&au15

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRY WALLACH vs. LENA KOPETZKY, Adelheid Lowe, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue distant eighty feet and ten inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-first Street; thence running easterly and parallel with Sixty-first Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-first Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along said side of Second Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 1,150 Second Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1897.
ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap7-2aw3wW&S&ap29

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ROBERT McGILL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BOGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant fifty-one feet two inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-third Street and the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly and through a party wall seventy feet; and running thence southerly seventeen feet, parallel with the said Lexington Avenue, and running thence westerly and through a party wall seventy feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, and running thence along the said easterly side of Lexington Avenue, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1897.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No 56 Pine Street, New York City.
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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Contracts for Work on the Mobile and Ohio Extension Awarded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9.—The Hanover Construction Company of New York to-day announced the award of contracts for the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Extension from Montgomery to Columbus, Miss., as follows: Grading, G. B. Wilkins & Co., New York, eighteen miles; P. Cassiday & Co., Little Rock, ten miles; Abercrombie & Williams, Montgomery, Ala., five miles; G. W. Calahan & Co., St. Louis, twenty miles; T. F. Ryan, Kansas City, five miles; Mason, Hoge & Co., Chicago, twelve miles; Shea & Co., Knoxville, eight miles; Perin & Co., Birmingham, ten miles. Trestling, piling and crossties from Columbus to Tuskaloosa, Ala., to Gianini & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; trestling and ties from Tuskaloosa to Montgomery, to M. Quigley & Co., St. Louis.

Masonry work on five bridges will be let at Tuskaloosa April 25.

Contractors say the construction company has cleared $1,000,000 on the job.

JUDGMENT FOR $5,523,983.

Central Trust's Suit Against the St. Joseph and Grand Island Road.

ST. PAUL, April 9.—Judgment for $5,523,983 has been ordered by Judge Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court, against the defendant of the case of the Central Trust Company of New York versus the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, and execution is to issue on the judgment at once. The complainant has the judgment as the trustee for the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the road.

The suit was brought for a deficiency which existed after foreclosure by the same company. Under the foreclosure the road was sold, in November, for $3,000,000 to a committee of stockholders.

Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

LONDON, April 9.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, denies the report published in the London papers that an alliance has been arranged between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Great Northern Railway. He said to-day that J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, has called upon him several times; but, Mr. Morgan added, simply for the purpose of having friendly talks in the interest of both roads, no thought of amalgamation entering into their meetings.

Kentucky Railroad Sold.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., April 9.—The Owensborough, Falls of Rough, and Green River Railroad was sold by the Federal Court this afternoon to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $150,000.

FURTHER SLUMP IN WHEAT.

May and July Come Together at 66 and Change Places in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—It was supposed that Wednesday's decline of 3¾ cents marked the bottom of the descent which has played havoc with wheat prices lately. This was proved erroneous to-day by a decline of 1⅞ cents from yesterday's price, May closing at 64⅞ cents, the lowest price in many months. Weak cables started the rumpus and heavy liquidation kept it going.

Liverpool disappointed the wheat traders at the opening by quoting a decline of ¾d. per cental. That caused starting prices here to show from ⅜ to ⅝ cent decline per bushel. May commenced at 66⅝ cents and July from 65⅞ to 66⅛ cents. For about twenty minutes the tendency was downward, until at 66 cents the price for both months came together. When they separated it was found that July had changed places with May, inasmuch as during an advance of 1 cent per bushel in May, which began after touching 66 cents, it led July by a little over ⅜ of a cent, for when May touched 67 cents July could not be sold for more than 66½@66⅝ cents. The highest quotations were made about 11 o'clock, and by 11:45 the prices were down again to 66⅝ cents for May and 66 cents for July.

About 12 o'clock a stampede of holders commenced which in fifteen minutes tumbled the price of May to 64½ cents. Closing cables were no weaker than those received earlier in the day, and the only cause for the fresh break was the inviting field for short selling which a market so devoid of support from outside speculation displayed. The break was partly due to the closing out of about 3,500,000 of long wheat held for New York speculation. Numerous orders to stop long wheat losses at 65 cents contributed to the drop below that point. The closing price for May was 64⅞ cents and for July 64½ cents. The latter sold as low as 64⅜ cents.

Cereals at Lower Quotations.

May wheat made a new bear record at the Produce Exchange yesterday in touching 71⅛. Wednesday last the lowest quotation since September, 71¾, was made. The decline was attributed to liquidation of the future. May corn declined ½ on Thursday's closing price, and May oats ½. July wheat declined 1¾, corn ½, and oats ¼.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF WOOL.

Total of 40,000 Bales Arrived at Boston from Abroad This Week.

BOSTON, April 9.—The receipts of foreign wool at this port this week will total 40,000 bales—a record-breaking number. This is due to the purchase of 95,000 bales at London by representatives of Boston merchants, which will be shipped as speedily as possible.

The handling of this wool interferes with the handling of other merchandise at the various wharves, and importers find it hard to secure storage room. The largest previous receipts of wool in one week were 26,000 bales, or more than 14,000 less than the receipts for the present week.

The sugar importers have received 86,000 bags this week, with several large cargoes expected to arrive here daily.

SUIT FOR $31,000 DAMAGES.

Alienation, Removing a Child's Body, and Defacing a Monument Charged.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Nathan Botsford, formerly Sheriff of Niagara County, is suing Thomas T. Flagler for $31,000 on three counts, as follows: Alienating his wife's affection, $20,000; defacing a monument belonging to Botsford, and removing the same, $1,000; removing the body of Botsford's child from the family burial plot without due authority, $10,000.

The attorneys for Mr. Flagler moved for the separation and numbering of the causes of complaint. Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, granted the motion of the defendant. Both parties are residents of Lockport, and are well-known citizens.

PRESIDENT DID NOT GO ASHORE

Rain Forced Postponement of Reception at Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 9.—The continuous rain to-day kept the President on board the Dolphin. The inclement weather disappointed the thousands of visitors who had come here to witness the reception which had been arranged for Mr. McKinley.

Everything was kept in readiness at the Naval Academy all day in case he should come ashore. Orders were given to the gunners to be ready for a salute, and preparations were made for an artillery drill by the cadets. The ceremonies will be held to-morrow.

Seeking a Ship to Carry Food to India

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In execution of the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India, Secretary Long has taken steps to procure a vessel from the merchant marine. The naval pay officer at New York has been instructed to seek proposals for furnishing such a ship.

Better Water for Brooklyn.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., April 9.—Surveyors in the employ of the City of Brooklyn are at work on the land here recently purchased by the City of Brooklyn, surveying for a new conduit to carry off the sewage of the village of Hempstead, which has been contaminating Brooklyn's water supply.

ART OF GROWING MUSHROOMS.

Secretary Wilson Issues a Bulletin on Their Cultivation.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Yielding to a demand that has been continuous for a long period, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has had issued a bulletin on "How to Grow Mushrooms." The report goes into details as to cultivation and concludes that it is easy enough to grow mushrooms, but that the difficulty is in creating a greater demand for them.

The supply has now increased, and prices accordingly are much lower than a few years ago, when the crop was limited. It is pointed out that the demand can be stimulated by cleaner handling, gathering the mushrooms younger than is now customary, more careful selection, sorting and packing, and by spreading a knowledge of the industry and creating a liking for the mushrooms among the middle classes.

Inkstand Sent to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Gage to-day received by express a magnificent gold, bronze, and onyx inkstand, on the back of which was engraved, "Presented to Lyman J. Gage by the following clerks of the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill., on his retiring from its Presidency to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, March 4, 1897."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Peter Murray is ordered to the Fifth Infantry, Company B, March 18, vice Tillson, promoted.

Lieut. Peter Murray, Fifth Infantry, recently promoted, will join his company on or before May 1.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson is ordered to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company I, March 18, 1897, vice Johnson, deceased.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect about May 1, 1897, is granted to Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, will report at the headquarters of the army on business concerning Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians.

Lieut. John H. Wholley is ordered to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company A, March 3, vice Palmer, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the headquarters of the army, to take effect May 1, and then will proceed to join his troop.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, Fourteenth Infantry, recently promoted, will remain on duty with the Fifth Infantry until July 1, when he will join his company.

Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will remain on duty with the Twenty-third Infantry until May 15, instead of April 10, as directed Feb. 4.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, is ordered to make not exceeding six visits the present month to the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of armor-piercing projectiles.

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered to proceed on the expiration of his present leave of absence, to report in person for duty, to the commanding officer, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and by letter to the Commanding General of the Department of the Colorado, instead of reporting for duty at Fort Clark, Texas, as hitherto ordered.

Navy.

Paymaster S. Rand is detached from the Columbia, May 15.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee's orders to command the Monadnock are revoked.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Dent is ordered to the Marblehead, April 15.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield is detached from the Maine and ordered to the Department.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow is detached from the Library and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Bennington.

Paymaster J. A. Ring is detached from Port Royal, April 30, and ordered to settle accounts and to go to the Columbia, May 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster McGowan is detached from the Marblehead, April 15, ordered home to settle accounts, and to Port Royal, April 30.

Mate R. Robinson is detached from Naval Station, Newport, ordered before the Retiring Board at Washington, April 13, and then home to await orders.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large handsome middle and back parlor; private house; permanent only; Summer prices; references.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to get a place for capable and experienced French chambermaid and waitress. Call, between 2 and 4, at 120 West 55th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to get a place for a capable and experienced German cook; no washing. Call, between 2 and 4, at 120 East 55th St.

COOK, &c.—As good cook and do plain washing; city references. W., 1,785 Madison Av., between 117th and 118th Sts.

COOK.—By a competent Protestant cook; good baker; no washing. 309 West 88th St., (present employer's,) Saturday.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable young woman as good cook and laundress; for country; good references. 249 East 28th St., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young German widow as housekeeper. Barth, 159 East 122d St., ground floor, right.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress. Apply, Friday and Saturday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, care of Mrs. F. F. Carey, 10 West 43d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As first-class seamstress; wait on lady; by a refined, well-educated Norwegian; willing to travel; is a good sailor; wages $25. Kallis, Mrs. McCarthy, 746 9th Av.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY, &c.—By young woman to accompany lady to Europe as secretary, reader, and to give massage for expenses and small salary; hospital graduate; best references furnished. M. W., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

UPHOLSTRESS.—In all its branches; alterations; fancy articles; engagements taken for country houses; best references. Mme. Theircel, 21 Manhattan St., care Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant; age 36; height, 5 feet 10 inches; two years' good personal city reference. Constance, 218 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; tall; thirty-three years of age; highly recommended; city or country. 211 East 73d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a young couple as caretakers of a private house; ten years' city reference. 116 East 19th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—FOOTMAN.—A lady wishes to place first-class coachman and footman; both highly recommended, reliable, and competent. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., 153 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; age thirty; first-class references; city or country. J. C., 17 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Mr. Edward Wharton, 884 Park Av., can recommend his coachman most highly; excellent references; thoroughly reliable.

COACHMAN.—English; age 29; good position; careful city driver; good character; city or country; useful. F. H., 5 East 58th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German; small family; to take care gentleman's country place; steady work; best references. C. Eger, Esq., 20 Nassau St., Germania Life.

GARDENER.—Single; 20 years' practical experience on gentlemen's places; best of references. G. H. W., Box 187 Times Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By reliable, intelligent young man as useful man, or to travel with gentleman; personal references. William, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

HEAD WAITER or STEWARD.—As head waiter or steward; by reliable man; good reference. Peterson, 554 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best references. L. B., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress and chambermaid for country; city references. Apply, between 12 and 2, Room 125 Everett House, Union Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An alert canvasser for advertising, of good address. Address G. M. P., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. JOHANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6mS

HOWARD, MARETTA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARETTA W. HOWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cannon & Cannon, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of September next.—Dated New York the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897. FREDERICK S. HOWARD, Executor. CANNON & CANNON, Attys. and Counselors, 115 Broadway, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6mS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-1aw6mS

SCOTT, CHARLOTTE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE R. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Edward D. Douglas, their place of transacting business, at Room 12, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March, 1897. HENRIETTA L. DOUGLAS, Administratrix, LAURENCE HUTTON, EDWARD D. DOUGLAS, Administrators, GILBERT W. MINON, Attorney for Administrators, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh13-1aw6mS

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SMITH, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Turner, McClure & Rolston, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1897. MARY A. THORP, Administratrix. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6m

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-1aw6mS

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

ENGEL'S HOTEL,
N. E. Corner 35th St. and 6th Av.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
GENTLEMEN ONLY.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.........Hôtel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C., Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p.$3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ....The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.......Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
FLA. { Jacksonville, The St. James, ap. $4 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water }
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York. Garden City Hotel opens April 20, a. p. $4.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep.$1 up.ap.$3up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap.$3-$5, rooms $1 up
NewBright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap.$4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.......The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1, a. p. $4
do ......The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Hotel Empire, e.p.$1, a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do ....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
POLAND SPRING, MAINE. { Poland Spr'g House Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3
Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1 } Circulars of Hotels on this list, and testimonials of famous Poland Water, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
Plymouth, Eng.........Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap.$3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.......The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.. The Troy House........ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3 up
do ....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Campania, April 24, noon
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, Ap. 10, noon
Ethiopia, Ap. 17, noon
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon
Anchoria, May 1, noon
City of Rome.......June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, June 2, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE..........................April 10
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC.........................April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..............May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA............................May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu............May 29, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., April 12
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., Ap. 14
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, April 16
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, April 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10AM
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10AM
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM
Aller, Sat., May 15, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Konigin Luise...........Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM
Columbia, May 13, 7AM
F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM
Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Columbia, June 10, 7AM
A. Victoria, June 17, 7AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 13, 1PM
Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.......April 14
NEW YORK....April 21
PARIS ....April 28
ST. PAUL..........May 5
ST. LOUIS.........May 12
PARIS ....May 19
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Friesland, April 14, noon
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30AM
Westernland, Apl. 28, noon
Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloucle, Sat., Ap. 17, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM....Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM..Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.

CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M. week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:35 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

No Free Tickets to Any One.
BARNUM & BAILEY.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Most Gigantic and Costly Show Ever Organized.

Exciting the Unbounded Admiration of Every One.

70 Horses Performing in One Ring at One Time.

100—Startling and Sensational Acts—100.

3 Rings, 3 Stages, Race Course & Aerial Enclave.

2 Menageries, 3 Herds of Elephants.

ELLA EWING, the AMERICAN GIANTESS, Nearly 9 feet tall.

GREAT PETER THE SMALL, only 6½ POUNDS.

The ORISSA TWINS, RADICA & DOODICA.

Genuine Circus Vaudeville Entertainment.

High and long distance jumping horses and ponies, male and female magicians, jugglers, snake charmers, dancers, lightning calculators, child oracle, etc., etc.

Trained Cockatoos, pigeons, dogs, goats, wild beasts, elephants, monkeys, zebras, ponies, etc., etc.

Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors open an hour earlier for a saunter through the menageries, a view of the remarkable living human curiosities, and the circus vaudeville in the basement.

Admission to all 25, 50, 75, and $1. Box seats, $2 each.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Grand Opera.
Direction Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, (Ltd.)

Mon. Evg., April 12, Gounod's opera, FAUST. Calve, Mantelli, Jean & Ed De Reszke, & Lassalle.
Wed. Evg., April 14, Wagner's opera, SIEGFRIED. Jean and Ed De Reszke, Hubbenet, and Bispham, Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, & Olitzka.
Thurs. Evg., April 15, Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, De Vere, Salignac, Lassalle.
Sat. Mat., April 17, Farewell Matinée.
Sat. Evg., April 17, only popular price performance, Gounod's Opera, Romeo et Juliette.

Seats at box office, Tyson's ticket office, leading hotels, and Rullman's, 111 B'way. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.

STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

Special announcement. Tuesday Evg., April 20, Farewell Performances and Testimonial Benefit Tendered to MISS KITTY K. ABBEY, (daughter and only surviving child of the late Henry E. Abbey.)

Programme will be published Tuesday next, and sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, April 14.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Fifty-fifth Season.
ANTON SEIDL..........CONDUCTOR
Sixth Concert Saturday, April 10, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST:
MR. BEN DAVIES..................TENOR.
Male Chorus: THE APOLLO CLUB,
Mr. Wm. R. Chapman, Director.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Leonore," No. 3..........Beethoven
a) Aria from "Jephthah,".........Haendel
b) Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger.".Wagner
MR. BEN DAVIES.
A Faust Symphony.........................Liszt
Orchestra, Chorus, and Tenor Solo.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12. General Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. To-night and Every Evening Next Week, (Except Wednesday and Friday.) SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of Enchantment: TEMPEST. MATINEE To-day, "TEMPEST." Matinées Wed. and Sat. next: Wednesday Night next, THE GEISHA. (Last time but one.) **No performance Good Friday.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. ADM. **50c.**
IN GREAT NEW YORK and a great vaudeville programme
NEXT WEEK, **DAN LENO.**

Koster & Bial's Success. Matinée To-day at 2
MATHEWS & BULGER. AND 70 ARTISTS IN **GAYEST MANHATTAN.** ALL THE GREAT STARS.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax. JOLY'S Grand Concerts.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
LAST MAT. TO-DAY, 2. EVE., 8:15.
Next Week—Whitney Opera Co., "Brian Boru."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées at 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
150th Performance April 23. Souvenirs.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2
SIXTH WEEK **MRS. FISKE** IN THE SUCCESS.
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
150th Souvenir Performance April 12.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day.
Unequivocal success. Boisterous merriment—Herald
NEVER AGAIN

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8. Mat. To-day. **BOSTONIANS.**
The new Comic Opera, **The Serenade.**

CASINO, Evgs., 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Great Tri—Triumph. No Mat. To-day.
LILLIAN RUSSELL || DELLA FOX || JEFF DE ANGELIS.
Comic Opera Combination—The Wedding Day.

LYCEUM Begins 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée To-day, 2.
FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE.
Theatre will be closed Holy Week.
Easter week: The Mysterious Mr. Bugle.

BIJOU, Broadway and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2.
MAY IRWIN in COURTED INTO COURT.
116th to 123d Performance.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

HARLEM Opera House Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. **JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.**
NEXT WEEK—PUDD'NHEAD WILSON.

GARDEN THEATRE. Last 2 Performances.
OLGA NETHERSOLE.
Mat. To-day at 2. To-night at 8. **CAMILLE**

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
MISS MANHATTAN.

HOYT'S 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. A BLACK SHEEP
LAST TWO TIMES. MATINEE TO-DAY.

Grand Opera House. Evgs., 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
ROLAND REED IN THE POLITICIAN.
NEXT WEEK, "SOWING THE WIND."

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA. All new songs.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve., last time the great success, GAMBOLS.

BASEBALL. N. Y. LEAGUE Team vs. YALE Univ. at Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND WIFE intend traveling in Europe this Summer, would take charge of an invalid; references given and required. Address 36 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—DIAMONDS and Watches on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

FOR SALE.

DANIEL F. BEATTY & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.—$16.00 upwards; sewing machines, bicycles, pianofortes, organs. Catalogue free.

GRANT TOMB DEDICATION

More Organizations Ask Places in the Parade, Which Will Include About Fifty Thousand Men.

EULOGY BY THE PRESIDENT.

Invocation by Bishop Newman and Benediction by Archbishop Corrigan—The Great Bronze Doors Delivered—Opening of the Steel Casket Begun.

Officials in the office of Grand Marshal Dodge, speculating as to the number of men that will be in line for the great parade on April 27 at the dedication of Grant's tomb, estimate that there will be 3,000 regular troops, 13,000 of the New York State National Guard; Pennsylvania National Guard, 5,000; nearly 10,000 members of uniformed organizations from other States, and perhaps an equal number in societies of veterans of the war; 10,000 or more in civic bodies of all kinds, making a total of about 50,000 men in the procession that will pass the reviewing stand under the eye of the President of the United States.

If the programme for the day is carried through, the head of the line will move promptly at 10:30 o'clock. The exercises at the tomb are to begin at 11 o'clock, and the programme should be completed about 12:20 o'clock. Then luncheon will be served to the 500 or more guests, and this finished, places will be taken in the stands to meet the first view of the procession, which is expected to reach the tomb about 1 o'clock.

The exercises of dedication will not be elaborate. There will be an opening prayer by Bishop Newman. Gen. Horace Porter, on behalf of the Monument Association, will deliver the monument over to the City of New York. Mayor Strong will receive it, and President McKinley will deliver the address of eulogy. The benediction will be pronounced by Archbishop Corrigan. Under the direction of Frank Damrosch, a choir of 1,000 singers and the selected band of 100 will lend their aid.

After the review of the parade, President McKinley and his party will be conveyed to the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where they will embark on a vessel and review the naval display, passing down the river between the open lines of the anchored fleet of river craft and warships and landing at Twenty-third Street.

The Grand Marshal has assigned these additional societies to places in the line: The National Association of Naval Veterans of Baltimore, the Sons of Veterans, New York, 1,000 men; the Union Veteran Legion, John P. Donahue, Commander, 5,000 men and a band, uniformed in the Grant hat with cord, dark suits and gauntlets; the Eleventh Regiment Veteran Association, New York; the Union Veteran Union, 384 men, Charles H. Humans, Commander; the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Veteran Corps; the Veteran Association, One Hundred and Fifth New York Volunteers. Fourteen companies of firemen also have begun drilling for the parade.

At the tomb, on Riverside Drive, work was begun yesterday preparatory to removing the body of the dead General from its steel-incased casket in the old tomb to the sarcophagus. A temporary screen having been erected in front of the old tomb, George Fox of the boiler-making firm of Fox Brothers, with five workmen, began work. The steel case is fastened with 142 chilled-steel rivets, which have to be drilled. It will require about forty-eight hours to open this first casket in that way. What time the original casket will be removed will not be made known. It will probably be done late at night.

The big bronze doors for the new tomb, which weigh 7,000 pounds, were transferred yesterday and deposited convenient for hanging. Truckmen for weeks had been besieging the makers for the contract of conveying the doors from the factory in Houston Street to the place where they are to hang, and one truckman offered to do it for nothing. He explained that he intended to have six white horses and to have a big sign of his firm posted up on the doors. Mr. Debevoise, one of the manufacturers, at once vetoed this proposition. The driver finally chosen was Elisha Hoffman. He was a war veteran, but served under Custer instead of under Grant. Quite a crowd assembled about the factory to see the doors sent away.

Reduced fares for visitors to the dedication have been granted on all the roads leading into New York City. Briefly stated, from all points within the Western termini of the Trunk Line roads, including Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, and all points in New York State, Erie, (Penn.,) Pittsburg, Bellaire, (Ohio,) Wheeling, and Parkersburg, West Va., the rate will be one first-class limited fare for the round trip. From points further west the rate will be one fare and one-third for the round trip, good arriving in New York from April 23 to 26, inclusive, and, returning, good until May 4. No reduction will be made from points within a twenty-five mile limit around New York. For military and uniformed organizations numbering not less than twenty-five and traveling on a solid ticket, the fare from Trunk Line territory will be 1 cent per mile. From points further west the rate will be one fare for the round trip for each person.

LEGAL NOTES.

Work of the Appellate Division.—The First Appellate Division yesterday announced decisions on forty-five appeals, in all but nine of which opinions were given. There were affirmances in twenty-six cases, in seventeen of which there were opinions, and the judgments or orders below were reversed in nineteen cases. Dissenting opinions were given in eight cases. Ten of the opinions were in accident cases, the majority of which were against railroad companies.

⁂

Liability of Employers.—The liability of employers for injuries sustained by their employes in consequence of the insufficient erection or improper materials used in the construction of scaffolds is elaborately discussed in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, in a suit by Alexander C. McCone against Patrick Gallagher, in which the Appellate Division yesterday gave a decision sustaining judgment for the defendant on dismissal of the complaint on the trial. The plaintiff, a carpenter, sought damages from his employer for severe injuries which he received by the fall of a scaffold while he was engaged in working in the erection of an armory in this city. The fall was occasioned by the breaking of a timber used to support the scaffold. After reviewing the cases containing the latest expressions of opinion of the Court of Appeals, Justice Ingraham thus summarizes the general rule laid down: "Where an employer employs mechanics to do a certain amount of work, the doing of which requires the use of scaffolds, which it is a part of the work of the mechanics so employed to construct, and the employer furnishes proper materials with which to construct the scaffolds, the negligent use of such materials, either by improperly uniting them together, or by selecting materials not proper for the particular use for which they are selected, whereby one of such mechanics is injured, as the accident was not the result of the neglect of a duty that the master owed to his employes, the master is not liable; and that, to establish a cause of action for such an injury, the plaintiff must prove, in addition to the fact that there was negligence in the selection of the materials for the building of the scaffold, the additional fact that the master, or some one that stood in the relation of representative of the master, assumed to construct the scaffold and then directed the employes to use it as a constructed scaffold." Applying that rule, Justice Ingraham holds it is clear that this accident did not occur in consequence of the negligence of the master in the performance of any duty which he owed to his employes. Justices Barrett and Rumsey concur. Justice O'Brien gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Justice O'Brien says that while the law as laid down by Justice Ingraham is well settled, there is always difficulty in its application to the facts of each particular case. The question of plaintiff's contributory negligence and of the defendant's negligence, he holds, was for the jury.

⁂

A Public Benefit Though a Public Nuisance.—The First Appellate Division yesterday in an opinion by Justice Williams affirmed a judgment heretofore given in favor of the Central Crosstown Railway Company in its suit to restrain the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from constructing and operating a piece of street railroad about 200 feet long, from the tracks used by the defendant in West Street, opposite the Christopher Street Ferry, to the entrance to such ferry, and to compel the defendants to remove the tracks so far as it has constructed them. The court decides that the Crosstown Company had a franchise to construct and operate a railroad to the ferry, and that its tracks were lawfully on the space in question, that the Metropolitan Company had no such franchise, and that the Crosstown Company would sustain special injury and damage by the construction of defendant's proposed railroad. Justice Ingraham gives a long dissenting opinion, holding that the construction of the proposed tracks by the Metropolitan Company is within the authority granted to it by its charter. "The plaintiff's case shows with great distinctness," Justice Ingraham said, "the advantage that the construction of this siding or turnout will be to the public. By it passengers coming from the ferry can take a car standing upon this siding or turnout and be carried to any part of the city by a system of transfers over the defendant's other lines of railway. The plaintiff claims that this public benefit is unlawful, unauthorized by law, and is a nuisance which should be enjoined, and that it will be a special injury to the plaintiff corporation, because by reason of the superior advantages that the defendant road offers to the public the passengers will be diverted from the plaintiff's railroad. The Court is thus asked to enjoin what will be a public benefit because it is a public nuisance, and because it is such a public benefit it will injure the plaintiff's business. For a court of equity in the exercise of its judicial discretion to grant such an injunction upon the suit of a competing corporation so as to compel passengers to take its cars, or travel upon its line in preference to the line which furnishes greater facilities, is, I think, an unauthorized use by the Court of the power vested in it."

⁂

Drink Only as an Alleviative.—The dismissal of Francis Mallon from the police force because on April 2 last year, he was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit to perform police duty has been upheld by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Parker, which is concurred in by Justice Williams and Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Justice Patterson gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Rumsey. Justice Patterson said in conclusion: "In the case now before us there is no room for any other inference than that this relator was really ill; suffering from the disease he said he was afflicted with; that he persisted in the performance of his duty, but became very feeble, faint, and ill, and that he innocently took a very small quantity of an intoxicating drink only as an alleviative. Voluntary and blameful intoxication is a necessary ingredient of the offense. The evidence given by and on behalf of the relator on the trial completely exonerates him from both charges." The claim of the relator was that he took the blackberry brandy merely as a remedy or to alleviate his condition of feebleness.

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Question of Contributory Negligence.—A judgment secured by Mary B. Krulder in her suit against William H. Woolverton, as President of the New York Transfer Company, in the late Superior Court, for $5,000, for the loss of her husband, Cornelius Krulder, has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. While the plaintiff's intestate was engaged in putting up shades in the skylights in the ferryhouse of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and for that purpose was standing on a high ladder, an employe of the Transfer Company wheeled a loaded truck against the ladder, by reason of which the intestate was thrown to the ground and received injuries from which he died. The court holds, on the opinion of Justice McAdam below, that the intestate could not be held guilty of contributory negligence per se, and that the questions of negligence were properly left to the jury. Employes, it was held, are not fellow-servants unless they are all under the control and direction of a common master.

⁂

Punitive Damages.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment entered on a verdict recovered last June by Theodore Outerbridge of Bermuda against R. F. Downing & Co., Custom House brokers, of this city. Outerbridge was a producer and shipper of lilies, who, in the Winter of 1895 took orders with tourists in Bermuda to sell them boxes of cut flowers to be delivered in various parts of the United States at Easter. These boxes were shipped by Outerbridge through Downing & Co.'s Foreign Express. Plaintiff's evidence showed that Downing & Co. were themselves dealers in lilies and had taken orders from their own customers for many more boxes of lilies than they were able to procure. On the arrival of the plaintiff's boxes in New York, Downing & Co., instead of forwarding them according to the plaintiff's directions, appropriated them and delivered them to their own customers. The opinion of the Court of Appeals sustains the charge given to the jury by Judge Wheeler in the court below, which was: "If you see that the defendants knew that these were not their flowers, and that they had no right under any circumstances to send them to their customers; if you can see that they were dishonest about it and were not fair about it, and did not give their customer a fair chance, and did not recognize his right, then give them just as much as you think is right and proper to stamp on that conduct your condemnation." The Court of Appeals says: "If the jury found this to be the fact, and their verdict, which is for about $1,000 in excess of the market price, proves that they did, punitive damages were properly given on the ground that defendant acted with reckless and wanton indifference to another's rights."

⁂

Negligence of Employes.—The judgment recently obtained by Lawyer Frank Dudley Tansley in favor of his client, Charles H. Blair, against the New York Electric Equipment Company for $15,000, in the United States Circuit Court, and appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was yesterday affirmed by the latter court, Justice Shipman writing the opinion. Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court presided. The case was argued by Col. E. C. James for the appellant, and by Mr. Tansley for the respondent. The decision is one of interest, especially to electrical contractors and those engaged in handling and raising small pipe. Mr. Blair was injured in April, 1895, in the New York Life Insurance Building by a pipe falling from a bundle being raised by the employes of the Equipment Company. The precaution of using bagging on the end of the bundle was omitted, though the employes had been warned of the danger of this negligent practice. Mr. Blair, as the result of the injuries he sustained, became paralyzed on his right side and permanently disabled. Verdicts of this amount in cases of this character, while not altogether unknown, are quite infrequent.

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Unlawful Acts of Employes.—The Appellate Division, on the argument of G. Washbourne Smith, counsel for Maggie Geraty, aged nine, of 211 East Forty-first Street, affirmed her verdict of $12,000, awarded by the jury for the loss of her left foot, caused by a large cake of ice slipping over the tailboard of one of the wholesale trucks of the National Ice Company. This is the case in which the ice company claimed its driver and helper were taking off the cake of ice at the time for the purpose of stealing it, and in so doing were acting outside the company's employment. It was held that this defense was not established.

Senator Platt Has Returned.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening about 5:30 o'clock from Washington. He registered and went up to his dinner with his son, Frank S. Platt, and then disappeared from general view. There were few callers, but it was said at the hotel that to-day there will be some discussion of Mayor Strong's veto of the Greater New York charter.

Daniel S. Lamont in Town.

Former Secretary Daniel S. Lamont and family are at the Netherland Hotel. It is understood that the former Secretary will remain in the city for several months.

Jersey City's Improved Finances.

The annual report of the City Controller of Jersey City just made shows a reduction of $283,765.80 in the net debt of the city.

The nearest thing to a certain Cough Cure, is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; and it is deceptively cheap; it takes so little of it to do the work.—Adv.

TWO REMARKABLE SISTERS

No One Knows Their Exact Age, but They Have Long Passed the Century Mark.

COURT APPOINTS A GUARDIAN.

Descendants of a Long-Lived Irish Family, the Misses White Are Now in Their Second Childhood at a Brooklyn Sanitarium—They Think They Are Young.

The care of the home and worldly possessions of Hannah and Margery White, two maiden ladies whose birth dates back to the last century, and who are still able to be about in a Brooklyn sanitarium, came before Justice Keogh and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a petition to have a guardian appointed to look after their interests. Two physicians testified that the old ladies were suffering from senile dementia, and the jury granted the petition promptly. The management of their property was intrusted to Gerald Gunnerson, the husband of their grandniece.

The Misses White belonged to a family of twelve children. The youngest of the family was the mother of John Pickett, who was a witness in court yesterday. The ages of the Misses White can only be surmised from what Mr. Pickett says. His mother was eighty-six years old when she died, sixteen years ago. The family Bible has been lost through a bookbinder's carelessness, and there is no record left, but Hannah is believed to be at least 105 years old. Herbert S. Ogden, the attorney in the case, says that it is just as likely that she may be 112. So far as can be learned, the younger sister, Margery, is 103.

When their parents died, about sixty years ago, in County Tyrone, Ireland, Robert and Stewart White came to this country, bringing their sisters with them. The most definite statement of their movements after landing is that they "went West," probably somewhere in the western part of this State. But early in the fifties they came to Brooklyn, and in 1860 lived with their brother Stewart, in Bergen Street, close to Clinton Avenue. Their other brother, Robert, was dead. When Stewart died he left them the house and enough money to live frugally and quietly. The property amounted to about $12,000.

For sixteen years they have lived almost entirely to themselves. Their old friends were all gone, and they shrank from making new ones. Until last month they attended to their own household affairs and their own marketing. They received occasionally neighbors who were disposed to show them little attentions, and went to church regularly in fine weather. Then their physical strength gradually gave out, and they became unable even to feed themselves.

Relatives had them placed in St. Martha's Sanitarium, and the guardianship proceedings in court naturally followed. Mrs. Emma E. Ward, matron of the sanitarium, said yesterday that the old ladies were as helpless as two babies, but, under the circumstances, remarkably cheerful. They dislike to be questioned about their age, and think they are young. Miss Hannah insists that she is forty. Recently another woman, about ninety years old, was put in the same apartment with them. The matron thought that the sisters might be glad to talk with a stranger near their own age. On the contrary, however, the Misses White resented the intrusion, and complained that the third lady was entirely too old for association with them. She, on her part, was glad to get away, regarding the Misses White as frivolous young things.

They are rather undersized women, and in the prime of life, their friends say, were very active. Tea drinkers will be interested to learn that this beverage has been their only stimulant. Their father, it is said, lived to be 102 and their grandfather to be 113 years old.

MRS. ARCHER'S OBSTINACY.

Goes to the Workhouse Sooner Than Stop Annoying Her Son.

Mrs. Agnes Archer, sixty-four years old, of 200 West One Hundred and First Street, was committed to the workhouse for a month yesterday from the Centre Street Court, in default of a bond in $300 not to molest her son, Wilfred Archer, a tailor, of 275 Broadway. A couple of weeks ago Archer discharged one of his employes, and since then Mrs. Archer has importuned him to give the man a written recommendation.

Archer declined, and yesterday, when Mrs. Archer refused to leave his store, he caused her arrest for annoying him. In court the old lady was defiant. She told Magistrate Mott that her son had committed an injustice, and she purposed forcing him to rectify it. She refused to promise not to annoy him further, and said if she was sent to prison she would visit him again as soon as released. She was quite unmoved when the sentence was pronounced.

Magistrate Mott refused Archer's request that he commit Mrs. Archer to Bellevue for examination into her sanity.

LAWYER'S COSTLY VERDICT.

An Award of $35 to Randall, with Costs Charged Against Him.

A sealed verdict was rendered by the jury yesterday in the case tried in the City Court before Judge McCarthy, in which Lawyer Samuel H. Randall sought to recover $125 from Mrs. Catherine Taylor, a wealthy widow of 804 West Fifty-first Street, for professional services. The evidence heard Thursday showed that plaintiff and defendant were on terms of social intimacy and that he had often visited her house. Many of what she considered "social chats" presented themselves later to her as "consultations" at $5 each. Another of the items was for services in a case in which Mrs. Taylor claimed that he had no authority to act for her.

The sealed verdict gave $35 to the plaintiff, but this throws the costs of the suit on him according to City Court rules, the amount recovered being under $50. The costs are said to amount to $115.

ICEBERGS IN STEAMERS' PATH.

Many Incoming Vessels Delayed by Encounters with the Field.

Incoming transatlantic vessels continue to report encounters with the enormous ice field and icebergs that cover an extensive area southeast of the Newfoundland Banks. The field extends between latitude 42 degrees and 44 degrees, north, and longitude 45 degrees and 51 degrees, west.

The White Star Line steamship Germanic sighted three bergs on Tuesday, which appeared to be variously from 60 to 80 feet in height. They were some distance off. The Germanic also ran into a mist-veiled field of ice and was compelled to slow down for several hours.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel arrived two days late on account of bad weather, and a similar experience with ice. She passed one berg on Tuesday that was 200 feet high and about 400 feet long.

The Holland-America Line steamship Zaandam, scheduled to sail yesterday, succeeded only in reaching port yesterday, after an unusually severe westerly passage. She ran into the ice field on Saturday, and was forced to come to a standstill, remaining icebound over night. She started ahead cautiously on Sunday morning, but it was ten hours before clear water was found. The ice ground menacingly against the vessel's sides, but she escaped injury. Several icebergs were seen.

Nelson M. Weeks Indicted.

Nelson M. Weeks was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for manslaughter in the first degree in having caused the death of Aimee Smith of Hackensack in a hotel at Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street on March 8 last. The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Coroner Dobbs and Dr. Weston, who performed the autopsy. The testimony tends to show that Weeks caused the young woman's death accidentally. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

Society for Ethical Culture.

Owing to the continued illness of Prof. Felix Adler, M. M. Mangasarian will occupy the platform at Carnegie Hall to-morrow.

WILLIAM OSBORN ANGRY.

Sharp Criticism on the Westchester County Hunt Club for Riding Across His Property.

William Osborn, who does business at 70 Broad Street, this city, and lives at Port Chester, is much incensed against members of the Westchester County Hunt Club. He criticised them severely in a letter in Wednesday's issue of The Port Chester Journal, in which he said:

"Last Saturday a number of men and women on horseback, with their grooms and hounds, whom I understand are members of the Westchester Hunt Club, had a cross-country run through part of Port Chester. These people claim to be the 'Four Hundred' of the country. No doubt their ancestors fifty or one hundred years ago were peasants, either in Great Britain or on the Continent, yet I cannot see what right they have any more than a tramp in trespassing on other people's property.

"These people, during their cross-country run, rode through our premises. Fortunately at the time our horses were all stabled, and only my son's Indian pony, which Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) gave him, was in the pasture. The Indian blood immediately showed itself in this pony, and he joined in the run. * * * It seems to me that such people are nothing but snobs, and imagine that they can overrun Westchester County on horseback as they please. * * * I therefore wish to state here that in the case of any one trespassing either on foot or on horseback on my property, I will see that he is prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Members of the club yesterday expressed regrets that Mr. Osborn suffered inconvenience, but no member will resent his criticism publicly. "If we are snobs," said one member yesterday, "our denial will not make us any less so."

J. C. Cooley expressed regrets that the matter should have happened. "I cannot understand it," he said; "it has been the rule of the club for a long time not to go on any one's grounds without permission. If this was done last Saturday, and Mr. Osborn suffered any damage, I am sure the club will cheerfully recompense him."

A BARONESS TO LECTURE.

Bertha von Bulow to Tell of the Beginning of Kindergarten Work in Dresden.

The Baroness Bertha von Bülow of Dresden arrived in this city yesterday on the Havel, North German Lloyd Line, to make an eight weeks' tour of the principal American cities, in the interest of educational work. She is the niece of the late Baroness von Mahrenholtz, who was one of Germany's great educators. The Baroness von Bülow is Acting Superintendent of the free kindergarten work in Dresden, which was originally organized by her distinguished aunt.

The training school has at present 100 students, and the kindergartens accommodate from 700 to 800 children.

The Baroness von Bülow is beloved by all her pupils, and says that when she left them they begged her not to go to America, saying, "The savages will be sure to eat you."

The Baroness is a genial-mannered German, of medium height and cheerful, rosy countenance. She seems to be sympathetic and thoroughly wrapped up in her work. She says that her late aunt was the first to take up and introduce the Froebel system, which was at the beginning opposed in Germany on account of the anarchistic tendencies of Froebel's brother, with whom many people confounded him. At that time, 1848, there were but six kindergarten schools in the world, and only one in America.

The opposition in Germany drove the Baroness von Mahrenholtz first to England, then to France, Switzerland, and Holland. When she returned to Germany, after ten years' absence, she found a new administration, which approved and encouraged her efforts.

The Baroness will give a public lecture Monday on the life and work of her aunt, the late Baroness, and will introduce her biography, on which she has been at work for the past two years, to American readers. The lecture is under the auspices of the New York Free Kindergarten Association and will be held in Assembly Hall of the Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

Owing to the absence of the President of the New York Free Kindergarten Association, Mrs. Hamilton Mabie, Richard Watson Gilder will introduce the Baroness at the lecture next Monday. Others of the association are Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and Miss Cynthia Dogier. A reception will be tendered the Baroness by Dr. and Miss Lusk at their residence, 47 East Thirty-fourth Street, this afternoon. Mrs. Henry Villard will entertain the Baroness at a luncheon on Tuesday, to meet some of the leading German citizens of New York.

The Baroness von Bülow from New York goes directly to St. Louis, where she will address the Froebel Society April 19, and at the invitation of Miss Wheelock will attend the International Kindergarten Union sessions.

MADAME SORMA'S ARRIVAL.

The German Actress Who Will Appear in Irving Place.

Mme. Agnes Sorma, the noted German actress, arrived in this city yesterday from Berlin on the steamer Havel. She will begin an engagement at the Irving Place Theatre Monday night, opening in Ibsen's play "Nora." She will give twenty-one performances in this city, eighteen night and three matinées, and will then return to Berlin.

Mme. Sorma for the last few years has been playing leading rôles at the Deutsche Theater, in Berlin. She was born in Breslau in 1865, and made her début about ten years ago at Goerlitz. The rôles that have made her famous are Nora, the leading character in Ibsen's play, and the leading part in Gerhard Hauptman's "The Sunken Bell." Her répertoire here will include these and "Liebelei," "Diplomacy," by Sardou; "Chic," and "Taming of the Shrew."

THEATRICAL MEN IN COURT.

A. M. Palmer and S. E. Rork Are at Odds with the Davidsons.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A. M. Palmer and Samuel E. Rork, who hold the lease of the Great Northern Theatre, have filed a bill to restrain John and Alexander Davidson and the Great Northern Hotel and Theatre Company from prosecuting any suit to enforce payment of rent. The plaintiffs also wish the partnership between themselves and the Davidsons dissolved.

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that their partners have not treated them as they should. Money advanced by the Davidsons for the capital stock, it is claimed, was withdrawn and not replaced. The Davidsons, the plaintiffs claim, now owe them $7,000.

Steamfitters' Affairs.

The Board of Walking Delegates is taking a hand in the strike of the steamfitters, who have refused to sign the new rules adopted by the Master Steamfitters' Association. Suter & Co. yesterday refused to discharge the non-union men working in the New York Athletic Club Building, and as a result the walking delegates ordered the union men out. The master steamfitters held a secret meeting yesterday.

Heavy Fog on the Rivers.

Dense fog again shrouded the city and harbor yesterday morning. No casualties were reported on the rivers, but the ferries were greatly inconvenienced, and inward-bound vessels were compelled to anchor at Sandy Hook till the fog dispersed. Leaden clouds and a persistent rain made the day disagreeable, and a wetting drizzle continued into the night.

Bloomingdale's Robber Caught.

Max Schaffer of 424 East Eighty-fifth Street was arrested yesterday, accused of robbing the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, where he was employed as a night porter. The firm has been missing goods lately, and detectives were watching for the thief. They say they saw Schaffer secrete a woman's jacket and arrested him. At his home they found more than $2,000 worth of goods, which were identified as the property of the firm.

The Royal—White and Pure as the Driven Snow.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MANY SAILS LOST OR SPLIT

The Brigantine L. G. Crosby, After a Gale, Had to Have a New Suit of Canvas.

SAILOR'S QUEER EXPERIENCE.

A Fall from Aloft Which Had Some Curious Features—The Great Stock of Clothes Which Saved the Life of "Harry No. 2."

The Nova Scotian brigantine L. G. Crosby, which her skipper, Capt. Perry, says is the smartest sailer along the coast, came into port yesterday with 3,840 bags of sugar from Macoris, twenty-eight days out.

She should have reached here two weeks ago, and was in fair way of doing so when, on March 23, she met a gale, 240 miles east-southeast of New York. The blow came first from the northwest, and so suddenly that it whipped away a topgallant sail, by way of measuring its strength, before a man could be got aloft. Then it seemed to stop for breath, and the brigantine was got under lower topsail in preparation for the next outfly.

It came with renewed energy out of the southwest, hastily hauling to west to northwest to north, and to northeast, then backing to west, and again hauling around in fits and starts to north.

Jib, forestaysail, and lower topsail had been carried away; foresail, main staysail, and mainsail were split, and the brigantine was 600 miles from New York, when at the end of ten days, the winds moderated, and the seas that had been sweeping her fore and aft subsided. Fiddlehead and topgallant bulwarks were gone, the cut-water was ripped out, and three times had the tarpaulins been torn from the hatches.

Capt. Perry then began to retrace his course with a complete new set of spare canvas.

A seaman whom the Captain called Harry No. 2, to distinguish him from another Harry, while bending sail on Sunday last, fell from the topgallant yard. A clew garnet, which he grasped, broke, but it also broke his fall. He struck on the keel of an overturned lifeboat, bounded into the air, landed sitting on the bulwarks, and then fell face down on the deck.

Capt. Perry got the man into his cabin and then got some brandy into him. He soon revived and said he felt all right except for a little pain in his chest. The Captain decided to keep him quiet for a while, and Harry No. 2 proceeded to remove his clothes. He took off an oilskin, two coats, a vest, and three shirts, and then the Captain exclaimed: "By gosh, Harry No. 2, your armor saved you, as it was; but if you'd gone overboard you'd a never come up."

CORONER AND ARMY SURGEON.

Death Certificate from Governors Island and Not Recognized.

James C. Brown, twenty-three years old, died recently on Governors Island, where he was an assistant steward, from perotonitis, due to a fall. Deputy Coroner Weston yesterday refused to recognize a death certificate signed by Surgeon Kimball of the army, and presented by an undertaker, who had the body brought to the city on a tug, and ordered the body taken to the Old Slip Station House to undergo an autopsy.

This is the second time that the Governors Island authorities and the Coroners' office have been at odds. On the previous occasion a gunner was accidentally killed, and the island authorities questioned the authority of the Coroner of this city to view and dispose of the body.

REILLY FINDS FRIENDS.

Pushed Four Children in a Baby Carriage from Winfield.

John Reilly, twenty-five years old, with his wife Dora and their four children, the eldest three years and three months and the youngest nine months, applied at the Harlem Court yesterday for relief. They had traveled on foot from Winfield, L. I., via the Brooklyn Bridge, the father pushing a baby carriage into which the children were crowded.

The application was made to the Harlem Court because the family formerly lived in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. They had not resided in Winfield long enough to entitled them to aid from the poor fund of the town. When Reilly lost his place in an upholsterer's shop, six months ago, they went to Winfield. There was no work there, and the odd jobs Reilly found did not suffice for their support.

Magistrate Flammer gave Reilly a letter he said would secure him work and $5 for present necessities. A like amount was raised for him among the court attachés.

LETTER IN A CIGARETTE.

Cuban Officer's Means of Communicating with President Palma.

James Lamont of 302 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, whose father is a British sugar planter in Barbados, appeared yesterday at the Cuban Junta headquarters and delivered to President Palma what appeared to be an innocent-looking cigarette. Mr. Palma unrolled it and found a long message from Lieut. Col. Francesco Vega of San Domingo, detailing the facts of his arrest in the Guantanamo district. It was given by the Lieutenant Colonel to Lamont, who was a fellow-prisoner at the time. Lamont, who is nineteen years old, shipped on the filibustering expedition of which Gen. Calixto Garcia was in command. He was captured within a month after he arrived in Cuba, and spent many weeks together with Col. Vega and others in a Guantanamo jail. The letter delivered to Mr. Palma reads, in part, as follows:

"All that I can say of myself is that I am a Dominican Chief and that I received seven wounds before being captured. I worked under orders from Gen. Peren, in the Guantanamo district, and it is there I am imprisoned.

"With me are six other persons, one Major Cipriano Luares, another Lieut. Adolphe Rodrigues."

In telling the story of his capture, Lamont said that he was out looking for fruit and came upon a Spanish sentry, who shot him through the shoulder. He was then strung up to a tree, and was not cut down until he was nearly strangled. Lamont said he claimed British protection, and after much trouble was released at the instance of the British Consul, on condition that he would leave the country immediately.

Will Contest Mrs. Johnson's Will.

Notice of contest of the will of Mrs. Mary Johnson, who died March 10, leaving nearly all of an estate valued at $550,000 to religious institutions, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office by four of her cousins. Surrogate Fitzgerald granted a motion for an order to show cause why an administrator of the estate should not be appointed, and set Tuesday for the hearing.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Our tall-backed chairs are exceedingly popular. Why?

They are picturesque. The backs reach above the head of a sitter, and with their antique shapes, odd colors of wood and coverings, are exceedingly effective.

They are comfortable. The seats softly upholstered, and the backs, if severe of angle, furnished with loose cushions.

In Jacobean, early Italian, Colonial and other styles.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

WAR ON BUCKET SHOPS.

More Fraud Orders Recommended—Consolidated Exchange Gives Warning to Its Members.

The Post Office authorities propose to take active measures to stop the operations of bucket shops through the mails. Chief Inspector Ashe was in this city yesterday in relation to this matter. The issuing of "fraud orders" as to the following concerns has been recommended: Leopold Baleach, 35 Broadway; De Wolf & Co., and John De Wolf, 50 Broadway; G. M. Eberman, 10 Wall Street; Arthur Goslin, 35 Broadway; Samuel Keller, 44 and 50 Broadway, and Sam Keller, 35 Broadway; Jacob Lemberg, 35 Broadway; W. F. O'Connor, and W. F. Connor & Co., 10 Wall Street, and C. F. Winkle, 10 Wall Street. Most of these concerns had close relations with the E. S. Dean Company, against which a "fraud order" has been issued. The office of De Wolf & Co. was yesterday in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff.

George Norris of Jersey City, who was appointed receiver of the E. S. Dean Company last Thursday, has taken possession of the books of the concern in Jersey City.

Kronfeld & Harris, counsel for the company, issued a statement yesterday, with the approval of Samuel Keller, who was the General Manager of the company, claiming that the company "actually paid out to its customers and clients 210 per cent. in profits."

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted by the Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday: "Any member of this Exchange who shall either directly or through a partnership advertise in any newspaper, magazine, or any other public method, or who shall issue any circular or market letter, offering to do a discretionary business, or conduct any so-called syndicate business, shall be deemed guilty of obvious fraud, and the Board of Directors, after investigating the facts of the case, may, in its discretion, suspend said member for such time as they may deem proper, or may inflict the penalty provided for in the first paragraph of Article XIII. of the constitution."

Charles G. Wilson, President of the exchange, said: "This is simply a precautionary measure, and should not cause anxiety to nor hamper the business of any member of the Exchange who is conducting brokerage in a proper manner."

CAPT. M'GIFFIN A BUDDHIST.

Declaration of Faith in the Diary of the Dead Officer.

At the inquest, held yesterday, on the death of Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, the American officer of the Chinese Navy who shot himself while a patient in the Post-Graduate Hospital Feb. 11, this expression of his faith in Buddhism was read from his diary to the jury:

"I wish it distinctly understood that I die believing, as I have for years, in the principle and scheme of Buddhism, not of Christianity. I cannot swallow the latter. I have faith that, should I be wrong, God will not damn, but save me, since He made me, and my environments are such that I cannot conscientiously believe in Christianity. Therefore, I shall not say I do, and I do believe that I shall either be reincarnated on my present step, or a bit more."

MR. MORTON'S DIFFICULTIES.

Racquet Clubman Explains How to Tide over Hard Times.

On the application of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which holds a judgment against him for $1,551, a receiver was appointed yesterday for Alexander Morton of 499 Fifth Avenue, in the City Court.

Morton testified that he has no money, and for more than a year he has paid for his rooms and kept up his dues in the Racquet Club of this city and in the Ardsley Casino and the Queen's Club, in London, by borrowing from his friends.

Asked how he obtained the money if he had no means of repaying it, he said he explained his circumstances when he asked for the money, and only borrowed on condition that the lender did not ask for its return, but was prepared to wait for it until he got it. He named several of the men who had helped him on those terms.

Attachment Against a Cuban.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Bartolome Roca for $3,626 in favor of Joaquin Menendez of this city for balance of account. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Roca is a non-resident. He has resided for the past thirty years at Manzanillo, Cuba, where he is a member of the firm of J. M. Garcia & Co., provision importers, and owned a sugar plantation. Mr. Menendez acted as his commission merchant here. Mr. Roca is well known here, and a few months ago started his sons in business here. The attachment was served on a bank where he was supposed to have an account, but he did not have an account there.

Proposed Ann Street Widening.

The often debated proposition of widening Ann Street, from Broadway to Gold Street, was again discussed yesterday before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. John C. Shaw and ex-Judge Allison spoke for the property owners on the south side of the street, who favor the widening, and representatives of property owners on the north side of the street opposed it. Mayor Strong said that the only condition upon which he would favor the scheme was that the plan should be extended to the East River. He also wants to know the cost, and an estimate will be made by Controller Fitch and President McMillan of the Park Department.

The Payment of Duties.

At the Custom House yesterday $212,350.78 was received on account of duties on imports, and $155,435.93 on withdrawals, a total of $367,786.71. Because of the heavy imports of sugar, one more weigher was temporarily appointed. Bankers who recently lent money to importers, who used it to pay duties with, said yesterday that the greater part of it was for sugar, and that the borrowers were not identified with the American Sugar Refining Company. Tobacco merchants were also large borrowers.

Jersey City Election Precautions.

William Heller, Sheriff of Hudson County, yesterday appointed 250 special deputies to guard the polls in Jersey City on election day. Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy said yesterday: "The rights of the special deputies will be respected by the police so long as they conform themselves to their duties, but should they attempt to use their power for any unlawful purpose they will be treated as any other person would under the circumstances."

Closing on Good Friday.

The Coffee Exchange will be closed from April 15 to April 19. The Produce Exchange, on April 13, will decide on a request of many members that it be closed on Good Friday.

Announcement

Among the many attractions of the

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

to accompany the issue of The New York Times of

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,

Will be the following:

Sir Henry Irving.

Full-page portrait taken especially for The New York Times, and bearing Sir Henry's signature in fac simile. A sketch of the distinguished English actor's career will accompany the portrait.

New York City Hall.

Three pages will be devoted to this historic structure. The illustrations, made especially for The New York Times, show Mayor Strong at his desk in City Hall, the Board of Aldermen in session in the Aldermanic Chamber, the rotunda of the City Hall, two views of the famous Governor's Room, Washington's writing table and desk, and the cells under the building.

The Manhattan Club.

The second of the series of illustrations of the leading clubs of New York will be devoted to the celebrated organization which occupies the late A. T. Stewart's mansion. Half-page pictures of the library of this magnificent institution and portraits of President Frederic R. Coudert, Vice President C. C. Baldwin, Douglas Taylor, and S. J. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the House Committee, will be given.

Cycling.

Opening of the wheeling season. A captivating story of a ride to Coney Island, with appropriate illustrations. One of the pictures shows the members of the Bicycle Squad of the Brooklyn Park police, with their bicycles.

Art.

Reproduction of the Shaw Fund prize picture, "Sport," by George W. Maynard, now on exhibition at the American Artists' Society.

The Stage.

Portraits: Isabel Irving, Percy Haswell, Olga Nethersole as Emma Scarli. Nancy McIntosh as Miranda in "The Tempest." Marie Dressler in "Tess of the Vaudevilles." Tyrone Power as Caliban in "The Tempest." Scene from "A Black Sheep."

Music.

The latest Casino production, "The Wedding Day," with portraits of Lillian Russell, Jefferson De Angelis, and others. Portraits also of Lucille Saunders, Tom Green, William Pruett in costume, and Miss Susan Strong of the Damrosch Opera Company.

Books and Authors.

An elaborate review of Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters," accompanied by half-tone engravings.

Brooklyn.

Portrait and sketch of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. Portrait of Dr. F. K. Perkins, Principal of Grammar School No. 26, Gates and Ralph Avenues, with several portraits of classes of that institution.

Humor.

A page of illustrated fun.

The News Pages

of The New York Times of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features, Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's news budget from Paris, gossip from Berlin. The departments devoted to finance, society, woman, clubs, current literature, sporting, yachting, and bicycle matters will be attractive.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A BLIND WOMAN'S FORTUNE.

Had Been Poor—A Brother's Death Makes Her an Heiress.

Miss Alice A. Holmes, seventy-seven years old, of 242 Grove Street, Jersey City, has received a letter from Downieville, Sierra County, Cal., stating that the will of her brother, William J. Holmes, gives her a fourth of his estate. He died there on March 3. The estate is reputed to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000.

Miss Holmes has been blind, as the result of an injury she received when she was nine years old, and her health has been bad for the past eight years, and she is very poor. The late Samuel Stilsing, who served for years as a Police Justice in Jersey City, was her nephew. Mrs. Hegeman of Seventh Street, near Grove, Jersey City, a widow, is her sister, and receives a fourth of the estate. Another fourth goes to her brother, Thomas F. Holmes, Captain of Engine Company No. 4.

William J. Holmes went to Oregon in 1853 and worked three years in a mine. Then he went to Downieville. He was a member of the firm of Spaulding, Morey & Holmes, dealers in supplies, at Downieville, a mining town, when he died, on March 3 last. Henry Spaulding of the firm is the executor. He is in the West Indies on a business trip.

Elliot S. Newton's Death.

An inquest was held yesterday on the death of Elliot S. Newton, an actor, who took poison at the Warwick Hotel March 11. Mrs. C. L. Newton, the widow, testified she saw him take the poison, but did not tell the doctor called in, because the proprietor of the hotel told her if she did Newton would be arrested for attempting suicide. The Coroner's jury found that death was due to poison administered in a manner unknown to them. It was said the District Attorney will be asked to see if Mrs. Newton's neglect to inform the doctor does not make her in a measure responsible for the death.

Condon's Contractors Unpaid.

Controller Fitch informed the Fire Board yesterday that he could not pay the contractors who did work for the department under the supervision of Edward O'Meagher Condon, who resigned under charges several months ago. The bills aggregate $10,000. The work was done without the approval of the board and before requisitions had been put in. The Corporation Counsel, at the request of the board, advised that the Controller might pay the bills if requested to do so by the board. The Commissioners decided to ask the Legislature to authorize the payment.

Runaway Team Hurts Two Women.

While Isaac Lieberman of Secaucus, N. J., was delivering milk at the grocery, 21 Forsyth Street, yesterday, his horses ran away. Before they were caught they had run into a crowd of people marketing, and had knocked down Bertha Solomon of 7 Eldridge Street and Millie Isaacs of 34 Henry Street. Both women were taken to their homes. Lieberman was arrested. He gave $200 bail in the Essex Market Court to answer when they are well enough to appear against him. Neither is seriously hurt.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Jowett of Balliol.

SOME OF THE FEATURES OF HIS LIFE AND LETTERS.*

It would have been difficult half a century ago to appreciate the characteristics of an Oxford don—such as was Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Prior to the Victorian age it was not common for heads of great English universities to be liberal in their opinions, for the least bit of dissent was likely to have brought about trouble. So it happens that to-day certain expressions of the master of Balliol are cast up against him. While he wore the cassock and was a fellow and tutor of the college, he did say that the Church of England was "a fabric of fiction and falsehood," "a figment of theologians," and, worse than that, for it was a direct personality, that the clergy of the Church of England were "intolerant, ignorant, narrow, and lovers of pious frauds." Certainly Prof. Jowett put little faith in traditions.

In "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett" everything relating to the master of Balliol is presented. He was born at Peckham in 1817, and educated at St. Paul's School. In 1835, when he was eighteen, he was elected to a scholarship at Balliol. The family were without means and young Jowett may have felt the stress of poverty. But he was a hard-working man, soon obtained a fellowship, and then followed a tutorship, and matters were improved. Jowett's appearance then is thus described:

> "His personality was very impressive. The look of great refinement, yet of manly strength, of subtlety combined with simplicity, his unaffected candor, tempered with reserve, could not fail to attract, even when it baffled observation. His soft, wavy locks were already touched with gray, beginning to recede from the temples, so as to make more prominent the expansive brow, in which phrenologists would say that "idealism" was balanced with "comparison" and "causality." His full gray eyes spoke of the clearness of the mind within, yet had a dreamy, wistful look, sometimes increased by a slight twitching of the eyelid. His mouth in repose appeared full and slack, but the expressive lips were under absolute control. He was always clean shaven, except the scanty whiskers, and the small chin seemed hardly to promise the strength of volition which lay concealed within."

In 1854 he tried for the mastership of his college, but did not obtain the position. In 1855 he was nominated Professor of Greek, when objections were at once made. He was not orthodox, and that was of more importance to those who were opposed to him than the intimation that he was not a thorough Greek scholar. There was the double "Odium Philologicon" and the "Odium Theologicum."

In Oxford at that time Latin Professors pooh-poohed the Greek ones, and each pedagogue heaped coals of fire on the head of the other. It may be remembered that there was a great academic row in those years. Jowett fired much theological shot at that time, and then, as often happens about such things, the reasons for the contest were after a while entirely forgotten—that is, by the world, but it is not so certain that Jowett ever dismissed from the mind the raking he got.

In September, 1870, Jowett became master of Balliol, and a capital don was he. On the first Sunday he preached his text in the college chapel was, "Except the Lord build the house their labor is but vain that build it."

Jowett made himself at home with the collegiates—and the distance between a master and a student is in England the same kind of gulf as between a King and his subject. The master was very kind and thoughtful.

> "One of the chief pleasures which Jowett anticipated from his new position was the entertainment of his friends in his own house. He was the most hospitable of men. When his stipend, as Greek Professor, was increased, the fact was brought home to us, his pupils, by the increase in the plates and dishes which his servant piled up on the stairs leading to his room. He had undergraduates with him at almost every meal; he wished to know as much of them as possible—for everybody is a good sort of fellow, "when you know him," he would say, applying a sentence of Plato—and by entertaining them he hoped to draw them out."

Jowett had many friends among the professors, and his biographers tell how merry he could be when a party went walking. With a prodigious memory, Jowett never lacked a quotation, and sometimes they were amusing ones.

"I remember," said Mr. Frederic Harrison, a student then, "that Jowett's liking for France in 1870 was very strong, and he said that 'La Belle France had conferred far greater benefits on mankind than Germany,' and that 'Voltaire had done more good than all the fathers of the Church put together.' He even had a kind word for Louis Napoleon. After an early dinner—too soon afterward for easy digestion, for Jowett was less of a physician than he imagined—we used to sally forth for a mountain climb or a long moorland walk, returning in the dusk to tea. Once a slight mist overtook us, and we were glad to catch sight at last of the lights of the inn. 'How far that little candle throws its beams,' quoted the master; 'so shines a good deed in a naughty world.'

"He took a lively interest in all we did, would ask for news of our bathing and fishing, and was pleased to be gently satirical about us smoking. 'Did you ever smoke, sir?' I asked. 'I once smoked a cigarette with a lady.' Omnes: 'With a lady! Name, name!' Jowett: 'She made me promise never to reveal the name, when in England.' H.: 'But we are not in England, this is Scotland.' Jowett: 'That, sir, is a sophism.'"

He had not much love for Gladstone, principally on account of Gladstone's orthodoxy, and he said:

> "I do not at present intend to vote for Gladstone, because not agreeing with him either about university reform, or Church, or State. Also, I feel a strong dislike to that over-conscientiousness of his, which, instead of walking in the great highway of political truth and honesty, is always winding round to his own interest, and coming out at odd places where nobody expects him. Were it not for this I think him a noble fellow; at present he is too good to be trusted.
>
> "I always thought his election for Oxford would end like Peel's. He will go through one more 'conscientious' betrayal of his friends, one more 'conscientious' resignation of office. What a pity it is that the most religious and in many ways high-principled man in the House of Commons should have got himself with all mankind the character of being the least straightforward!"

As excessively liberal people in words may be strangely illiberal in judgment, his prejudices came to the front when Disraeli was the topic.

> "Of the exultation of the Jew, who has revenged all his personal wrongs, triumphed over the virtue of Gladstone, made himself an historical name, and really done a great service (not taking into account the means.) He has got his pound of flesh out of these Tory magnates, who have scoffed at him. People have often said that he would be the leader of the Radicals, but they never guessed that he would accomplish it by making the Tories Radicals."

Having met, however, Beaconsfield later, he said:

> "He is quite the man of the world—very agreeable, and appears to me to have given up his old arts of flattery. He spoke with enthusiasm of Leyden, regretted the new translation of the Scriptures, which could have no authority and would disturb many consecrated phrases, and thought very highly of Renan's 'Evangiles,' and praised his book on 'Solomon's Song.' He wished for a new book on 'Ecclesiastes.' He told H. Cooper that he first turned his thoughts to politics when in quarantine at Malta for forty-two days. The Consul had sent him two Galignanis to read, and from that time he began to understand politics. He liked 'Tancred' the best of his works, and he always turned to it when he wished to refresh his knowledge of the East. He delighted in 'Pride and Prejudice,' and had read it seventeen times."

Jowett was the warm friend and admirer of Tennyson, and delighted in reading George Eliot. His three books of predilection were "The Vicar of Wakefield," all of Jane Austen's novels, and Dr. Johnson.

Writing to Lady Abercromby in 1882, this may be found: "It seems," he writes, "as if religion was leaving the educated classes and taking up its abode among the poor, and especially among the vulgar." There was often acerbity or want of tact on the part of the Master, as is shown in the following, wherein he shows his dislike to the tutors of his college:

> "They want to marry, and they have no money. They want to write, and have no originality. They want to be scholars, and have no industry. They want to be fine gentlemen, and are deficient in manners. When they have families, they will be at their wits' end to know how to provide for them. Many of them have the fretfulness of parvenus, and will always have this unfortunate temper of mind."

In any self-respecting American college there would have been somebody found who would resent such ill-natured comments. Jowett could badger a student and riddle him. About the time of his death, many of the curt expressions used by him were printed. He was not much of a talker, or did not show any conversational dexterity. He did not feel himself obliged to talk, and that is probably why so many Englishmen are wise and silent. There is no loss of power. He used to try to draw out the students who visited him. They were to be made to talk, while he was silent. But one young gentleman foiled Jowett.

> "He asked me if I would have a glass of wine, so I poured out a glass of wine and drank it; then he asked me if I would eat an apple, so I ate an apple. But he said nothing, and I said nothing. I'm told that he asks you to wine that he may find out what sort of fellow you are, but I wasn't going to let him see what sort of fellow I am."

Jowett was essentially a good and a learned man, and his bark was much worse than his bite, and though his work was not so visible as that of younger men, he did very much to advance the liberal movement in England. His personality did more than his writings.

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*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF BENJAMIN JOWETT, M. A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. By Evelyn Abbott, M. A., LL. D., and Louis Campbell, M. A., LL. D. Two volumes. London: John Murray. (To be published in New York by E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Thackeray's Weimar Days.

WHAT HE LEARNED THERE AND THE USE HE MADE OF IT.

Thackeray's French was perfect, but as to German we are not so sure. He used it sparingly. We find his first Teutonic phrase in "Vanity Fair," with "und das war gar nicht theuer, potztausend." Thackeray's reminiscences of Weimar were of great advantage to him. He remembers the "Transparencies." He has his laugh at august personages and the Royal Grand Ducal Pumpernickelish Hof and "the Foreign Secretary (who) occupied the comfortable lodgings over Zwieback's confectionery."

Thackeray never could have drawn his vivid pictures found in "The Four Georges" without his knowledge of German life. He tells you that he went purposely to Hanover so as to study his George the First, but it was rather to revive his acquaintance—to freshen it up, as it were. He compares Herrenhausen and Versailles. "Fancy," he writes, "Herrenhausen water works in place of those at Marly; spread the tables with Schweinskopf, Specksuppe, Lebkuchen, and the like delicacies, in place of the French cuisine; and fancy Frau von Kilmansegge dancing with Count Kammerjunker Quirini, or singing French songs with the most awful German accent."

Thackeray was as fastidious as to his eating as was Alfred Tennyson, and as rapturous as was Brillat Savarin when he had something exactly to his taste, for did he not say when he partook of Blue Points in Fulton Market: "I feel as if I had swallowed a baby"?

In The Century for this month Walter Vulpuis gives some interesting reminiscences of Thackeray in Weimar. It was a Mr. W. G. Lettsom, a friend of Thackeray's, who "seems to have given him most enticing descriptions of the charms and attractions of society life in Weimar. For when Thackeray, then but nineteen years of age, had, without the permission or knowledge of his pastor (?) and masters, undertaken a trip to Paris during his vacation in the Summer of 1830, and had overcome his first scruples about this escapade, he extended his journey to Weimar and remained there the entire Winter, captivated by the pleasant and stimulating life."

In Weimar Ottilie von Goethe was especially gracious to the great big English stripling. Thackeray saw Jupiter without blinking, and thus records his visit to Goethe: "He was very kind, and received me in rather a more distinguished manner than he used to other Englishmen here."

Thackeray had a facile pencil, but was not always happy in his sketches, for he tried to draw the features of the superbest of all men, and because he did not catch the likeness, there arose some trouble from it. Daniel Maclise got hold of Thackeray's crude sketch and made a picture of Goethe which appeared in The Frazer of March, 1832. Much attention was directed to this print, because the time of its publication was "almost simultaneous with his (Goethe's) death." "Maclise," Herr Vulpuis writes in The Century, "who had never seen Goethe, undoubtedly used Thackeray's sketch for the profile drawing, which explains its awkward and bent figure." Carlyle, who was no art critic, did not like the picture, and said it resembled "a wretched old-clothes man carrying behind his back a hat, which he seemed to have stolen." But certainly all the fault, if fault there was, must not be laid to Thackeray, because Maclise tried to improve on what was only fairly good, and made it very much worse.

In those salad days Thackeray seems to have cared more for Schiller than for Goethe, and perhaps in his older life was of the same liking.

Herr Vulpuis describes a little club at Weimar called "The Chaos," of which Thackeray was a member. It was a quasi-literary association—a "Society of the Muses"—and contributions were asked, which were not to be signed. These communications to "The Chaos" have been preserved in the "Poet Archives" of Weimar, and there is a drinking song and a comic bit of verse, which Thackeray must have written. The drinking song is a rollicking one—such as a harum-scarum lad would write.

The German student beer lyric influences the young Englishman. It was long afterward, when he had achieved fame, that Thackeray revisited Weimar, and he tells Lewes:

> "After a five-and-twenty years' experience since those happy days of which I write, and an acquaintance with an immense variety of human kind, I think I have never seen a society more simple, more charitable, courteous, gentlemanlike, than that of the dear little Saxon city where the good Schiller and the great Goethe lived and lie buried."

Thackeray's method of sketching, Jenny von Pappenheim, who was the friend of Ottilie von Goethe, tells of: "As we sat about the tea table and conversed, he drew the most humorous sketches. He always drew himself by beginning at the feet and completing the picture without taking his pen off the picture." It was his habit, too, to make fun of his own broken nose. "A queerly shaped one," Jenny von Pappenheim calls it, and she concludes, "otherwise he was of good appearance—tall, with fine eyes and thick curly hair. He belonged to the most popular set of Englishmen who made Weimar their temporary home."

Herr Vulpuis's "Thackeray in Weimar" helps us to a more complete understanding of Thackeray. In The Century there are numerous sketches of English life, which Thackeray must have made for the delectation of his German friends.

The Turk's Town.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE BY MRS. MAX MULLER.*

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's "Letters," descriptive of Turkey, are still delightful reading, and so are Mrs. Max Müller's "Letters from Constantinople." As far as Stamboul is concerned, there may be material changes since the time of Lady Mary, a matter of 130 years ago, but the Turk is still the Turk, only he wears the fez to-day, and has put aside the turban. Civilization—a forced intercourse with Europe—may have affected the outside of the Osmanli, but not the inside of him.

Just now Constantinople attracts particular attention, and so Mrs. Max Müller's letters are most opportune. No one could have had better advantages than this lady, for the reputation of her husband extends over the civilized world. The Sultan had read and had admired Max Müller's books, and so all the doors were open to the Oxford professor and his wife.

Mrs. Müller writes in the preface: "The Sultan bestowed on us marks of his imperial favor such as had seldom before been bestowed on mere travelers. We saw things which few visitors ever see, and we saw things under the most favorable circumstances." During the three months' stay in Constantinople the Sultan had had specially detailed for Max Müller and Mrs. Max Müller one of the imperial aides-de-camp, and so access was gained to places "which no amount of backsheesh would have opened" to them.

The style of the book is excellent, the pictures the lady draws are vivid, and then again Max Müller has added four letters of his own; and particular attention must be called to his analysis of the Koran, in the chapter entitled "The Prophet," in which his broad and liberal views in regard to religion are fully presented.

No one ever neared Constantinople without being struck by its marvelous beauty. Mrs. Max Müller thus describes it:

> "Under all lights and at all hours the view of Constantinople from the Marmora is unique in loveliness. The gentle outlines of the low hills, the varied colors, the magnificent buildings, form a whole, combining in one the beauties of Stockholm, Venice, and the Bay of Naples. When lit up by sunshine, the varieties of color are dazzling. The eye rests on mosque after mosque, with their snow-white minarets, in sharp contrast to the almost black cypresses that mark the small, unused burial grounds surrounding each mosque, or the vast cities of the dead at Scutari, beyond Pera, and outside the old city walls. The roofs of most Turkish houses are a rich brown, while large plane trees, with their bright green leaves, stand in every

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*LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. By Mrs. Max Muller. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

garden, and over all is a sky so blue that after a sojourn of several weeks one longs for the contrast of English clouds."

Ever since Nicholas became solicitous as to the future of the "sick man," general opinion has been that there were some signs of feebleness apparent in the Turk, but such diagnosis is at fault, as far as Constantinople is concerned. It is "by no means an effete town, the deserted Byzantium of mediaeval history." It is "a heart throbbing with life":

"Whatever may have been said of the 'sick man,' there is many a sign that the Turk does not mean to die yet, and that he will prove a tough morsel to whoever wishes to swallow him. The pure Turk is strong and steady, and determined to fight to the bitter end before he surrenders what for over 400 years he has called his own. It is difficult to know the Turks and to discover either their strong or their weak points. I have often admired the hardihood of people who speak of the general character of a whole nation when they have come in contact with about one in a million, and I do not wish to commit the same inductive blunder. What I say of the Turks applies to the few individuals only whom I came to know during my short stay on the Bosphorus, and I must leave it to others to generalize and to lay down the law. Besides, even when I had an opportunity of judging for myself, I found that the Turks are by no means communicative with strangers, and their domestic life is, of course, altogether withdrawn from our view."

Judging of the general dispositions of the Turk, Mrs. Max Müller thus expresses herself:

"Education has done as yet very little to tame the ferocious spirit inherited by the present Turks from their Tartar and Mongolian ancestors. When one sees them huddled together near their mosques, one feels that the lions and tigers might spring upon you at any time, and at the smallest provocation. It seems a mistake to imagine that the Turks hate the Christian religion. I should say they respect it, and they do not even hate the Christians as Christians, but as Bulgarians, Armenians, Russians, and all the rest. In no other country would unbelievers be appointed to the highest offices as in Turkey, where we find Christians, not only among the Ministers, but among the Ambassadors, who, of course, must be trusted with the most important state secrets. When a man is massacred it may be difficult to draw the line and to say whether he was massacred as a Bulgarian or as a Christian, nor would it make much difference to him. All I can say is, that as far as I can gauge, the root of the hatred is national, and not religious."

No one goes to Constantinople without noticing the city dogs:

"In no town would dogs be treated with so much forbearance as in the streets of Constantinople. Nor are the dogs so troublesome or feared as they have been generally represented by casual travelers. They have divided the town among themselves, each set of five or ten or twenty dogs looking upon a certain street or portion of a street as their own. Woe to the strange dog, particularly if he is a European dog, and a gentleman that intrude into their sacred precinct. As in ancient Rome, every stranger is an enemy, and is treated of them as such. But in other respects the street dogs are perfectly peaceful, most grateful for a bone or any other kindness shown to them. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, they know how to wag their tails like any other dog whenever they have occasion to express their gratitude to human beings."

If the middle and lower classes at Constantinople—"the real backbone of a nation"—are free from European contamination, Mr. Max Müller is not so certain but that the upper classes have acquired some of the vices of a so-called civilization. The Turk is a sober man, "and there are no drunken men or drunken women, or if there is one, one may be sure that he or she is not a Turk." Prof. Müller doubts whether the Turk can ever be Europeanized. But he is not happy, "he does not seem to feel at home in Europe." He knows that he is camped on the Bosphorus; and Max Müller thinks that the bulk of the Turkish population would not be very averse to recrossing the Bospherus "if a golden bridge were built for them—that is, if they were allowed to recross it with bag and baggage. Their old tastes were nomadic, and are so still."

As to the facilities for visiting the monuments of Constantinople, Max Müller says:

"With a little trouble any stranger can get admission to the principal monuments at Constantinople. One has to pay backsheesh, but the idea that the Turks scowl at visitors who enter the mosques is purely imaginary. Turks do not smile or smirk; but as to their wishing to kill all Christian dogs, that is purely subjective prejudice on the part of timid travelers. Certain places are forbidden, and if strangers, from ignorance or inquisitiveness, enter there, the Turk makes it very clear that he does not approve of it, but he does not dream of expressing his disapproval by means of the dagger. There is a police and there is law at Constantinople, as everywhere else, nor is religious fanaticism any longer an excuse for violence or brutality. * * * Excesses will happen in Turkey as well as at Aigues-Mortes, in France, but such excesses are punished in Turkey even more promptly than in France."

Mrs. Max Müller's visit to the Treasury and what she sees there recalls Aladdin's story of the "Wonderful Lamp." First, in one of the ante-rooms refreshments were offered, with certain precautions:

"Cigarettes were handed round, and lastly a picturesque group of slaves entered in white dresses, with turbans, carrying coffee cups upon golden trays. We each took one. Those offered to the gentlemen had golden holders richly engraved; those for the ladies had holders of filigree gold, thickly set with diamonds. Lastly came the Kahveji. Across his left arm and shoulder hung a superb cloth of crimson embroidered in gold, which was removed by another slave, and we discovered in his hands a tall, slender coffee pot of pure gold, from which he proceeded to serve us. We were amused at the anxious care with which the precious cups were counted as we gave them back."

As to the treasure rooms, they are thus described:

"A throne has a canopy of gold, from the centre of which hangs an emerald uncut, but very fine in color, and as large as a hen's egg. Every case round the walls is full of arms and suits of armour highly decorated, some of Damascene work, incrusted with jewels. There are swords of which the hilts are entirely set with large diamonds. The saddle cloths and trappings are decorated with every variety of precious stone, and, side by side with these priceless objects, are things of no value—gaudy clocks and gaudy china and ormolu objects, apparently from the Palais Royal; toilet accessories in the worst taste, musical boxes, common revolvers, all heaped together in common confusion. In the centre of one room is a round case, with bowls filled with every variety of gold and silver coins, many of a very early date, among them a rich collection of Sassanian gold coins unknown to scholars. Another case contains basins of uncut gems, each kind by itself, of which one could take up handfuls as if washing one's hands in jewels."

This is a record of a visit paid to a cemetery, and the curious superstition in regard to burial:

"The Turkish women are fond of spending whole days sitting on their carpet in the cemeteries, not from any deep affection for the dead, for the Turks care little for the body when once buried; the soul, the true being they loved, is safe in Paradise, though only from the moment that the body is laid in the ground. For this reason the funerals take place as soon as possible after death, and if you meet a Turkish funeral the procession is hurrying along in what appears to us the most indecorous haste, so that the soul may more quickly attain to its final bliss. A devout Turk passing a coffin will give his aid to the bearers, exhausted by the speed at which they go. This aid, if only given for forty paces, secures the pardon of a heavy crime."

Here is a first view of the Sultan, as Mrs. Max Müller sees him:

"The green enameled and richly gilded barouche comes in sight, drawn by two glorious black horses covered with golden harness, driven by a man in bright blue and gold livery, and on each side the grooms in blue and gold, and every man in sight, naval, military, civil, master or servant, in the all-pervading but all-becoming fez.

"In the carriage sits a small yet stately man, in a simple cloth, military overcoat, with no order or decoration of any sort, only his curved sword, and a fez like the rest; his large hooked nose proclaims his Armenian mother; his piercing eyes are raised to our window as he passes, but his face is still and immovable, and he salutes no one, though his whole person has a swaying motion, so faint that it may only be caused by the swaying movement of the carriage. Opposite his Imperial Majesty sits Osman Ghazi, the hero of Plevna, almost his only intimate friend, whom he trusts implicitly."

As to the Koran, Max Müller says:

"Every orthodox Turk is convinced that people who do not accept the Koran go to Laza, or the Blazing Fire. But that is in the next world, not in this. We must not expect too much. We know what Puritan narrowness is capable of in other countries. It was not so very long ago that certain members of the Free Church of Scotland declared that people who approve of organs in church cannot escape damnation. The Turk is in many respects a Puritan, if not a Scotchman, and his religious fanaticism can easily be aroused. We have heard much of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, but in war what nation is free from that charge? If the Turk is 'unspeakable,' what were the Bulgarian Christians when they had gained the upper hand, and when the hour of revenge had struck? The Turkish soldier is certainly taught by his present teachers that the more Christians he kills in war the safer his entry into Paradise. Need we wonder that he tries to make his entry doubly sure? But like every other sacred book, the Koran enjoins clemency toward captives, and prohibits particularly cruelty to women and children. It is a pity that the ordinary Turk does not know the Koran. He does not understand Arabic, and no Turkish translation is allowed."

In Max Müller's honor the Sultan gave him a dinner. Of course Mrs. Max Müller was not invited, but the lady describes it, and the little incident how the Sultan drew the line between wine and punch is amusing:

"Nobody spoke except the Sultan, whose conversation with the Ambassador was most animated, though carried on entirely by an interpreter. My husband, not knowing the Turkish etiquette, began to talk French to his neighbors, but received such very short answers that he, too, relapsed into silence. The Sultan, who had evidently seen this, beckoned to Munir Pasha, who whispered something to the Ministers of War and Marine, and began to talk very pleasantly, by a look from the Sultan not to mind committing such a breach of etiquette. Neither the Sultan nor any of the officials present had a drop of wine. None was on the table, nor was any handed round, except to unbelievers. The claret, however, was so good that my husband could not resist asking the Grand Master of Ceremonies, 'who tasted and chose the wine for the imperial table.' He shrugged his shoulders, as though he would say, 'You can guess.' One of the items of the menu was punch. It was iced punch, smelling so strongly that every one could perceive the alcohol in it. But neither the Sultan nor any of his guests were afraid of it. It was called punch, and punch is not forbidden in the Koran."

The horrid fanaticism of the Persians, when the Hasan and Husain ceremonies are performed, has been often described. Prof. Max Müller sees them in Constantinople:

"The cries of 'Vah! vah! Hasan! Husain!' grew louder and louder, many of the spectators joining in, when the first company passed, beating their bare breasts with such volume and regularity that it sounded like sledge hammers coming down on blocks of granite. The second company passed, swinging their chains over their heads and bringing them down on their backs till the flesh was lacerated and streaming with blood. Then, last and worst of all, came the men with their swords, cutting themselves, particularly their hands, in earnest, so that one had to stand back to avoid the blood which spurted forth in all directions. * * * One man fell dead before our eyes, and at last a kind of police came forward, holding their sticks over the people so as to prevent their hacking themselves to death in their frenzy."

Max Müller is of the opinion that the Hasan and Husain ceremony, besides being religious, has other sources, the political and ethnological ones. There are the two parties, the Shiites and the Sunnites, the former believing that they are the direct descendants of Mohammed. The ethnological division is between the Persian Shiites and the Arab Sunnites. The first is Aryan, the second Semitic. Persians and Arabs may live side by side, but racial dislikes, though dormant, still exist. The antipathy of the terrier and the cat is almost an instinct, and, alas! it pervades the human race, to be eradicated God knows only when.

Mrs. Max Müller visits the harems of the great ladies, and pays her respects to the wife of one of the Ministers:

"She was small and nice looking, with brilliant eyes. She told me that she drove out once, at the utmost, twice, in the year, in a shut carriage, the only time she passed outside of those terrible walls. She was fond of her garden and her pets, cats and birds, but she had no children, and I was told lived in constant dread that her husband would in consequence divorce her, for very few Turks now have two wives. Her idea of European life was founded on French novels, which she read incessantly, and she said to me: 'Well, we are happier than you, for our husbands may fancy one of our slaves, whom we know, but your husbands go about with French actresses, whom you don't know.' Sweetmeats were brought in by slaves, and then cigarettes, but I had to confess my ignorance of smoking, and lastly the delicious Turkey coffee, in golden cup-stands. The Minister's wife is a good musician, and her sister-in-law draws and paints, taught by the Minister, who is quite a good artist; but, in spite of music, and painting, and French novels, and lovely garden, I had a sad feeling that she was like a bird beating her wings against her golden cage. She had read too much to be content."

As to the future of Turkey, Max Müller and Mrs. Müller are afraid of it. They think that the end will come in one of two ways—either by the extermination of the Christians or the expulsion of the Mohammedans from Europe. It was the quarrels of the Christian nations at the time of the Crusades that gave to the Turks Byzantium, and the contentions of the European powers exist to-day. The inevitable conclusion is that the Turk is out of place in Europe, and the longer he stays the more lives are to be sacrificed. The two races within Turkey are antagonistic. The matter of religion has really less to do with it than the racial one, and that alone must hasten the crisis. There are seas of blood to be waded through and to be shed over a vast area before there will be peace in the countries south of Russia.

The South Before the War.

PROF. TRENT'S SKETCHES OF STATESMEN FROM WASHINGTON TO DAVIS.*

This volume consists of lectures delivered at Madison, Wis., "nominally to a class, but really to a large audience composed of representatives of the university and of the City of Madison." In these circumstances, Prof. Trent takes a large view of what "every schoolboy knows," and usually assumes the thorough acquaintance of his audience with the facts in the careers of the statesmen of whom he treats. His object is not to add to historical material, but to make the men live and breathe before us, to make us feel their greatness, and understand, especially in the case of Calhoun and the three statesmen of the war period, why, of necessity, they were what they were.

In reading this really striking volume, any adverse criticism must expend itself upon the omissions. We can scarcely accept Mr. Trent's apology for giving us no portrait of Henry Clay. And where is Patrick Henry, or where the word of explanation for his absence? Had these two been added, we would, perforce, have been content, despite our knowledge of the rich, unworked mines to which his preface calls our tantalized attention. As to what he has given us, the critic's temptation is to quote it entire, pausing every now and then to exclaim, "How good this is! How delightful that! What a true picture! What an inspiring thought!"

Washington's portraits are always strangely suggestive of the Sphinx. Mighty, mysterious, vast, he seems to brood with inscrutable calm over the shifting sands of our political history. We have come dangerously near holding him in our imagination as we hold the great stone image of Ghizeh; and, verily, our shifting sands well-nigh cover the temple we have placed at his feet. Indeed, there have been whispers, with somewhat bated breath, it is true, of "icily regular, faultily faultless." Prof. Trent indignantly protests against all this and commands our reverence and love for a living and human Washington. "Genuine admiration," he tells us, "is rare at any time, but it is most rare when its object is a person or thing that has long received the lip service of mankind. Lip service is not heart service; and it is heart service that is essential to true admiration." It is heart service he asks for Washington, and that for our own sakes. "We are all of us prone to worship and love; woe to us when we worship and love that which is mediocre, common, and unclean; woe to us, if in less degree, when we worship and love that which, though high, is plainly not the highest." Mr. Trent's noble portrayal of Washington draws us back to the worship and love of the highest our National life has known.

John Randolph, "with peculiarities amounting to monomania," is always a fascinating figure. He is "Jack" Randolph still to his old neighbors, and their anecdotes of him rival in number and variety those told of Lincoln himself. Whittier's well-known lines give a sympathetic picture of Randolph, known as a Virginian before all else, and Mr. Trent dwells upon him in the same light. Yet, as he has access to Randolph's "Letters to a Young Relative," it is rather surprising that he does not give a few quotations which would show a Randolph widely different from the popular conception. To this young relative, then studying in Philadelphia, Randolph writes: "I am sorry your intimates are Virginians. You will lose one of the great advantages of travel by associating only with people the 'accent of whose minds as well as tongues' are like your own." And again, warning him against "self-conceit and indifference," he adds: "Both flourish in Virginia as if it were their native soil. A petulant arrogance or supine, listless indifference marks the character of too many of our young men. Upon the credit of a smattering of Latin, drinking grog, and chewing tobacco, they set up to be legislators and statesmen." What he writes of capital punishment was striking for his time and applies far more forcibly to the crime of lynching: "The strongest argument against capital punishment is that human butchery presupposes human butchers, monsters which society should not tolerate, much less nourish in her bosom." One would not expect just these views from John Randolph, and we wish Prof. Trent could have put them before his Northern audience.

The lectures on those Southerners of the Southerners, the Southerners to whom State's rights was as one of the Thirty-nine Articles and slavery was a divine institution, are simply beyond praise. Without sharing their views he perfectly understands their position, he sees the inexorable fate that drove them to their conclusions, and his treatment is no less tender and sympathetic than impartial and historic.

The lecture on Calhoun is, we think, the best in the volume. We have never seen the slaveholder's attitude so clearly set forth, his sincerity and honesty so ably defended. As Prof. Trent well says: "The worst and most foolish causes have often the most honest and brave defenders. I would no more blame an old-time Southerner for following Calhoun or Jefferson Davis than I would blame a loyal Highlander for following Prince Charlie. And the leaders themselves, though they wrought woe to their followers, were impelled by destiny, as much as by personal ambition; and I, for one, find it difficult to judge them. Of their actions I can speak plainly enough, but of their motives I can say only that the more I study their conduct, the more honest I consider their self-delusion to have been. I will not call them wise statesmen, but I am not going to insult the humanity I have in common with them by calling them traitors and knaves." Brave words these, and as true as brave. Abuse is easy and cheap; but it is as true now as it ever was that one "cannot draw an indictment against an entire people." To understand them one must go behind actions to causes and motives; and never were the honesty and sincerity of a mistaken people so placed beyond cavil as in the luminous pages devoted to their great leader, John Caldwell Calhoun.

It required no small courage to deliver the lecture on Jefferson Davis before a Northern audience, and it required much greater courage to publish it for a Southern one. But there is a new North, as there is a new South, and both are beginning to demand histories of the men and times of secession that shall be free from lurid lights and their accompanying shadows. For the misguided and somewhat hysterical Southerners who cry out for "Southern school histories," and for the equally misguided and more blameworthy Northerners who enter a protest against the very books the Southerners condemn, "because they are too favorable to the South, and give too much credit to Southern leaders," Prof. Trent does not write.

But his book will appeal strongly to all who wish to see clearly and to think truly; to all who share the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, of Grant and Lee. Why should not his be the pen to write a complete history of the strenuous times he understands so well? It is to be doubted whether a Northern man can ever come into sufficient sympathy with the Southern point of view to do this. This Southerner who "never saw a slave," who is a Northerner in head and a Southerner in heart; who is admirably equipped for the task by scholarship and by a rare historic spirit, might write such a history of the secession movement and of the civil war as we have never yet had from any pen.

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*SOUTHERN STATESMEN OF THE OLD REGIME. Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Stephens, Toombs, and Jefferson Davis. By William P. Trent, M. A., Professor in the University of the South, author of "William Gilmore Simms," &c. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Meanwhile we receive this remarkable book with warm appreciation of its unique merits, and with a gratitude to which we frankly apply Talleyrand's definition, "A lively sense of favors to come."

The Pilgrims.

THEIR STORY AS TOLD BY THEMSELVES AND OTHERS IN THE ORIGINAL TEXT.*

The story of the Pilgrim Fathers has been told many times and with countless variations, so that one heartily welcomes Mr. Arber's volume of extracts from the original manuscripts published in this inexpensive and accessible form. Histories, as a rule, do not make men wise because of the curious tendency of the human family to build opinions upon errors rather than upon truths. Just as the student who is learning to draw never by any chance hits first upon the right way to do it, so the student who is learning to think seems to rejoice in filling his mind with misconceptions which can be cleared away only by infinite toil. Shall the present generation live long enough to get just the fair point of view from which to regard the American Revolution? Does the general public flatter itself that Queen Elizabeth's reign is an open book to them?

The best possible way in which to prepare a healthy mind for the reception of theoretical history is first to feed it on a diet of plain facts, and this is what Mr. Arber does, although he is not averse to putting his own construction upon the time, the place, and the men within the limits of his introduction. Perhaps his idea that he "always starts upon any investigation with a tabula rasa" leads him at times into rather contradictory concessions, as where he says of Calvinism and Arminianism, "each doctrine is in its essence true, but it is beyond the power of man to harmonize them"; but his volume gives the reader a chance to judge for himself—lets him in upon the actual scene—the curious, moving scene of the Pilgrim struggle for liberty of thought.

Mr. Arber, mindful of the value of a background and an atmosphere, has not confined himself to the Bradford manuscript, (which, happily, is our own again,) but has brought together extracts from other manuscripts and from early books that sometimes throw a very different light upon events and characters, and he has so carefully covered the ground before the exodus from Holland that his stout book brings us no further down in the Pilgrim story than 1623. The only bit of really new matter that he is able to add to the sum of the known facts is the statement of the claims in respect to the robbery of the Fortune by the French in 1622; but he heartily congratulates himself upon his good luck in this "find" after the thorough research of New England scholars and historical societies.

The prelude to the actual narrative contains a variety of testimony showing the secular power of the Bishops in England in the sixteenth century, and the terrible abuse of this power that resulted in the persecution of the Separatists. That this was a wise precaution is shown by the fact there are still Englishmen living in America who do not admit that the Pilgrims suffered from this tyranny or were in any wise constrained to leave England. Neither were they, had they been willing to forswear themselves and profess what they did not in the least believe. "Out of the land I must, as I love my liberty," said the Rev. Henoch Clapham, "except I would practice contrary to my persuasion, (as many deceitfully have done.)"

That willingness to exile one's self for the sake of one's belief did not always indicate an admirable character is, however, woefully shown in the chapter on the "Ancient Exiled Church at Amsterdam"—the community from which the Pilgrims were forced to separate in the quest of peace and purity. Mr. Arber shows also that Gov. Bradford was not above a weak good nature in his estimate of the leaders of the English Separation in Holland. His description of the Rev. Francis Johnson, for example, gives the impression of a man at the worst more sinned against than sinning, an impression that tallies ill with the one gained from the recorded acts of Johnson's life. His father's rebuke, published in Christopher Lawne's book, "The Prophane Schism," is in itself enough to make the most phlegmatic reader concur with Mr. Arber's emphatic statement that at that time Johnson was indeed "a dead Christian." Old John Johnson had come a "far, hard, and dangerous journey" to Amsterdam to make peace between Francis Johnson and his brother; but there was no peace, as the following extracts will show:

> "Son, you asked me, also in the presence of Master Studley, wherein you were unnatural?" and continues convincingly: "Lodging in your house, the first week; you were so far from peace and so unkindly used me that you made me weary before the week was ended; so was I forced to shift to my other son's lodging.
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> "To let me stand two hours on my feet before you and the people; and yourself sat all the time; and not once bid me sit down yourself; neither spake to the people to bid me.
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> "Not once, in the space of six weeks, did you come to visit me, or ask how I did; being in the same city with you and having come so far for your peace.
>
> "You heard me scoffed and gibed by divers in the congregation, and not once rebuked them; which many children not professing godliness, but led only by nature, would not have endured to hear against their father.
>
> "But, no wonder! For, at length, you became so hardened that you sat as principal and heard your father excommunicated: being come to be a peacemaker," and as a final touch of impudent insult "Coming afterward to you and talking with you: you said, You might not keep company with me."

It was small wonder that the honest Pilgrims were fain to leave the company at Amsterdam, even to go to a place where they were obliged to take up uncongenial trades in order to support themselves.

The popular histories speak casually of Brewster's publishing house at Leyden; but what is not generally known and what is only hinted at in the Bradford manuscript is the fact that William Brewster was "for more than a year before he left Delfshaven in the Speedwell on the 22 July—1 August, 1620, a hunted man," pursued by "the fury of the English King," on account of the books that issued from his press. The details of this passage in Brewster's life are gathered from dispatches preserved in the Public Record Office, in London, and from "most valuable information obtained at Leyden by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn."

Mr. Arber gives a bibliography of the books that "may reasonably be assigned to the Pilgrim Press," and he calls upon "all the great collectors and libraries of the United States, especially those in New England," to make "instant search" through their collections for all the English Separatist works known. These works are the rarest of all the English books printed in Holland and Flanders before 1641, the British Museum possessing, for example, not a single copy of the original editions of the seven books written by the Rev. John Smyth, the Se-Baptist. As this Separatist literature is directly connected with the emigration of the Pilgrims, Mr. Arber makes it a point of National pride on our part to do all we can to recover it. "Especially," he says, "should a ceaseless hunt be made after all copies of editions that can with any probability be assigned to the Pilgrim Press at Leyden," and most of all does he desire to find the lost scandalous chronicle of the ancient exiled English Church in Amsterdam, written by Giles Thorpe. When Mr. Arber finally reaches the point of starting the Pilgrims off upon the Speedwell, he clears up a number of little points that have been very much mixed by popular historians.

Even Prof. John Fiske, for example, tells us that "exactly one hundred" persons crowded into the Mayflower after the trouble with the Speedwell, while, according to the Bradford manuscript, the number was exactly 102. While at sea one of these died, and a child was born, so that when the Mayflower first anchored in Cape Cod Harbor the number was still 102. In Cape Cod Harbor Peregrine White was born, so that 103 persons actually arrived in New England.

The story of this arrival and the subsequent events is made up chiefly from the narratives written by Gov. Bradford and Gov. Winslow, and is less perplexing reading than the involved account of the ecclesiastical conflict in the Old World. The scene is wholly changed, and there is a deep personal interest for the American of to-day in the quaint pictures of the New World as it was seen—so much newer, so much fresher, and in one way so much purer than now—through the eyes of men who were ready to deny themselves anything but freedom of thought. The very realistic description of Winslow's visit to Massassowat lying sick with his followers around him, howling charms in a way to "distemper" those that were well, gives a vivid idea of the neighbors these English people had, and though in the Old World they were written down "iconoclasts," in the New World they showed plenty of tact in approaching the "heathen." The conversation between Winslow and the Indian Conbatant is well worth quoting at length, so perfectly does it represent the tolerant and respectful attitude of the Pilgrim Fathers:

"By the way I had much conference with him, (Conbatant,) as likewise at his house. He being a notable politician; yet full of merry jests and squibs and never better pleased than when the like are returned again upon him. Amongst other things he asked me if in case he were thus dangerously sick, as Massassowat had been, and should send word thereof to Patuxet for 'maskiet,' that is, 'physic'; whether then Master Governor would send it? and if he would, Whether I would come therewith to him?

"To both which I answered 'Yea,' whereat he gave me many joyful thanks.

"After that, being at his house, he demanded further, 'How we durst, being but two, come so far into the country?' I answered, 'Where was true love there was no fear; and that my heart was so upright toward them that for mine own part, I was fearless to come among them.'

"'But,' said he, 'if your love be such, and it bring forth such fruits, how cometh it to pass that, when we come to Patuxet, you stand upon your guard, with the mouths of your pieces presented toward us, (i. e., firing a salute)?'

"Whereunto I answered, 'It was the most honorable and respective entertainment we could give them. It being an order amongst us so to receive our best respected friends. And as it was used on the land, so the ships observed it also at sea, which Hoffarnock knew, and had seen observed.'

"But, shaking the head, he answered that he liked not such salutations.

"Further, observing us to crave a blessing on our meals, before we did eat, and after, to give thanks for the same, he asked us what was the meaning of that ordinary custom.

"Hereupon I took occasion to tell them of GOD'S works of Creation and Preservation; of His Laws and Ordinances, especially of the Ten Commandments; all which they hearkened unto with great attention and like well of. Only the Seventh Commandment they excepted against; thinking there were many inconveniences in it that a man should be tied to one woman. About which we reasoned a good time.

"Also I told them that whatsoever good things we had, we received them from GOD, as the Author and Giver thereof; and therefore craved his blessing upon that we had, and were about to eat, that it might nourish and strengthen our bodies; and having eaten sufficient, being satisfied therewith, we again returned thanks to the same our GOD, for that our refreshing, &c.

"This all of them concluded to be very well, and said, They believed almost all the same thing, and that the same Power that we called GOD, they called Kiehtan.

"Much profitable conference was occasioned thereby; which would be too tedious to relate; yet was no less delightful to them than comfortable to us."

The proof reading of the book has not been perfectly done. On page 293 a word is omitted in the opening sentence; on page 358 the date 1621 should be 1620, and in one or two places quotation marks are misplaced; small errors, but noticeable in a book whose chief excuse for existence should be its accuracy.

Mr. Amos K. Fiske, the author of the recent book on "The Jewish Scriptures," will publish through the Macmillan Company "The Myths of Israel," a work dealing with the Book of Genesis, with an analysis and explanations. The aim of the author is to resolve the Book of Genesis into the myths and fragments of myths of which it is mainly composed, and to explain their significance and bearing in the literary and religious development of the Hebrew people.

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Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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*THE STORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, 1606-1623 A. D., as Told by Themselves, Their Friends, and Their Enemies. Edited from the Original Texts by Edward Arber, F. S. A. London: Ward & Downey, Limited. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

French Museum Questions.

The recent French Parliamentary discussions on the Budget of Fine Arts for this year present some points of interest. In 1896 the pay of the employes was 557,740f. This year the money required will be 611,740f. When the salaries paid in French museums were compared with those paid in England, the latter, it was stated, were very much larger. In France a Director was paid 12,000f., and Curators from 5,500f. to 7,500f. In England Directors receive from 15,000f. to 35,000f. and Curators from 6,250f. to 11,250f. In Paris the total of the men in service in the Louvre, Luxembourg, St. Germain, and Versailles Galleries numbered 150.

With increasing expense and a disposition to economize, the commission reported that it favored the idea of charging visitors admitted to the National Galleries. The museums should have, so the commission thought, certain days when all might come in free, as on Sunday or Tuesday, but that on a Monday the museum should be closed for repairs or clearing up; that on the other days the price of entrance should be 1f. Cards of admission were, however, to be given to artists in decorative work, to students, and all those making a profession of art. When English methods were examined, the commission showed that there was a charge made for admission to South Kensington on three days in the week, and that there were only two free days at the National Gallery.

In 1896 the acquisitions of importance made by le Conseil des Musées Nationaux were a picture of Lawrence, for which 75,000f. were paid; a Perugino, which cost 150,000f.; certain objects of the Middle Ages, the price of which was 25,000f.; an antique bronze, with jewel, costing 45,000f., and, finally, there was a tiara in gold, said to have belonged to Saïtaphranes, for which 200,000f. were given.

M. Pascal Grousset, who commented on these purchases, offered no objections to the price paid for the Sir Thomas Lawrence, nor with the other acquisitions, but found fault with the buying of Saïtaphranes's tiara. In THE NEW YORK TIMES were presented some time ago the opinions of experts in regard to this tiara. M. Grousset remarked "that no sooner had this tiara been exhibited than its authenticity was subjected to suspicion." The tiara had been bought on a report made on it by M. Héron de Villefosse, Conservateur des Antiques du Louvre.

M. Grousset thought that the source from which the tiara came had not been carefully looked up. Vezclowski, a distinguished Russian expert, insisted that the tiara had been recently manufactured at Oksakoff, and that such cranial ornaments were being turned out in Russia every day. Then, again, Prof. Furtwengler, the curator of the Munich collection, declared that this tiara was a patched-up concern. M. Grousset said that Prof. Kieseritsky thought that the tiara was undoubtedly an original work of art, but that it must have been stolen while the explorations of Kertch were being carried on, and so M. Grousset was of the opinion that the Louvre was in a bad box, for either the tiara was a counterfeit, or, if original, a French museum had become the recipient of stolen goods, or, to use our own peculiar argot, the Louvre was a "fence."

What M. Grousset advised was that any object a national museum proposed purchasing should be first exposed to public examination, as was done in England, and so, opinions as to the authenticity of any object could then be made possible. This kind of referendum business might of course be available, but delays in purchasing any object subjected to the running of a gantlet, would be everlasting, and in proportion to the risks he ran the owner of an object offered by him to a museum would be obliged to ask a very much enhanced price.

The tiara in question had been bought on the judgment passed on it by that leading French expert M. Héron de Villefosse. Just as soon as doubts were raised about its authenticity the services of the Director of the St. Petersburg Museum had been called upon, and he had declared the tiara as original and an excellent purchase. As to the Munich professor, it was intimated in the discussion that it was through German jealousy he wanted to cast a slur on a French museum.

The opinions of experts are not always trustworthy. As to antiques, our acquaintance with them twenty years ago was none of the best. We are, however, gaining experience every day.

Absent from the Galleries.

Those who have year after year closely followed the exhibitions of paintings are puzzling over the absence from the lines of paintings by well-known artists. Abbott Thayer, the figure painter, has not exhibited for years; George De Forrest Brush is missed, D. W. Tryon is conspicuously absent, Horatio Walker confines himself to an annual exhibition of his individual works, A. P. Ryder, the eminent colorist, was represented in the public galleries for several years; Julian Rix has been as one lost for over three years, Henry W. Ranger's pictures are only seen at the dealer's, T. W. Dewing and A. B. Davis are also non-contributors to the lines at the exhibitions, A. H. Wyant had refrained from contributing to the exhibitions before his death, and George Inness was only indirectly represented before he died.

Two reasons are ascribed for the absence of the paintings of these men. An individual grievance, fancied or real, operated in some cases. On the other hand, business arrangements with dealers have prevented public displays of the works of some of those mentioned.

It is further said that the sales of pictures at the academy have fallen considerably short of the figures of other days. Before the cry of "hard times" it was the accepted thing for paintings to the value of from $40,000 to $60,000 to be disposed of during the Spring exhibitions. Now the figure falls conspicuously short of those amounts.

Mr. Joel C. Harris and Buddha.

When Mr. Joel Chandler Harris wrote his inimitable "Uncle Remus," he was not conscious how his story of "Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby" would awaken the curiosity of folk-lorists all over the world. The business of the folk-lorist, as its brightest and most practical exponent, the late Capt. John G. Bourke, used to say, was to throw every scrap into a general rag heap, and to pick from it the few shreds of gold thread discoverable in the general litter of rubbish. It is just a process of this kind, the sorting one, which men like Mr. Joseph Jacobs, Prof. Tyler, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Gomme, Mr. Fraser, and, in our country, Prof. Powell, Mason, Mr. Fewkes, and others have undertaken.

When studying the story of "Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby," folk-lorists have worked to discover, in the first place, whether it was or was not of European origin. In innumerable Southern negro stories the "fons originalis" came from the masters. The white child heard the story from its own mother, and the little one told it to his colored nurse, and she gave it her own interpretation, and in time it took its peculiar coloration.

Picking over, then, all European stories, there never has been found anything resembling the tar baby, but as to clever hares and rabbits the folk-lorists found them in quantity. Unquestionably, then, the rudimental stickiness in the story was African, and must have been carried to the Carolinas or Virginia by the first slaves. There is a story, told among the Hottentots, which has a resemblance to the South Carolina one. An alligator wants to catch a lizard. The lizard declines the lures of the alligator. Then the alligator puts some preserves into a jar. The lizard gets its head stuck by the sweets and falls a prey to the alligator. In our search for the adhesive element we here get an inkling of the story, and may then declare that it was the negro who brought the myth from Africa.

But, as Mr. Joseph Jacobs asks, did the Hottentot invent the story, or derive it from other sources?

There is an old Indian story which has to do with Buddha, where the sticky integrant figures. A hero fights with a demon, and the demon has matted hair. In vain the hero attacks with his weapons, which are of no avail. At last the hero succumbs, for the demon has the youth; his hands are stuck fast in the matted hair of the demon, just, as Mr. Jacobs says, Brer Rabbit stuck fast to the tar baby. Here, then, is certainly the germ of the story. There is, then, positive connection between what is a Buddhist myth, thousands on thousands of years old, and the tar-baby story, just as it is told by the colored Mauma to-day to her white charge. Mr. Joseph Jacobs insists, and rightly, that the derivation of the story is from India, and was carried from there to Africa.

Montreal as an Art Centre.

A New York artist is responsible for the statement that Montreal is a more representative art centre than is this city. He qualifies this by saying that while there are more costly works of art owned here, in the Canadian seaport art for art's sake holds a more encouraging relation. He speaks in the most extravagant terms of several private collections there, saying that more thought and study are brought to the gathering of those than is met with on this side of the line. He illustrates how last year Sir William Van Horne and R. B. Angus, the railroad magnates, spent three months in Spain studying the Spanish Titians. The year previous they and several other art fanciers were in Italy four months. In contrast to this painstaking jaunt to seek what is good the speaker illustrated how the average New Yorker puts in about three weeks in the capitals of Europe, giving commissions to dealers or buying right and left haphazard. This last mentioned class does not, he says, aim at Fuller, Bonner, Johnson, or Chapman.

Taste in Public Schools.

The cultivation of taste and refinement in the public schools and the manner in which this is to be accomplished is a subject which is at present engrossing the minds of a great many teachers and public educators. Time and again it has been contended that the only means by which this may be accomplished is to foster and encourage the artistic temperament possessed in a greater or lesser degree by every child. To quote Prof. Walter S. Goodenough, Director of Drawing in the Brooklyn public schools, we owe to art everything in the whole range of human productions which appeals to the sense of beauty and the thoughts awakened in us by beauty. To cultivate and exercise judiciously the artistic sense is to be a person of taste. To possess it and to cultivate it in an extraordinary degree is to be an artist. We are not seeking, however, to produce artists from among the public school pupils, but we should certainly strive to cultivate good taste and refinement of thought, speech, dress, manner, and action.

One point in education must be considered, and in fact emphasized, and that is the imitative faculty of children. In habits of speech, in manners, in dress, the teacher is exerting a constant influence over the pupil either for or against culture and refinement. Thus far there has been too much of the dictatorial and authoritative in manner, too much of harsh, sharp criticism. Too often the teacher's voice has been raised in scolding tones, and cutting public reproof has been administered, in such a manner as to arouse antagonism and ugly spirit. It is true, the situation is frequently exasperating, but the person who has not learned to control himself cannot lead others in self-control, the fundamental principle in refinement. On the other hand, courtesy and consideration of the feelings of his pupils will unconsciously cultivate this characteristic in them.

Too much attention has been paid to the education of the head to the neglect of that of the heart and hand. It is through art education that preparation for the higher enjoyment of life is made and good taste cultivated. Art education, however, must not be understood to mean merely technical training, but rather training of the emotions, sensibilities, feelings, the imagination, the creative power, the appreciation and love of the beautiful, the cultivation of the sense of harmony in color, form, and design, and the appreciation of worthy works of art. The foundation of good taste can easily be laid by stimulating the pupil to observe everything critically and to form an idea whether a thing is good in design or color. Another means of cultivation of taste is the right use of pictures with which our best books and magazines are filled. Many are by excellent artists and reproduced in an artistic manner. It will certainly be an art education to study them with more than the passing glance often given them. Good pictures may be used as subjects for language and written composition work before pupils are able to study them from an art point of view. They will absorb much from such pictures, and can be stimulated to make collections of their own. Whenever possible, the artist's name should be associated with his work. The decoration of schoolrooms by good, simple ceiling ornamentation, and pleasing tints upon the walls, and the hanging of works of art thereon, or even of cheaper reproductions of works of art, is opening up new possibilities in aesthetic as well as ethical and moral culture. For making men moral, the ancients, particularly the Greeks, counted on art even more than on religion, and Plato taught that the soul of man assents to the good through the beautiful. Another great and important means of educating the taste and giving culture and aesthetic training, as well as a better knowledge of history and of the best achievements of man, is the right use of museums.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has a grand work to perform, which it has not yet entered upon, and which has thus far not been recognized. It is the providing of definite plans whereby that museum may be affiliated with the schools, plans whereby groups or bodies of teachers may be organized to visit the museum and be accompanied either by a director or a curator of a department, who will take up some one line of work and go into a detailed explanation of its import, origin, and utility. A syllabus might be printed, giving the salient points, which could be furnished to teachers at slight cost.

Plans could then be arranged for classes of pupils of limited numbers to visit the museum, accompanied by their class teacher, who could in turn give to them such explanations as would interest them and be within their comprehension. This system could be carried out in every line of study to the great advantage of both pupil and teacher.

So much, then for art as the means of cultivating good taste and refinement. There are, however, according to those who would contend that in this materialistic age art must be superseded by practical utilitarian study, other means by which the desired end may be brought about. The time-honored maxim that "Cleanliness is next to godliness" can be brought into good use among pupils of public schools. Schoolhouses should have clean floors, walls, windows, cellars, and yards. Class rooms should be well ventilated, bright, and cheerful. This should be particularly true of schools in poor neighborhoods where home conditions are unfavorable. The teacher should make informal talks about the care of hair, hands, and teeth, and give practical demonstrations of the manner in which clothing, books, and desks should be taken care of.

The study of nature is another helpful influence and can be suggested in many ways easily accessible. Children's love of flowers can be made a source of culture. Poetry, for the rhyme and rhythm of which children have an aptitude said to be inherited from our earliest ancestors, is a source of refinement, but chief among the influences to which children are sensitive is the personality of the teacher. The teacher should be a living example of neatness in person and dress, of politeness, and noble living.

The employment of the means lastly dwelt upon is of course by far the easier method of the two, yet it is urged a happy combination may be made of the two, and taking into consideration that the material welfare of our country is so well established, there is no reason why the idealistic or what is much the same, the artistic state, should not be cultivated. Materialism and idealism, though so highly antagonistic in their implied meaning, can be blended with safety, and the results prove a lasting blessing to future generations.

Consolation.

So if in lowering griefs, O dearest friend,
Thy life's far-opening vistas look to end,
  Let thine eyes, lifted to the dimmest star,
Piercing through space their measuring gaze extend.

For that star ray but nascent now, that must,
Destiny bourne, descend upon thy dust.
  How many ages, while it fills its fate,
Shall all thy cares be dust and less than dust?

Ah! cherish in thy heart this precious thought:
Howe'er with suffering thy soul be wrought,
  In the great whirl of planets it is mist,
In the great calm of aeons it is—naught.

ALBERT WHITE VORSE.

The Spring Academy.

PICTURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE SOUTH GALLERY.

Following the plan pursued during the progress of the last Water Color Exhibition, it is purposed to give in this Supplement on this and succeeding Saturdays a detailed review of the pictures hung in the galleries of the Academy, where the annual Spring exhibition is now open. It is impossible in any general review of so large a display as that of the Spring Academy on the morning after press day to give adequate notice or description of many deserving canvases, so that the taking up of the galleries in succession allows of more careful, detailed, and discriminating notice.

As was said in the first general review of this year's Spring Academy in this Supplement last Saturday, "traditions die hard in the old institution." They have been overcome in a marked degree in some instances this year, with the result that the display as a whole is far more catholic, has a wider range of subject, and exemplifies more diverse schools and methods than ever before in the Academy's history. Some traditions which have been observed, however, are not necessarily bad ones, and one of these is that which fills the large South Gallery with landscapes, marines, and portraits, and which does not, except occasionally, favor the hanging of figure or subject pictures there. The only exceptions made this year to this old-time unwritten rule are in favor of J. G. Brown, F. S. Church, and E. L. Henry, although perhaps Daniel Huntington's portrait group, "The American Projectors of the Atlantic Cable," and Harry W. Watrous's clever and altogether charming little single figure canvas, "Miss Olive Green," may be ranked among subject pictures. The two examples of J. G. Brown are the characteristic group of newsboys, "An Awful Yarn," as good as usual, and the three-figure group of old men entitled "To Decide the Question," which in composition and drawing, and particularly as a study of character and expression, is one of the best works which Mr. Brown has ever produced. Daniel Huntington's large portrait group of the well-known men who performed that great work for civilization, the laying of the first Atlantic cable, must be considered from a historical rather than an art standpoint. The likenesses of Cyrus Field, Moses Taylor, and Peter Cooper are particularly good, and Mr. Huntington has given to the reproduction of the characters his customary devotion and care.

It seems almost a pity that an artist of such refinement of taste and with such a delicate color sense as F. S. Church should not in all these years have been seemingly able to depart from the same general subject — fanciful maidens and humanized beasts in fairy-tale doings in impossible woodlands. His "Chafing Dish" has all his characteristic graceful drawing, delicious color, and refined humor, but is wearisome, simply because a repetition of the same general subject. The historical pictures of E. L. Henry would be valuable and interesting did they not have art qualities. His "Childhood of Rapid Transit" is the most important canvas he has produced for many years, and to it he has brought all that careful study of minute detail and all that historical knowledge which give his words the unmistakable stamp of truth. Mr. Henry, while not a successful colorist, is a most painstaking and conscientious artist, and every student of American history should study this canvas with its faithful tale of the days of our fathers—the old train halted in front of the old tavern, with its queer coach-carriages and queerer engine. Even the old strap rails are in evidence, and the picture is a vivid study of the past.

Portraits should perhaps follow figure pictures, and there are several in the South Gallery this year of more than usual merit. J. A. St. John shows a well-treated and refined little head of Miss Catharine Guthrie. There is something fascinating and yet unexplainable in Ethel Brown's "Portrait of Edith Blake Brown," a stiffly posed, small half length of a thin young woman, with an interesting face, who is seated with hands clasped across her lap. Without grace of drawing, stern in expression, and with no accessories, there are a certain directness and strength in this portrait sketch which make it grow upon acquaintance. Ruth Payne Burgess, in "A Fair Student," shows a charmingly painted little face, with excellent expression, placed on shoulders of wood. There is good drawing, if not particularly attractive color, in Annie Shepley's "Portrait of Rosamond S." Lydia Field Emmet's "Portrait of a Boy" did not deserve to be skied. It has excellent color and much character. Herbert A. Levy's simple and well-painted and admirably drawn portrait of "A Ballet Girl" was noticed in the first review. There is a sense of naturalness and yet a refinement about this work which makes it extremely creditable. Of Carroll Beckwith's "Portrait of Henry Parrish," it is difficult to speak too highly. The flesh color is cool and true, there is strength in every line of the figure, and remarkable rendering of character in the face. T. W. Wood's smoothly painted "Portrait of Charles Stewart Smith" is a conventionally good portrait and an excellent likeness, but does not call for any particular mention. The flesh tints in C. F. Naegele's "Sweet Sixteen" are a little too hot, but the figure is graceful in drawing, and there is charming color in the lawn gown. W. T. Smedley's "Summer Occupation" is of course well drawn, but, with its hard coloring, is better, if posssible, in the black and white reproduction in the catalogue than in the original. Mr. Smedley is more of an illustrator than a painter. H. R. Poore's "Portrait of an Old Lady," in its recessed, fluted gray muslin frame, is rather coffin-like in its suggestiveness. The head is good in color and drawing, but is marred by the absurd frame. There is good painting in J. N. Marble's "Portrait of a Gentleman," and O. S. Parson's portrait sketch is a good character study. George H. Yewell's portrait of a golden-haired little boy is a charming rendering of childhood, with an effective tapestry background, and there is much cleverness displayed in F. Luis Mora's studio portrait sketch, "My Brother." Further study of William M. Chase's "Portrait of Mrs. D." modifies the rather disagreeable impression produced by the awkward pose of the head at the first view. Closer examination shows that it is the stiff ruching around the neck which gives the head its twisted appearance, and that the lines under the drapery, carried out in imagination, are correct. There is all of Chase's clever handling in the arms and hands, and splendid rendering of the texture of the black silk dress. But, of all the figure pictures or portraits in the South Gallery, the palm must be given to Harry Watrous's "Miss Olive Green," a simple little sketch with no trace of effort, but most effective and delightful in pose and sauciness of expression. The auburn hair and olive skirt are true in color and effectively combined. Every art student should study this little canvas.

There are only four "marines" in the South Gallery this year, and all are good. The best is Howard R. Butler's "Breakers—Coast of Cornwall," rich in color, full of movement, and fresh and clear in atmosphere. F. K. N. Rehn's "Midsummer Eve" ranks next, and is breezy and with more life in the water than Mr. Rehn generally gives. J. C. Nicoll's "On Star Island" is characteristically breezy and full of air, and there are much sentiment and truthful, delicate color in E. M. Bicknell's "Breaking Wave."

The best landscapes in the gallery are Swain Gifford's "September—New England," J. F. Murphy's "In the Shadow of the Afternoon," R. C. Minor's "Edge of the Moorland," Thomas Moran's "Solitude," J. R. Brevoort's "Afternoon Light on the Jungfrau," W. L. Picknell's "Route de Nice," Charles W. Eaton's "Autumn Afternoon," H. Bolton Jones's "Spring," James M. Hart's "Toward Sundown," J. B. Bristol's "Berkshire Hills," R. M. Shurtleff's "Forest Melodies," and Charles H. Miller's "Cloudy Day at Queens." All these are strong and superior works, have received notice in the general review, and do not call for further mention now. There is a little street scene "In Old Madrid," by Charles E. Langley, which is notable for its delicacy of touch, local color, and sunny, joyous atmosphere. Theodore Wores's "Eastern Dawn" depicts a tenuous girl floating in a pink light on a sea of green lotos leaves. The idea may be poetical, but the coloring is not pleasing. There are good tonal quality and tender sentiment in S. E. Whiteman's "At Close of Day," and charming sunlight in J. H. Sharp's "Under the Apple Tree." B. W. Priestmen's "Bit of Paris" is a charming "bit." There are good composition, color, and out-door feeling in A. C. Howland's "Springtime." One could wish that Jared B. Flagg's and Whittredge's landscapes did not give so strong an impression of colored photographs. The delicate color and rosy sunset glow on the haystacks are the best features of L. E. Van Gorder's "Harvest Evening—France." "An April Day," by W. M. Post, has a spotty sky, but good air and light. S. S. Dustin's "Cloudy Day on Long Island" has a soft and delicate color scheme and delightful outdoor feeling. W. C. Fitler's "Old Mill Dam" is a good outdoor study, sunny and bright in atmosphere. There is an unnatural atmosphere and coloring of sky in James M. Hart's "The Wind Bloweth," and Charles H. Miller's "The Queen's School" is thinly painted and not pleasant in color. Very effective is the yellow light in Charles W. Eaton's "Autumn Afternoon." Thomas B. Craig has fine distance effect in his large landscape "Near Great Barrington, Mass." There is an effect of lithographic color, and the composition in the foreground is too crowded in James D. Smillie's "Vesuvius—From Near Sorrento." Gustave Weigand's "September Afternoon—Staten Island," has a delicate and attractive color scheme. "Antwerp—From St. Annks," by Hugh W. Ditzler, has effective color, but a slaty sky, and Louis Paul Dessar's "Old Garden at Trepied" is clever, but too much after Cazin. There is charming light in Albert Groll's "The Last Rays," and C. C. Coleman's "Evening Effect—Island of Capri," is somewhat hard in color.

Mention should be made in closing of Margaret F. Eaton's little figure piece, "The Invalid"; C. R. Hirst's well painted, admirable little still life, "Paul and Virginia"; of a little flower piece by Mary E. Hart, "English Violets," rich and true in color, and of N. S. J. Smillie's strongly painted and richly and truthfully colored "Bowl of Yellow Chrysanthemums."

Early American Magazines.

INTERESTING PHASES OF THE BEGINNING OF OUR PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The history of magazine publication in this country prior to 1800 is an account of many worthy and hopeful attempts to launch out into the deeper sea of literary activity than occupied by the newspapers, but in every case the voyage was short and the shore soon strewn with wrecks. If the Colonial newspapers frequently had a hard struggle to win popularity and financial success, the magazines found the task still more difficult. These early magazines are curiosities more than examples of literary ability, although there are a few where considerable literary excellence was displayed, and the best writers of the time furnished them with some of their best efforts. Historically, however, they are all interesting as revealing different phases of life in Colonial days and in the years immediately following the Revolution, while the crude engravings of important persons and places which appear in certain ones have given these a value many times superior to their literary worth.

The editors and publishers of our first monthly periodicals were persistent, at any rate, and apparently not cast down at repeated failures. The number of publications previous to 1800 will doubtless surprise one unfamiliar with the subject. In fact, it is a surprise anyway that so many were called into existence with the almost inevitable prospect of a short and profitless life. About fifty-seven magazines were started in this country during the last century, and of these sixteen were published before the Revolution. Some idea of their success may be imagined when it is stated that only two survived for eight years, and only two lived six years, while in some cases only one or two numbers were issued.

The most successful magazine prior to the Revolution was The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, published in Boston by Rogers & Fowle, beginning September, 1743, and continuing through December, 1746, three years and four months. The title page had a crude engraving intended to represent the town of Boston with some Indians in the foreground. It was modeled after The London Magazine, and its contributions consisted chiefly of historical items, moral essays, extracts from other publications, poems on love, happiness, and kindred subjects. The next pre-Revolutionary magazine that held out well against adverse circumstances was not published in any of the large cities, but at Woodbridge, N. J. This was The New American Magazine, printed by James Parker, a well-known New York printer, and for many years the publisher of The New York Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy. The first number of his magazine appeared in January, 1758, and it continued for twenty-seven months, through March, 1760. It failed for lack of subscribers, the editor saying in the last number: "No other motive induced to discontinue the work than a deficiency in the number of subscribers to defray expense of printing." The New York Historical Society has a complete set of this magazine. It was one of the best for those times, and, following out the custom of signing contributions with Latin names, the title page states that it is edited by Sylvanus Americanus. This was the Hon. Samuel Nevil, a man of liberal education and a very good writer. He had been editor for several years of The London Evening Post, and after settling in New Jersey became Judge of the Supreme Court, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mayor of Amboy. He died in Perth Amboy in 1764.

It is characteristic of the ability of the man to see the name of Benjamin Franklin intimately connected with so many varied and important events of Colonial days. He shares with another Philadelphian the honor of the first magazine publication in America. In 1741 he published The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America. The title alone seems sufficient to founder the undertaking, and it lived only six months, from January to June. In January of the same year John Webbe brought out The American Magazine, printed by Andrew Bradford, and this aroused Franklin's ire, as he claimed that Webbe had previously contracted with him to do the printing, and for a while the rival printers had a lively newspaper war. Webbe had printed in Bradford's newspaper a prospectus of his magazine two months before, and with all due credit to Franklin it must be said that his was really a spite magazine to injure his opponent's. Webbe's magazine survived only three months, but it is interesting in being the first of the series of magazines bearing the name American. It did not contain much of interest. There will be found abstracts of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland Assemblies, an essay on money, and an account of the heavy snow and remarkable weather changes in and around Philadelphia during the Winter of 1740-41. The New York Historical Society has a set of the rare three numbers, and on one page is this inscription, which tells a whole story in itself, "Elizabeth Heath, her book."

Three magazine ventures then followed in quick succession in Boston, the first being The Boston Weekly Magazine, beginning in March, 1743, and continuing through four numbers. In the same month of that year The Christian History appeared, and this met with better success, for it was published every Saturday for two years. It is noteworthy as being the first purely religious periodical in the country. Its publication was caused primarily by the great revival under the preaching of Whitefield, and its columns were filled with accounts of the growth of religious interest in New England. The third, The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, has been previously mentioned. When that died, in 1746, Boston remained without a magazine for twelve years, when Benjamin Mecom, with more flourish of language, evidently, than ability, started The New England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure. In the poetical style of the day he states the ambitious scope of the magazine:

> Containing and to contain
> Old-fashioned writings and Select Essays,
> Queer Notions, Useful Hints, Extracts from plays;
> Relations Wonderful and Psalm and Song,
> Good Sense, Wit, Humour, Morals, all ding dong;
> Poems and Speeches, Politicks and News,
> What Some will like and other Some refuse;
> Births, Deaths, and Dreams, and Apparitions, too;
> With some Thing suited to each different Geu,
> To humour Him, and Her, and Me, and You.

It ceased to fulfill these promises at the end of five months.

New York City entered the magazine field Nov. 30, 1752, with The Independent Reflector. It was issued weekly, and survived until October, 1753. Its literary standard was considerably higher than most of its eighteenth century companions, for among its contributors were William Livingston, afterward Governor of the State; the Rev. Aaron Burr, President of Princeton College, and Gen. William Alexander, better known during the Revolution as Lord Stirling. The best magazine, however, published in this city before 1800 was The New York Magazine or Literary Repository, started in January, 1790, and continuing every month through December, 1797, eight years. It thus shares with Isaiah Thomas's Massachusetts Magazine, published in Boston from January, 1789, through 1796, the honor of outliving all other competitors. Both were well edited, and were rendered additionally interesting by the copper-plate engravings in each number. In The New York Magazine a specialty was made of New York City views, and these are now exceedingly scarce. Among them are views of Trinity Church, the old Government House on the Battery, the Belvedere Clubhouse, a favorite resort on the East River; Columbia College, Hell Gate, and the famous Richmond Hill house, then occupied by Vice President John Adams. It is said that hardly half a dozen perfect copies of the eight volumes are in existence. The New York Historical Society has a complete set, but it took years to get together, and the New York Society Library has all the volumes, but the prints are lacking.

The literary pabulum presents a mixture showing that the editors did their best to satisfy all tastes. Scattered through the numbers of the first volume are religious essays by "Philobiblicus." "Juvenis" is also a steady contributor, showing his diversity of talents by two effusions in the first number, one on love and the other on the wonders of the universe. "Maria Morelove" writes a long letter telling how deeply she hopes for the magazine's success, and promising to influence all the young ladies she knows to subscribe. Stories and anecdotes from foreign magazines are generously used, and a dozen or more poems fill the last pages, with a brief summary of the acts of Congress, important foreign and domestic events, and a list of marriages and deaths. While some of the articles are sufficiently interesting, taking it as a whole the magazine would be considered rather dry and insipid at the present day. It ceased because enough subscribers could not be obtained, and judging from the numerous appeals of the editors for encouragement, they had been almost on the point of discontinuing it more than once. Yet it seemed to start out with flying colors, for a printed list of subscribers was headed by the name of George Washington, President of the United States, and many of the most prominent citizens appear as its patrons.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

HAVE NOW READY,
By BEATRICE HARRADEN.

Hilda Strafford.

A California Story. By the author of SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT. With illustrations by Eric Pape. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

This is the first novel Miss Harraden has written since her memorable "Ships That Pass in the Night."

Christine of the Hills.

By MAX PEMBERTON, author of "A Puritan's Wife," "Little Huguenot," "An Impregnable City," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

This story by Mr. Pemberton is a novel, the scene of which is laid along the Adriatic, and near the beautiful mountain town of Jajce in Bosnia.

Other Books by Mr. Pemberton:

THE PURITAN'S WIFE. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.
THE IMPREGNABLE CITY. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.
THE LITTLE HUGUENOT. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

The Great "K. & A." Train

ROBBERY. By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, author of "The Honorable Peter Stirling," "The Story of an Untold Love." 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The story is told in first-class style, and the exciting incidents that follow the "hold-up" move almost as rapidly as an express train. It is bound to be widely read.

17th Century Studies.

By EDMUND GOSSE, author of "Questions at Issue," "Hours in a Library," "Critical Kit Kats," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Dominant Note.

And Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of "The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," "Aunt Anne," &c. 12mo, $1.25.

"The qualities that go to make up the amusing short story have been here exhibited in an unusual degree."

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By C. A. REES. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

A Pearl of the Realm.

By ANNA L. GLYNN. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

DODD, MEAD & CO.,
Publishers, 5th Av. & 21st St., New York.

All of these early magazines complain of the meagreness of original matter, sometimes more than half of each number being filled up with selections from books and other publications. Romantic stories for ladies, often continued as a serial for several months, were favorite selections. These were generally taken from English magazines, and while their reading is not very instructive, certain portions would be considered decidedly improper for a respectable magazine to lay before its readers today. A lack of delicacy is also very noticeable in the selection of anecdotes and bon mots which would hardly be tolerated now.

Besides the Woodbridge magazine, a few others were published outside of the large cities. Connecticut had one at Bridgeport which lasted six months, and one copy is extremely valuable, as it contained a portrait of Washington. In 1794 a magazine was started in Bennington, Vt., but it got no further than one number. Charleston, S. C., had one for a year and a half, beginning January, 1797. It might be interesting in closing to mention that "Tom" Paine, before he became famous for his Revolutionary tracts, edited The Pennsylvania Magazine in Philadelphia from January, 1775, to July, 1776. Some of his contributions appear under the name "Atlanticus," and there is a little poem by him, entitled "Ode to Liberty," in one of the numbers. The Declaration of Independence was printed entire in the last number, and then the activities of war compelled a cessation of its publication.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

HIS VOLUME OF VERSE, "THE BUILDERS AND OTHER POEMS."*

Within a few years Dr. Van Dyke has measurably widened his reputation by the books he has issued. His pulpit fame in this community had been large and was fast extending when that charming and original piece of writing, "Little Rivers," came upon us to show, for one thing, where were some of the sources of that abounding freshness, sympathy, and brightness which are peculiarly his qualities. One never thought of the theologian, or preacher off duty, in reading "Little Rivers"; one thought of a man whose primal hold on life and life's interests sprang from nature out of doors, not from nature within house walls.

And the same was relatively true of "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt." Here we had the preacher dealing with his own calling and writing a book as if it came straight out of a well-laden mind. And yet "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" had in it so little of the formal, strenuous preacher that one forgot its author was not professionally some man of letters widely conversant with men, with books, and with common life.

Now that we have from his pen a book of verse, (but are not to have a novel, as some of the gossips have erroneously declared that we were,) the same thought comes to the mind. This is not verse that appears to have come from a pulpit. Dr. Van Dyke writes the verse of the man whom, in the best sense of the word,

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*THE BUILDERS AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

(and in a sense that in the highest degree is honorable,) we may call a man of the world. It is broad in its sympathies, human and humane, and at the same time elevated, clear, and strong. The lines with which the volume opens, "Wings of a Dove," which were reprinted in last Saturday's Review of Books and Art, if they strike a note which the reader never misses in the book, are also not more than a suggestion of the rarely elevated and ennobling sentiments that pervade it—such as are to be found in "The Whip-Poor-Will," "The Fall of the Leaves," and again and again in that most successful of recent occasional verse which he calls "The Builders," an ode recited at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Princeton College. From "The Fall of the Leaves" we quote the following stately lines, enough perhaps to suggest the fine lesson which the poet draws from the attack a storm has made on the glories of the Autumn:

In warlike pomp, with banners streaming,
The regiments of Autumn stood;
I saw their gold and scarlet gleaming
From every hillside, every wood.

Beside the sea the clouds were keeping
Their secret leaguer, gray and still;
And soon their misty scouts came creeping
With noiseless step from hill to hill.

* * * * * * *

The storm is ended; the impartial sun
Laughs down upon the victory lost and won.
In long triumphant lines the cloudy host
Roll through the sky, retreating to the coast.

But we, fond lovers of the forest shade,
And grateful friends of every fallen leaf,
Forget the glories of the cloud-parade
And walk the ruined woods in quiet grief.

For so these thoughtful hearts of ours repeat,
On fields of triumph, dirges of defeat;
And still we turn, on gala days, to tread
Among the rustling memories of the dead.

Grave and freighted with life lessons are these words; there are many sermons in them, and if we know what poetry is, Dr. Van Dyke here has written it. From the Princeton ode we take these lines:

The story of our life below
Comes not from what we do, or what we know,
But dwells forevermore in what we are.
There is an architecture grander far
Than all the fortresses of war;
More inextinguishably bright
Than learning's lonely towers of light.
Framing its walls of faith and hope and love
In deathless souls of men, it lifts above
The frailty of our earthly home
An everlasting dome:
The sanctuary of the human host,
The living temple of the Holy Ghost.

In a group of lyrics devoted to friendship and faith appears more than one piece from which we are tempted to quote. Perhaps the most graceful and original in conception is one written as an inscription for a window in the tower of a woman's country home. It begins with these lines:

"This is the window's message
In silence to the Queen:
'Thou hast a double kingdom,
And I am set between;
Look out and see the glory,
On hill and plain and sky;
Look in and see the light of love
That never more shall die.'"

Book and Art Sales.

There are some differences in the prices of a Sir Thomas Lawrence. A portrait of Miss Farren, afterward Countess of Derby, which brought 79 guineas in 1860 was sold lately in London for 2,250 guineas.

In a collection of old plate recently sold in London four double sauceboats, with waved gadroon borders, by Peter Archambo, 1741, (104 ounces,) brought £1 8s. per ounce, and an oval open trellis basket, chased with medallion heads and laurel festoons suspended from knots of ribbon, Amsterdam work, (23 ounces,) £1 15s. per ounce.

At a sale at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, studies by Boucher brought good but not remarkable prices, as "La Surprise," (drawing,) 1,600f.; "Tête-à-Tête," 3,500f.; "Les Bohémiens," 980f.; "Le Départ pour le Marché," 1,750f.; "Study of Nude Woman," 2,450f.; pastel drawing, "Jeune Fille," 1,020f.; "La Fileuse," 750f.; "Le Repos," 1,450f.

Edmond de Goncourt knew what he was about, in the collecting way, when he was quite a young man, a student at the Ecole des Chartres. The eighteenth-century drawings which brought such tall prices at the recent sale cost Edmond de Goncourt very little. M. Alphonse Daudet, who is Edmond de Goncourt's executor, is reported to have said that the drawings which brought many hundreds of thousands of francs had been originally bought for something less than 4,000f. It was the collector's habit to haunt all the old print shops, and there he picked up bargains.

An imperfect set of Thackeray's "The Snob and the Gownsman," of 1829-30, was sold recently in London for £89. It belonged to the late Sir G. W. Dasent. In the same sale the first editions of Rabelais's First and Second Books, translated by Sir T. Urquhart, 1653, sold for £10 5s., and a like amount was paid for a curious pamphlet, "Assize of Bread and Other Assizes of Weights and Measures," 1714, together with Ferguson's "Scottish Proverbs," unbound, 1642. There was also a volume of broadsides of the last century, which Mr. Quaritch bought for £20.

The Ponsonby collection of the works of Bartolozzi, disposed of in London, brought good prices. "Venus Attired by the Graces," after A. Kauffman, an open letter proof in brown, 45 guineas; the same printed in red, 30 guineas; two impressions, one in brown, the other in red, of Bacchanalians, and Nymphs after Bathing, also after Angelica Kauffman, 19 guineas; the "Judgment of Paris, open letter proof in brown, 15½ guineas; an album of fancy subjects, designs, portraits, &c., 32 guineas; and another album of 160 plates, 25 guineas.

In our last issue the prices of certain particular coins belonging to the Montagu collection were given. This collection was unquestionably the finest private one in Europe. The total of the sale so far is $150,000, and some of the rarest pieces have not yet been disposed of.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. will sell on April 16 a choice collection of etchings and engravings. There are many rare mezzo-tints after Sir Joshua Reynolds, with fine impressions of Bartolozzi, Sharpe, Strange, Edelinck, Wille, and Nanteud, with etchings by Meissonier, Meryon, Haden, Doré, and Querard. Casway's "Mrs. Fitzherbert," engraved by Condé, is a collector's picture. The catalogue is singularly varied, for these are etchings after Corot by Marvey, with some of Debucourt's best work of the close of the last century. Then there are Jacquemarts and Tony Johannots and Stranges and Seymour Hadens and William Sharps, and even Whistler is presented. Such prints are in eager demand in England.

As to the Keats MSS. recently sold, the Endymion for £695 and the Lamia for £305, it must be remembered that there is another manuscript, probably the original draft of the Endymion, in the United States, though it seems positive that the manuscript just sold was the copy from which the poem was set up. Of the Lamia manuscript there is no known duplicate. Now, where are the precious manuscripts going to? It is believed to the United States.

In London at a recent sale tapestry of the seventeenth century brought large prices. In the collection was a parcel of Mortlake tapestry, made for Charles I., when Prince of Wales, which brought £380. It measured 15 by 18 feet, the subject being "The Rape of Helen," in a rich border with allegorical figures in medallions and various masks, arabesques, and scrolls in brilliant colors. A pair of old Brussels panels fetched £100, and a suite of Louis XVI. carved and gilt wood furniture, with old French tapestry backs and seats, illustrating La Fontaine's fables, was knocked down at £210.

Thirty-five thousand dollars seems to be a big price for some 588 engravings, but that was what the Earl of Bessborough's collection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds brought lately in London. Here are some of the prices: "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire," after Gainsborough, 240 guineas; "The Ladies Waldegrave," second state, 110 guineas; "Mrs. Pelham Feeding Chickens," 205 guineas; "Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton," 300 guineas; "Lady Catherine Isabella Howard," 140 guineas; "Jane, Countess of Harrington," 250 guineas; Lady Elizabeth Compton," 275 guineas, and "Miss Sarah Campbell," 160 guineas.

News of the Libraries.

EARLY REMOVAL OF THE Y. M. C. A. COLLECTION—THE OTTENDORFER BRANCH.

It can be definitely stated that the library of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, now in the Twenty-third Street branch, will soon be moved to the new Association building in West Fifty-seventh Street. When the subject was first mentioned a short time ago it aroused many protests from those accustomed to frequent the library, and its accessibility was used as a strong argument in favor of keeping the books in their present location. But against this fact the committee have had to consider the value of the library and the constant additions, the actual need of more room, and the better security that would be attained in a fire-proof building. The Fifty-seventh Street branch has ample room for storing nearly 150,000 volumes, and its reading rooms will accommodate a much larger number than can use the Twenty-third Street room conveniently. Many afternoons it is almost impossible to obtain a seat at the tables. About 46,000 volumes are in the library, and every available space has been used for storing them. The work of moving, while not definitely settled, is expected to begin about June 1, and it will require probably from two to four weeks to get the library well established in its new quarters. A small library will be left in the Twenty-third Street branch and an extra floor will probably be built in the present library room, giving extra accommodations for classrooms. The details are now being considered by the Library Committee, and definite announcements will be made in a short time.

An extensive and much-needed addition is being made to the Ottendorfer branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, at 135 Second Avenue. The plot of ground in the rear of the building is to be built upon, covering the plot entirely with the library. Work was commenced last week. The extension will consist of two stories and a basement, and all will be connected with the main building. The basement will connect with the bindery, the first floor with the library proper, and the second with the reading room. From twenty-five to thirty feet additional will thus be added to the available space for library purposes, and the addition is being made through the liberality of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. It will require about three or four months to finish. The library has for some time been cramped for room, and the new extension will give space for several thousand books, thus for a time relieving the pressure which is growing every year. The immediate locality is a very populous one, and the demand for books large. The Ottendorfer branch has the largest number of volumes of the seven free circulating libraries, there being now about 27,600. The circulation for March was 16,552, an increase of 1,532 over the same month last year. The reading room is used by scores of readers every day. Most of the daily and weekly papers are kept and all the prominent magazines.

The handsome new building for the Hoboken Free Public Library was opened last Monday night. The building was erected largely through the efforts of the Stevens family, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens having been particularly liberal in supplying funds for the building. The library is now housed in commodious quarters, and the attractive reading room is well supplied with periodicals and daily papers. The public library was started in 1890, with a trifle less than 6,000 volumes. Now it contains 17,000, and the number is constantly increasing. The industrial school started a few years ago at Castle Point by Mrs. Stevens also has permanent and more convenient rooms in the new building. It offers an excellent system of manual training for both boys and girls, and is considered one of the best schools of the kind in the country. From an architectural standpoint, the building is a valuable addition to Hoboken, and the residents showed their appreciation by attending the opening exercises in large numbers. The library is at Fifth Street and Park Avenue, and is opened every day but Sunday for the benefit of readers.

In connection with the recent exclusion of certain works of fiction from the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Penn., which raised considerable discussion at the time, it is interesting to notice that this system has been adopted, but on a more limited scale, by the Young Women's Christian Association in this city. Numerous books written by Martha Finley were among the works excluded from the Carnegie Library, and the library staff of the Young Women's Christian Association has lately ordered their removal. The expanding tendency of the books, it seems, was considered detrimental to the minds of the readers. Regarding some of these works of fiction excluded from the Carnegie Library, Mr. W. M. Stevenson, the librarian, in a recent number of The Library Journal says:

> "The theory advanced by librarians of standing that readers to whom books of this grade are supplied will gradually rise to something better has proved in the six years' experience of this library absolutely false. To the young, who have no personal literary guides it is particularly an injustice for the public library to put it in their power to acquire thus early in life a vitiated taste in their reading, a fault which long years of study may not suffice to correct. School Principals have complained that many of their pupils were reading books of this grade to the gross neglect of their school studies."

The writers whose works were excluded from the Carnegie Library include E. P. Roe, Horatio Alger, Jr., Martha Finley, Mrs. C. M. Braeme, (Bertha M. Clay,) May Agnes Fleming, C. A. Fosdick, (Harry Castlemon,) A. C. Gunter, Mary Jane Holmes, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Terhune, (Marion Harland, in part,) and Mrs. J. Augusta J. Evans Wilson.

The New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club held their first joint meeting last Monday and Tuesday in Atlantic City. Many of the best-known librarians in New Jersey and several from Pennsylvania were present, and from a social and business standpoint the gathering was very pleasant. The committee which contributed to its success consisted of J. B. Thompson, President, and Miss Beatrice Winser, Secretary, of the New Jersey Library Association, and Henry J. Carr and Miss Mary P. Farr, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

The New York Library Club at a recent meeting adopted resolutions protesting against the Dingley tariff rates on books, maps, charts, engravings, and periodicals imported for the use of public libraries and educational institutions. With the resolutions is a petition which it is suggested might be taken as a sample for trustees and others interested in libraries to use for obtaining signatures to be forwarded to Congressmen.

"The resources of libraries," say the resolutions, "will be seriously burdened by the imposition of a tariff duty on their importations. It is believed that the amount of revenue thus secured would be very small and far out of proportion to the injury inflicted on institutions of learning. The free public libraries and reading rooms which now exist in almost every city in the United States are supplementing the work of our public school systems in a manner and to an extent which can be accomplished by no other agency, and their work is absolutely essential for the development of intelligent citizens, upon which the stability and prosperity of our Government depend."

The President of the Library Club is Miss M. W. Plummer of the Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn.

The April bulletin of the Boston Public Library shows an excellent addition of volumes in all branches of literature from Feb. 15 to March 15. Among the important gifts which have just been made are 4,105 volumes from the children of the late Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould of Cambridge. Many valuable scientific works are among them. Mr. Richard S. Simonds makes the rather unusual gift of a Madrid daily newspaper, the Gaceta de Madrid, from 1877 to 1893, bound in sixty-two folio volumes. A class of ladies who are art students has given $200 to purchase material for the fine arts department of the library.

SCARCE BOOKS!
Items of Rare Occurrence and Remarkable Interest at
H. W. HAGEMANN'S, 160 5TH AVE.
Catalogue now ready.

A Specific Duty on Art.

ARTISTS IN NEW YORK STUDIOS WHO FAVOR IT, AND WHY THEY DO SO.

Artists are aroused over the Dingley Tariff bill. The Wilson bill, allowing the importation of paintings, has been operative long enough for opinions as to its merits and drawbacks to crystallize. The consensus of opinion gathered about the studios leans to the levying of a specific duty on paintings. Section 575 of the Wilson bill admits free of duty "paintings in oil or water colors, original drawings, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings," &c. The free list of the proposed bill covers all this and elaborates it. The result has been a gloom that might be cut with a knife in the studios of this city.

Some ray of encouragement is extracted from the circulation of a petition which it is understood is making the rounds of the studios seeking signatures setting forth that:

> "The undersigned artists believe that the best interests of art and artists in America demand that a specific duty be imposed upon works of art imported into this country, and they hereby pledge themselves to support any measure looking to that end."

Some of those who favor the specific duty would oppose an ad valorem levy, for they argue that the latter kept good pictures away, while the former would only stop what they style "foreign trash." They further urge that the specific duty would not debar any painting worthy of a place in a good collection, and would at the same time revive a market for native talent.

To illustrate best the changes wrought by the Wilson bill's clause, the recent attitude of the dealers toward home artists may be outlined. Men who had studied abroad and won a name and place in contemporary art had four years ago as frequent callers representatives from the big picture stores. A water color, a study in oil, or an etching that had merit and claimed their fancy was negotiated for, and later found a place in an American home. The artist got a fair price, and the dealer was rewarded for his part in the transaction, while the owner was presumed to be satisfied. Now, according to the agitators for a tariff on paintings, the American artist rarely has a picture exposed for sale by the dealers.

Instead there are a lot of canvases from the other side, having some merit, but signed with names that carry no weight. These are gathered by commissioners in the art centres of Europe, where a franc is as big to the painter there as a dollar would be here. Many of them represent the efforts of students meant to tide over a financial difficulty. As one painter put it, "we have to meet the 'pauper painters' of Europe in a market which favors them for the added gain that results." Pictures that sell for less than $100 were rarely brought over in any quantity before the abolishment of duties on paintings. A Vibert, a Gérôme, or an Alma-Tadema wanted by a collector here was not stopped in the old order of things by the duty, though their advent among us is encouraged by its absence.

There is much controversy as to what figure should be named as the duty, but it seems to lie between $50 and $100. One artist allowed some bitterness to crop into his discussion of the above question. Said he: "There is a lack of patriotism about our picture buyers that is not encouraging to the artist who wants to live and paint in America. The painting that is from John Smith's easel, perhaps a dainty interpretation of a bit of the Oranges in Spring, does not possess the same fascination for the average collector as does some foreign roadside with peasants wearing wooden shoes painted by 'Tom-Tom,' or some such name."

This last speaker is a master of black and white, and if it were not for the constant demand on his talents by the magazines he would starve; for he is responsible for the statement that where he realized thousands of dollars from his paintings four years ago, he has not sold $100 worth since. He would even urge that a duty be imposed on illustrations, pointing out in substantiation of such a position that books for illustration and magazine articles are sent to Europe, where the remuneration of the artist is considerably less than here, and then the completed drawings are brought back and reproduced for publication.

Beyond the petition spoken of, no concerted steps have yet been taken toward bringing this discontent to a definite shape. Many who advocated the removal of all duty with the fine phrase, "A tax on art is a tax on brains," are shamefacedly holding back, though admitting that the above premises have much that appeals to them. The studios will before the Summer migrations, however, see the subject take tangible shape.

Stuart and Other Times.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS NOW FIRST PUBLISHED SHEDDING LIGHT ON THEM.

A new volume, just issued in England by the Historical Manuscript Commission, is entirely derived from a collection of documents belonging to Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin. It may be considered as an olla podrida, containing much of interest, and just such an assemblage as would have been made by a man who had general tastes and was a historical scholar and an enthusiast.

Here is a letter from Sir John Finch of 1674, which shows that the broils between the Greek and the Latin Churches, or their representatives, is of long date. He might repeat, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love, one another." Sir John writes from Constantinople:

> "The Latine Fathers, which are Cordeliers at Jerusalem, goeing about to adorne the Chappell of the Sepulchre of our Saviour, the Greek Caloiri or Monkes bastinadoed the Latin Fathers to such a height that some of them are crippled, and the Latin Fathers, to be revenged, killed outright one of the Greeke Fathers, at which the Turke laughs, and will, I believe, make them both pay a good round summe of mony."

The Armenians of to-day have, of course, our sympathy, but they always gave trouble. Describing events in Jerusalem, Sir John says:

> "They [Greeks and Latins] both quarrel with the Armenian Church upon a mony score, too, which is that the Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem has gott the opinion of consecrating a more holy oyl then the Greeke or Latin Fathers, and they sell it up and down everywhere, so that the very Greekes complain to the Turkes, that great summes are carryed out of the Turkish dominions by this artifice into the Persian jurisdiction."

Why James II. fled, his Majesty has explained, but the reasons for it are readily understood, and to give them must have been on the part of the King, so much good paper wasted. The Hodgkin collection is singularly rich in material belonging to the Stuart period, and is of decided interest, because just now literature belonging to that time, historical or romantic, is much in vogue. The Stuarts always were in want of money. Both the Charleses were needy, and Charles II. was always in difficulty, even after the restoration. As often as not the soldiers were not paid. King Charles II. had, however, a careless and easy manner, and all the men, and particularly the women, liked him, and his faults were forgiven him. People admired a King who, when the great fire of London took place, was not afraid to stand in the line and pass water buckets.

In the collection is a letter of that essentially close-fisted woman, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who seemed to be afraid that the rebuilding of Blenheim was to cost as much as that of reconstructing St. Paul's, and she writes: "If it should come out that the mony receivd and paid on account of the building of St. Paul's exceeds that of Blenheim, it will be of great use to have that fact clearly stated to the Court."

Skipping not quite a century, there is a letter from Nelson to Lady Hamilton, written on board the Victory, off Portland, on Sept. 16, 1805. He tells the fascinating woman that he adores her "to the very excess of passion," and says:

> "I write this letter, and I fear I shall too soon have an opportunity of sending it, for we are standing near Weymouth, the place of all others I should wish to avoid, but if it continues moderate I hope to escape without anchoring, but should I be forced I shall act as a man and your Nelson, neither courting or ashamed to hold up my head before the greatest monarch in the world. I have, thank God, nothing to be ashamed of."

There is an ugly series of documents in the collection, showing how Danby and the English Embassy sold their honor to Louis Quatorze for French gold. When Danby became Earl of Denby he denied everything, but it is convincing that the wily intriguer told falsehoods without number, and Danby's duplicity is positive.

In the collection there are several letters of Samuel Pepys's. The documents have reference to naval matters, but present no novel facts. Here are letters from Sir William Petty, who was an anatomist, a musician, and a statistician all combined, and a singularly narrow-minded man at that. He found much fault with the divines of his day and their method of interpreting the Bible, so he wrote his son:

> "The Scriptures are a book which requires a yeares time to read deliberately, and the common preaching is to dilate every versicle or period thereof into above 1,000 discourses, each of an howr long.—Now because it doth not seem to stand with the justice and goodnesse of Almighty God, to put the eternal weal and woe of children, idiots, Americans, slaves, and illiterate persons upon so vast a worke, I venture to advise you in the first place to secure the few following points."

Sir William wrote a silly book called "Abridgement of the Scriptures," the object of which was to prove that the Pope was the Anti-Christ.

Andrew Lang in "Pickle, the Spy," shows that "James III." (by courtesy only) was an affectionate father, and there is a kind letter of his to his scapegrace son, Charles Edward. Possibly the father knew of his son's disposition to drink, and he writes:

> "Your last indisposition will, I hope, contribute to make you more temperate in your dyet, which I also earnestly recommend to you. When you take leave of the King of Naples, you will return him thanks in a proper manner for his goodness to you, and ask him the continuation of his friendship, adding compliments in the Queen's name and mine, with our acknowledgements to him on your account. I hope to see you now in a few days, and in the meantime I beseech God to bless you, and give you grace to apply yourself, and improve in all respects as you ought, I being yet more solicitous about that than your health, as dear as it is me."

The Pretender always was without money, and he complained that for nine years his pension had been stopped. One letter is from Miss Walkinshaw of July 25, 1767. She appeals to Charles Edward for justice and some show of affection to the mother of his illegitimate child, and there is, too, a note from Charlotte, his daughter, who entertains "les sentiments d'amour et de respect qu'elle doit a son Roy et a son auguste père."

To wind up, Mr. Hodgkin collected many documents relative to that strange adventurer called the Chevalier d'Eon, and there is a manuscript with the suggestive title, "Histoire des femmes qui ont déguisé leur sexe," or "The History of Women, who have disguised their sex."

Books and Authors.

Le Chevalier de Pontgibaud was one of a gallant little band of Frenchmen who, under La Fayette, fought for our independence. Some half century after the war the chevalier wrote of his adventures. This work has been for the first time translated and annotated by Robert B. Douglas under the title of "A French Volunteer of the War of Independence," and is for sale by Mr. J. W. Bouton of New York.

The success of Mr. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was without a parallel. In the United States many thousand copies of the book were taken. In England, where a cheaper edition was printed, a quarter of a million of these books were sold. After a long silence Mr. Bellamy has resumed his writing, and the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have now nearly ready his new book, the title of which is "Equality." In this venture Mr. Bellamy may prognosticate such social changes as are likely to occur in the coming century.

In the coming Cosmopolis there will be a number of letters by John Stuart Mill. Mill takes into consideration the school of Saint-Beuve.

The demand for copies of the Queen Victoria book, the Century Company, who are the agents for it, states, is an eager one in the United States. There are two editions, and as they are printed in a special type and the number of each is limited, copies are likely to have an enhanced value.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have just published Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "The Procession of the Flowers." The work is beautifully illustrated with photogravures.

Messrs. Bonnell, Silver & Co. of New York will publish at once Annie Flint's "Sunbeam Stories," illustrated by Dora Wheeler Keith.

In May Dr. Fritz Hummel's work on "Ancient Hebrew Tradition" will be published simultaneously in the United States, England, and Germany. Dr. Hummel controverts the method employed by the higher critics of the Old Testament. He attacks the Graf Wellhausen hypothesis. Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co. of New York will be the American publishers.

By arrangement with the City of New York, the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will print an edition of the records of the City of New Amsterdam, and they have the privilege of disposing of a limited number of the work to subscribers. The records cover the entire period of the municipal life of New Amsterdam during the control of the Hollanders, from 1653 to 1664, and from 1673 to 1674. These records will be an invaluable source of information for genealogists. The work will be published in sets of seven volumes and will cost $10.50. The first volume will be ready next month.

Mr. Franklin Smith, in his paper with the title "Reversions in Modern Industrial Life," in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, shows that just as there are reversions in physical life, so they exist in industrial life. He believes that in a return to-day of trade measures, which were carried out in the Middle Ages, then necessary for protection, we stand the chance of undoing the work of civilization and renewing the ravages of barbarism. The social reformer, who talks about the "noble achievement of old trade corporations," and wants their measures revived in the United States, has only half read history, and does not understand how they were opposed to liberty and progress. Mr. Franklin Smith's present article, and those which are to follow, will be worthy of careful reading and study.

Mrs. Kipling, the mother of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, has wielded the pen. She has contributed, in the past, poems to the Cornhill and also to Indian papers. As literature runs in the Kipling family, it is Rudyard's sister who is the author of "A Pinchbeck Goddess." The publishers are the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will publish this month a new edition of Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner." The introduction and notes will be written by Mr. A. J. George. Besides the commonly received text of 1817, with its gloss, the volume includes the original text of 1798 as published in the Lyrical Ballads. In this are clearly indicated the respective parts which Wordsworth and Coleridge had in the original composition of the poem.

GEORGE D. SMITH
4 EAST 42D STREET.
Some of the Rarest Books from the Bierstadt Sale now on exhibition.
Send for catalogue.

Architecture and Building for this week contains illustrations of the Congressional Library Building at Washington, D. C. This number is of unusual interest, showing the magnitude and special fitness of the building and the happy combinations of the architect, the painter, and the sculptor.

For Easter Brentano has ready an excellent selection of booklets, such as Prayer Books and hymnals, Easter cards, and devotional books; also a "Standard Dictionary," "Rosenthal's Method for the Self-Acquirement of the French, Spanish, and German Languages," "The Society List, 1896-7," Rand & McNally's "Standard Atlas," "Bicycling for Ladies," and "Charter of the Greater New York."

The Harpers will publish this week "Saint Eva," by Amelia Pain; a novel by W. D. Howells, "The Landlord at Lion's Head"; a new edition of Samuel Johnson's "Alexander Pope," edited by Kate Stephens; a new volume in the beautifully made series of books by Mark Twain, "How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays"; and "An Experiment in Education," a work on new methods of teaching children, by Mary R. Alling-Aber.

A most desirable book would be a life of Prof. Drummond, and it is believed that he left ample material for such a biography. It looks as if an intimate friend of Prof. Drummond, Dr. James Stalker, would write this life.

Joel Benton will have a long article in an early number of The Forum on what is called the Chivers-Poe controversy. It is a continuation of a previous article published by him in a literary weekly a year and a half ago, but based on more extensive researches. The Chivers referred to was a Southern poet whose verses had the style of Poe's before Poe's work became famous. John Quincy Adams, who is himself a Southern writer in spite of the New England color of his name, has lately written a good deal about Chivers for The Atlanta Constitution. In a recent number of that paper he says:

> "Edmund C. Stedman and Joel Benton, the ripest of American scholars, and Swinburne, the greatest of English poets since Tennyson, know more about 'our lost poet' than his own relatives in the South. It was Benton who said in Collier's Weekly: 'Swinburne can repeat many of Chivers's longest poems, and it has been suggested to me by one critic and author that Swinburne not only repeated them, but that he has put in his own poetry many marks of their influence.'"

In reference to a lately published anecdote of Campbell one is reminded of Walter Scott's story. "When I repeated 'Hohenlinden' to Leyden, he said, 'Dash it, man, tell the fellow that I hate him, but, dash him, he has written the finest verses that have been published these fifty years.' I did mine errand as faithfully as one of Homer's messengers and had for answer, 'Tell Leyden that I detest him, but I know the value of his critical approbation.'"

"Short Stories" for April has stories by Guy de Maupassant, David Christie Murray, Arthur Dourlia, Erckmann-Chatrian, and others.

The two longest words in English are disproportionableness and establishmentarianism.

The Daily American is a new journal to be published in Paris, which is to be devoted to the interests of our republicans living abroad. The publisher is Mr. Arthur C. Pearson.

Dr. Cobham Brewer, who died recently at the age of eighty-seven, was the author of that excellent book of reference, "The Reader's Handbook, and the Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." Dr. Brewer's "Guide to Science" was also the most instructive of books.

Le Duc de Rivoli's work, "Les Missels," is the most magnificent of book productions. It contains fac similes of missals of the early ages up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. There are 300 carefully worked up prints, superbly colored. J. Rothschild of Paris is the editor.

Numerous queries having been addressed us as to the name of the publisher of "The Auction Prices of 1896," which is an annual record of the prices realized by auction in London for pictures, drawings, coins, manuscripts, and all kinds of art objects, we may say that the work can be had of H. Grant, 47 Essex Street, Strand, London. The editor is Mr. J. H. Slater.

Can it be that the English postal authorities, anxious to dispose of more stamps, have connived with some one to publish a volume in London entitled "The Charitable Ten Thousand"? The intention of this work is to enable charitable institutions in England to make direct appeals to the people who have money to give. The Christian World calls the volume "a new terror in store for the charitable," and The London Telegraph remarks that the effect of "The Charitable Ten Thousand" will be "to collect all the big game of charity in one inclosure, so as to enable the subscription hunter to shoot them down at his own sweet will." Unfortunate Ten Thousand! They may no longer even beat a retreat, as did the famous Greeks. The intention of such a book may be good, but the results are likely to be disastrous.

The Saturday Review will go around distributing slaps and punches—and listen to what it inflicts on Zangwill: "Mr. Zangwill shuffles around his shop, unhooking from its peg this one or that of the greasy, threadbare garments in which he deals. He is the true outcome of a cheaply educational age. Desperately anxious to make a show of scholarship, he is devoid of any culture, of any tact in culture. He bedecks his pages with such flowers of learning as quorum pars magna fui, floreat, auri sacra fames, hinc illae lachrymae, solvitur ambulando, facilis descensus Averni, o fortunatos nimium, ex hypothesi, ad nauseam, and vae victis. Eureka is thrown in to show his love of Greek. Wahlverwandschaft, Gott sei Dank, and the rest of it proclaim his interest in philosophic systems." Mr. Zangwill, if not too busy in Jerusalem in search of the local coloring for his new story, will certainly indulge in a good laugh at the censorious Saturday.

READY TO-DAY
MARGARET BOTTOME'S
NEW BOOK,
A SUNSHINE TRIP,
GLIMPSES OF THE ORIENT
BY
MARGARET BOTTOME,
President of the
King's Daughters
16mo, 224 pp., with photogravure of the author, $1.00 net.

THROUGH UNKNOWN
AFRICAN
COUNTRIES.
By A. DONALDSON SMITH, M. D., F. R. G. S. Fully illustrated. Contains five Special Maps, Appendices by noted scientists, and an Index. Cloth, 8vo, pp. i-xvi and 1-471. Price, $5.00.
"A most important as well as original contribution to the literature of African discovery."—London Daily News.
"For sustained and thrilling interest the book surpasses any of Stanley's volumes."—Chicago Tribune.
"Worthy to rank with the achievements which have made the name of Stanley famed the world over."—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

SOLDIERING AND SURVEYING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
An Account of the Survey for the Uganda Railway and the various Campaigns in the British Protectorate during the past few years, by MAJOR MACDONALD, R. E. With seven Maps and Plans and twelve full-page Illustrations. Demy octavo, $5.00.

ON VELDT AND FARM:
In Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, Natal, and the Transvaal.
By FRANCES McNAB. With Map. Crown 8vo, 300 pages, $1.50.
This volume is written by a lady well fitted by her previous training to form a discriminating estimate of South African affairs; she spent a considerable time in the colonies, and received valuable facilities from influential residents while inquiring into the condition of the country and the prospect for intending settlers.

FISH TALES AND SOME TRUE ONES
By BRADNOCK HALL, author of "Rough Michance." With an original Etching by the author, and twelve full-page Illustrations by T. H. McLACHLAN. Crown 8vo, $1.75.
The scene of most of these "Fish Tails" (or Tales!) is laid in Norway, but of some in England and Scotland. They relate the author's experiences, making due allowance to the elasticity of a fisherman's fancy.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
EDWARD ARNOLD,
PUBLISHER, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

American admirers of Christina Rossetti are asked to contribute to a memorial, in the shape of a reredos for Christ Church, Woburn Square, where Christina Rossetti worshipped. Sir Edward Burne-Jones is to furnish the designs, and the entire cost is to be £150, and about one-half of this amount has been already received. Donations may be sent to the "Rossetti Memorial account in the Bank of England."

Mrs. Ballington Booth's "Look Up and Hope" was a small volume intended for the consolation of the inmates of prisons. The A. D. F. Randolph Company are the publishers of a new volume, "Branded," which gives an account of Mrs. Ballington Booth's visits to our State prisons.

The Macmillan Company will publish "The Port of Missing Ships and Other Stories of the Sea." The title shows it to be a nautical book, and a sea adventure has now many readers. In the volume with the above title are "The Story of a Second Mate" and "The Skipper of the Nancy C."

The "Elements of Descriptive Astronomy," published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. of Boston, is remarkable for the excellence of typography, press work, and binding. It contains numerous photogravures of the celestial conditions, which have never been before published. It has, too, colored cuts and a colored frontispiece, and the text is clearly written. It is a model book in many ways.

An Intense and Dramatic Story.*

The scene of this intense and dramatic story is laid in Washington, and we always take up a story of Washington life with a thrill of pleasant anticipation. Yet, notwithstanding chapters entitled "At the White House," "At Arlington," "A Washington Day," &c., this novel does not possess the Washington atmosphere which is so pervasive in "Through One Administration" and "Democracy." The interests of the story are emotional and ethical, and the drama might be easily placed upon any stage; for, as we read, we scarcely think at all of its setting. The souls "in the crucible" occupy us from first to last.

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*IN THE CRUCIBLE. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.

The plot is slight and not wholly original. There is the woman of society, amiable, agreeable, heartless; there is the beautiful niece, who, however, possesses, in spite of her peerless beauty, two virtues of omission—"her hair was neither abundant nor long" (a blessed departure from precedent)—nor had she the wonderful voice with which all heroines seem to be endowed. Indeed, she did not sing at all; or, if she did, her biographer is mercifully silent on the subject. But beautiful she was, and as good and as charming as she was beautiful. Then there are the two lovers, both wealthy, both clever, the one worthy, the other unworthy, and the heart of the maiden lies in the hand of the lover who deserves it, when, alas! by falsehoods and machinations which we venture to believe would be impossible to any gentleman of Lloyd Gilfillan's antecedents, the heart is crushed and the maiden wooed, won, and wedded by the lover who knows not the meaning of the word conscience. And here really begins the power of the story, when the girl's soul, hitherto pitiless in its purity, is cast into the crucible of her life with this man. How she discovers his perfidy, how she resists a great temptation, how nobly and unavailingly she struggles to save her husband from himself, and how, at last, her life is freed and crowned; all are told in strong, vivid fashion, and we find the book one impossible to lay aside until the closing words are read. The minor characters are well drawn, the conversations are natural and bright, and the book more than sustains Miss Litchfield's deservedly high reputation. Its style is charming, its interest never flags, and its ethical standard is meant to be beyond cavil.

Yet just here we take issue with the writer. Leigh Cameron refuses to think of marriage as a thing possible with a man whom she loves, because, as she imagines, he has accidentally slain another. She weds his rival, and discovers, months afterward, that he blasted an innocent man to save himself, to win his bride, to double his fortune. After a bitter struggle with herself she throws herself into the crucible with this soul of more than dross. She sees him guilty of ever-increasing perfidy and vice; she never hears from him a single hint of repentance for past or present crime, and yet she is outwardly a devoted, always a loyal, wife, giving her entire being to the hopeless task of reforming this modern and more guilty Tito. Her one ambition, she tells him, is to be "a better wife."

All this, we submit, is duty gone mad. To such a woman as Miss Litchfield's heroine, to any woman of high soul and fine fibre, every touch of such a man, every word of love from his lips, would be as loathsome as a serpent crawling about her neck. Her own sanity of soul could only be preserved by utter separation from a soul so foul. Such a marriage is not an opportunity for winning a martyr's crown; it is a case that calls for heroic surgery.

Art and Artists.

Mr. Dannat, having served so creditably during the Paris Exhibition of 1889 as a member of the jury, received his first decoration. Mr. Dannat's "Quartette" may be seen at the Metropolitan Museum, and he enjoys the high distinction of having his "Une Femme Rouge" hung at the Luxembourg.

Henri Pille, a French artist, whose book illustrations are so remarkable, is dead. As a painter, his talent was excellent. His best picture was one shown in 1866—Jean-Frédéric, électeur de Saxe, continuant sa partie d'échecs au moment ou le duc d'Albe lui annonce sa condamnation à mort. Here the stoicism of a man condemned to death was cleverly portrayed. For his lighter or more humorous works, these may be found in the Courrier Français and "Le Rire."

The Orange Art Association has just held a most successful exhibition, there having been seventy-five pictures shown.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers are holding their annual exhibition in London. Among the exhibitors are such strong men as Sir F. Seymour Haden, (the President,) Messrs. Goff, D. Y. Cameron, R. W. Macbeth, A. Legros, C. J. Watson, Percy Thomas, C. Holroyd, R. Spence, P. Helleu, Oliver Hall, W. Strang, and W. Hinchliff, with Messrs Joseph Knight and W. H. Urwick among the workers in mezzotint and aquatint, and Messrs. C. W. Sherborn and G. W. Eve among those who make bookplates. Haden seems to devote, now, his attention exclusively to mezzotint.

The inauguration of the Borgia apartments of the Apostolic Palace is the great event in Rome to-day. The cost of restoration has been a round $100,000. Before the time of the present Pope, to restore anything belonging to the pre-Raphaelite period was rarely entertained. In these halls is the work of Pinturicchio, the Siennese artist of the middle of the fifteenth century. The frescos of this master had been whitewashed, and the floors of the rooms were covered with rubbish. Besides the work of Pinturicchio, there were paintings by Biagio de Betto, who was the friend of Penigeno. The restoration is perfect, even to the making of the tiles, the old majolica designs having been exactly copied.

M. Gérôme has made a polychromatic bust of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The likeness is said to be striking, and the pedestal is elaborate with Cupids and emblems of histrionic order. How far polychromatic effects would be taking would depend on the rôle Bernhardt filled. Other works of M. Gérôme are two Scriptural subjects of the flight into Egypt and an equestrian statuette of Napoleon.

There is a great deal of abuse showered on Cecil Rhodes, "the English Cortez," but he is going to do a handsome thing, commemorative of certain brave men who were killed by the Matabele. These plucky fellows, hemmed in by a thousand savages—there were only four white men—fought and fell singing "God Save the Queen." Cecil Rhodes is having a vault carved in the rock where these gallant fellows died, and this vault is to be capped by a huge boulder of iron stone, and on the sides of it there are to be bronze panels giving the names of these brave men. Mr. John Tirela, a native South African artist, is now engaged on the work.

The Louvre has purchased a portrait painted by M. d'Ingres, the "Portrait de M. Bertin," for 80,000f.

M. Arsene Alexandre, the Figaro critic, lauds the work of Mr. Marcus Stone, and says he is the "American Moreau with his rich color and his quick imagination."

There is some talk about the Art Students' League of erecting a fitting memorial tablet or bust of the late Horace Bradley, who died in Denver last year. He came on from Atlanta, Ga., as a student to attend the league's classes when it had just begun, on Fifth Avenue, above Fourteenth Street. From that time on he was a consistent and zealous friend of the institution, and while Superintendent of Harper's Art Department he filled the President's chair—1888-89 and 1890. He brought a keen executive ability to the place, and did much toward establishing the school in its present enviable place.

Artists are again breathing easy. The sustained mental strain of preparing for the exhibitions is over. You must not tell an artist that he has to do a certain thing against a certain time if you respect his peace of mind. They all breathe easier after the call of the truckman, though ninety-nine out of every hundred would like to recall the pictures sent and give them that last touch requisite, in their opinion, to make them really good paintings.

At a recent lecture on art, the expounder was talking about the extreme fatigue that goes with the "doing" of a collection of paintings. He warned his hearers to quit when the tired feeling made itself known, telling them that it was the protest of the eyes against further exactions toward interpreting and telegraphing to the brain the painted counterfeits. He wanted them to return to the collection a second time, and guaranteed that the ensuing delight would reward them. He concluded by pointing out that the one who sees most, to use a bull, often sees least.

George Burdette Waldo's portrait of Mme. Helena Modjeska, the actress, is now on exhibition at the galleries of Mr. Frederick A. Chapman, 391 Fifth Avenue. He has been negotiating with parties in the city who are anxious to have it added to the collection of the Shakespeare Museum, at Startford, England.

If all that is said of Mr. William T. Walters's work, "On Oriental Ceramic Art" be authentic, this work will be the rival if not the superior of any volume of its kind ever yet published. The Baltimore Sun says that "it is the result of nearly seventeen years of labor under the direction and at the expense of Mr. William T. Walters and his son, Mr. Henry Walters," and that the work when complete will cost $200,000.

Mr. William T. Dannat, who has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor, has exposed regularly in the Salon ever since 1882. He shares with Mr. Whistler, the grade of officer of the Legion of Honor.

There are experts and experts, and no one questions M. Manheim's ability. It was M. Manheim who gave the famous Spitzer collection the benefit of his critical acumen. Just now the expert is suing the Spitzer estate for 200,000f., which is the amount of his bill for services rendered. As the Spitzer sale brought several millions of francs, $40,000 for expertive work does not seem so much out of the way.

The row about impressionism has come to a head in Paris. M. Caillebotte left a number of pictures, many of merit, but some by no means up to the standard. It was the idea entertained of placing certain of these pictures, the work of impressionists, in the Luxembourg which has made the trouble. There has been a protest forwarded to M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. M. Gérôme is in the lead as main promoter against having bad impressionist work sent to Luxembourg.

The April number of The Art Student might be called an A. B. Frost number, for it will contain a series of his book illustrations. For purposes of study, there will be a reproduction of an original drawing of Mr. Frost's, and exact as to size.

An Englishman's View of Us.

UNFAVORABLE ENGLISH OPINION ACCOUNTED FOR—THINGS NOTABLE DONE HERE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Hilaire Belloc, late scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, closed in Philadelphia last evening, with a lecture on "Napoleon," three months' work under the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He has delivered during his stay in this country nearly 100 lectures, usually in courses of six each, at fifteen different university extension centres. The total attendance at courses has been 3,000, and the single attendances have aggregated 20,000. The subjects of his lectures this year were "The French Revolution," "Representative Frenchmen," and "The Crusades." Mr. Belloc will sail from New York on the French steamer on Saturday, April 10. In an interview he said yesterday:

"I may begin at once by saying that you hear a great deal too much in America of the evils of your democracy. The reason that you get this kind of criticism is twofold. First, the people who travel here from Europe are, as a rule, wealthy, and wealth in Europe is by a long tradition undemocratic save in France, where there is such a thing as a wealthy democratic body. Secondly, the great majority of those who come here are Englishmen of the educated class, and, whether they know it or not, Englishmen of the educated class are steeped in aristocratic sentiment. Let me state, then, that the political institutions of this country, so far as I have seen them, seem to me perfectly admirable. The faults which foreigners notice, and on which they speak somewhat freely, I do not for a moment believe follow from the adoption of democratic methods.

"I think Europeans notice in America how very much less regard there is for what the French republicans call 'human dignity' than in the old Continent. To say that this is a result of Democratic institutions is nonsense. It is the very obvious result, in my opinion, of a certain great haste in all the affairs of life, which great haste in its turn can be traced to an immense activity directly motived by the boundless opportunities which this country affords. I may add that I do not believe such a quality can ever be a permanent affection, and I do not think it is sufficiently serious to think that in the struggle to get rid of it the Nation would permanently suffer. Certainly, if we sum up all the single things which jar upon a European, we will find this quality to be the one prominent characteristic of all.

"There are one or two features in American life which nothing but a ridiculous prejudice could make a foreigner ignore. A man like Rudyard Kipling, or Charles Dickens, coming out of the lowest of the middle English class, does not notice it, but I think all European gentlemen notice it, and that is, a certain courtesy in the larger affairs of life which largely counterbalances lack of little courtesies from inferiors. For instance, generosity is a kind of large courtesy, and generosity is the most conspicuous feature which we notice in your public affairs. I suppose that the total sum of public benefactions from rich men in Philadelphia during the last century amounts to something like ten times the public benefactions from rich men in any city of similar size in Europe. You see evidences of it upon all sides. You see it again in the great ease with which any man who desires an interview or a favor granted from people of importance is given immediate access. I believe that to be an aspect of your egalitarianism, and I must say it is a most useful one for the National welfare. In England we have thrown away more than one man of supreme merit because he had to wait too long, and we have spoiled the powers for good of innumerable others whom we have not actually destroyed. Such a tragedy as that which Thomas Hardy has pictured in 'Jude the Obscure' could not have occurred in this country. It is by no means a small thing to achieve this result."

Latin and Greek.

NEED FOR TEACHING THAT WILL ENABLE ONE TO READ THEM "WITH FEET ON THE FENDER."

At a recent meeting of the Association of Head Masters of Schools in New York and Vicinity, held at the St. Denis Hotel, George Walton Green made an address in which he spoke as follows about the way the classics have been taught:

I have a grievance against the schoolmaster. When I think of the years I spent over Latin and Greek and compare the outlay of time and effort with the meagre results, I am moved, like many another, with bitter regret. I would not have you infer for one instant that I am one of those who think that the years spent in the study of the classics must necessarily be years wasted. It is not against what we were taught, but the way in which we were taught, that I complain. To think of the treasures that might be mine to-day if I had only been taught the classics so, as Macaulay says, as "to read my Homer with my feet on the fender!" Is that your aim, you who are teaching Latin and Greek to-day? Are you striving to open the storehouses of treasure, or only elaborately explaining the mechanism of the lock? At least half a dozen years of daily study, counting his school and college course, the average student of the classics spends upon his work. And with what result? That he may stumble through half a dozen lines of easy Greek or Latin at sight, though, to be sure, he can rattle off the parsing of every word and glibly tell you whether or not ean with the protasis implies a condition fulfilled or unfulfilled in the apodosis!

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We smile at the crude scholarship and mediæval methods of the Catholic seminaries. Yet what would I not give to be able to do what I knew an old and unknown priest in a country village do, open his De Senectute, his Virgil, his Aeschylus, or his Homer at random and turn your noble Latin or Greek into good English at sight. They tell me some of you are trying to teach your pupils to speak in Latin. Why not? Dog Latin it may be, but is there any way to learn a language, living or dead, so good as with eye and ear and tongue working together? My friend Mr. Coudert told me that at one of the Roman Councils, not long ago, the papal delegates discussed questions of the day in Latin, and that though each man's accent revealed his country—the German's gutturals, the Frenchman's vowels, the Italian's soft linguals, and the sharp sibilants of England and America peeping through the Latin cloak—all understood each other, and one delegate brought down the house by declaring that though he spoke with a Gallic tongue it was with a Roman heart. I don't suppose it was classic Latin, but what of that? At least they could read their Latin prose or poetry "with their feet on the fender." And even mediaeval Latin is an amazingly flexible vehicle for modern ideas.

Teach the classics in literature! Teach to read; to speak, if that will help to read. Why not? Was it Coleridge or De Quincey who used to turn the columns of the newspaper into Greek, as his companion read the news aloud, so that his master said to a visitor: "That boy could harangue an Athenian mob better than you or I could an English one!"

There must be, I know, moderation in all things. I saw the other day the papers of a man who applied for the position of teacher of languages. He claimed to be able to read, write, and translate at sight Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Hebrew, and to read, write, and speak fluently six Germanic languages, four Romanic languages, and four Slavonic tongues. But he lost his place in a young ladies' school because one of the girls induced him to sit down on a long bent pin. It was another instance of woman's resort to her favorite weapon.

This, then, is my grievance. I don't mean the pin; I mean the years I spent for what I have not got, for what I ought to have, for what you, who, with noble industry, are studying new methods, and, with splendid courage, are applying them, can give to your pupils, when you teach them, to use again Macaulay's expressive phrase—"to read their Homer with their feet on the fender."

A New Art Magazine.

The International Studio, No. 1 of an illustrated magazine of fine and applied art, has just made its appearance, and its publisher is Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head, in Fifth Avenue, New York. The leading article, which is wonderfully well illustrated, tells of the work done by M. L. Lévy-Dhurmer, who is designated by the critic as "a dream painter." You might fancy in the "Fêtes de Cerès" a French return to the pre-Raphaelite manner, only handled with a much higher art method. The "Maternité" is a most tender conception, but M. Lévy-Dhurmer's "Once There Was a Princess" is disturbing on account of the nude simplicity of the figure and the gorgeous adornment of the Princess's head. Mr. Allen has a sound article on early Scandinavian wood carvings, giving a clear comprehension of what were Runic outlines.

Mr. Gleeson White's "Some Recent Bookbinding," explanatory of the recent work of Cobden-Sanderson and Maccoll, shows Mr. Gleeson White's thorough acquaintance with this art, for an art it is. There is added to the magazine foreign and American studio talk. In all respects The International Studio is attractive and instructive.

The Story of a Family.*

It has required more than ordinary ability on the part of the story teller of "We Ten" to manage her many characters, who make up a houseful of young people, but this difficult task the author has fully overcome. The Roses are well-to-do people, and at their head is Papa, who years before began writing some dreary book about the Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Chaldeans, and never gave his children more than a passing thought.

In a certain way the young people bring themselves up, and their many trials and experiences are told. "We Ten; or, The Story of the Roses," is a careful study of young life under perhaps exceptional conditions, and all is told in a singularly pleasing and interesting manner.

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*WE TEN; OR, THE STORY OF THE ROSES. By Barbara Yechton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.